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Robert Schrader Facebook is a tool that allows you to stay in touch with people you meet in your daily life, as well as those with whom you regularly interact, but may have lost touch. Another way Facebook connects people is to allow former classmates to get in touch with each other. Use any of the multiple search paths within Facebook to find friends with the name of the school you attended. Find friends from your school using the Facebook Finding Classmates. Click Friends on the sidebar running along facebook's Newsfeed, click Find Friends, and then click the Find button next to Other Tools. Click an option that allows you to find friends from all the schools that you're looking for friends in the list exclusively within these networks. By the name of her school, she narrows down the list of possible matches for a friend, whether the combination of her first and last name is popular-- or if you simply don't remember her last name and want to choose from people named by name who attended your school. Type a name in the Facebook 'Search' box and click People to the left of your results. Click Education from the drop-down menu, type your school name, and then click Filter. Find friends on the I like it at school page. Type your school name in the Facebook 'Search' box and click Enter. If you haven't already, click Like. Find a list of others who want to see the page you want to see, including your friends. Facebook has updated community guidelines to clean up what it believes is appropriate content to display on the social network. It says the rules and standards have not been changed and responds to requests for more detailed information about what allows subscribers to publish. The rules, says Facebook, are designed to create an environment where people feel motivated and empowered to empathy and respect for each other. The newly updated Community Standards page has been divided into four sections covering security, respect for Facebook users, intellectual property and account security. Beneath these headlines, Facebook makes its position more clear than ever about nudity, violence, abuse and criminal activity. Anyone who intends to share their pictures (or others) in different countries should plead to the department about respectful behavior. Facebook will remove images that show genitals or anyone who focuses on fully exposed enough. Art paintings involving nudity should be fine, but breasts are subject to some limitations. If the warts appear, the image will be removed, but images showing the scars after the mastectomy and - formerly a controversial object for the site - are allowed to breastfeed. If we go into too many written details about sex, we could also see the posts removed. Upsetting images condemning or raising awareness of terrorism, human rights abuses or violence are acceptable, but when shared for sadistic pleasure, they will be removed. Similarly, publications containing hate speech, threats (to people or property), intimidation, shaming or those celebrating crimes are also available. Facebook even talks about how it deals with terrorist, hate and criminal organizations, along with excommunication of attempting to buy drugs and sexual services through the site. Facebook also reiterated its requests for real name, and states that people should create a page rather than a personal Profile if they want to have their cat/dog/frog presence on the site. Finally, provided he has sufficient evidence of death, Facebook promises to protect and commemorate the accounts of people who have lost their lives if the family so wishes. You can read the full, newly updated Community Guidelines for Facebook here. The recommendations of the editors of harvard business school are buzzing. In part, this is because students work in a beehive, a new circular, collaborative workspace. But also because hives are part of the radical examination that has been going on here -- everything from the school's established curriculum, its pedagogy, student profiles and results, to brand identity and physical spaces. The inspiration for hives, for example, comes from a company that was founded by Harvard's most famous rash-having look and feel of Facebook offices, Dean Nitin Nohria (left) tells Fast Company. An of a mindlessly influential institution and iconic brand, Harvard Business School (HBS) for some has become a symbol of what's wrong with business and education today: stodgy orthodoxy; learning of the ivory tower; American elitism and eligibility; and inflated wages on Wall Street. The purpose of the HBS transformation is to change all this by focusing on the kinds of risks in the real world, sweaty hard work and tinkering, and the spiritual collaboration that has lured Bill Gates and Mark Zuckerberg away from Cambridge to the wild technological innovations that are happening in the West. Under the leadership of Harvard University President Drew Gilpin Fausto and Nohri (and their predecessors), the school carried out an ambitious creative destruction project this year. HBS aims to reinvent the MBA and give birth to a new generation of entrepreneurs, innovations and startups. Learning with work is a central guide to the new field curriculum FIELD (Field Immersion Experiences for Leadership Development), which complements its moth core case method with required leadership and teamwork (FIELD 1), global immersion (FIELD 2) and entrepreneurship module (FIELD 3) for all 900 students. HBS has been in the business for decades; Now, all first year MBAs will do so by building 150 real-time companies that are ed by real markets. HBS has long and innovator in business education, says Faust Fast Company. The field of organizational behavior began at Harvard in the late 20th century. He was teaching his first entrepreneurship course at Harvar immediately after World War II, and the case method was developed here, only to list a few. I think field and other innovations by HBS faculty will have a similar impact. Before THE FIELD, HBS could have demanded a strong innovation story. It was the first business school to devote the faculty specifically to entrepreneurship. Arthur Rock, a 1951 HBS graduate, is considered the first venture capitalist. HBS founded a research center in Silicon Valley in 1997 to bring both faculty and students closer to emerging tech business. The decorated Professor Clayton M. Christensen wrote innovator's dilemma, which had a profound impact on Steve Jobs and forged the term disrupting innovation. HBS's star-studded list of alumni who are founders or leading successful startups and big global tech companies is hard to match (this MBA class is about three times the size of Stanford's). Despite this, Nohria's pedigree says that other business schools are more likely to be top in the field of entrepreneurship and venture capital, he is working to change that perception, which is a missed reality, he says. Stanford University is, of course, almost unnoospicious, if not incestuous with a Silicon Valley scene. But even in its Boston backyard, HBS tends to overshadow entrepreneurship by schools such as the MIT Sloan School of Management and Babson. Raj Kapoor, managing director of the Mayfield Fund on Sand Hill Road, is HBS '96. In 2005, he sold the company he co-founded, Snapfish, to Hewlett-Packard for \$300 million. He says that HBS is better known or infamous for mining bankers, advisers and captains of Fortune 500 companies (though it is well known that many of the previous ones become the latter). Kapoor told Fast Company that he had noticed a change in HBS culture that has been building around since the recession; he's noticed a change in HBS culture that's been building around since the recession, the self-worth of a graduate was sometimes defined by the level of starting salary, but today more students want to create new values-based businesses, rather than just manipulating markets. In the past, entrepreneurship had a stigma at HBS. That's what people did when they couldn't get a job, he says. The Lab on HBSV despite the mantra in module FIELD 3 is that failure is good learning and expected for most of the 150 startups ultimately judged on 14 May, A Day of the PO at HBS. Each first year a student is valued on the microbusiness they conceive together, form, and fund (each venture receives \$5,000 from HBS in seed money), then start and commercialize. Unlike HBS's business plan competition, which has been growing since the 1990s, FIELD 3 business-building is inactive. Micropodjeznost teams are not (such as interested in competing in a business plan) but selected by the faculty on the basis of factors such as student interests and diversity (more than the real world). FIELD 3 ventures are less rated on slick PowerPoints, rather than market results-actual sales and share prices from financial market simulation contained in non-compliant student shareholders; the entry from the Commission of Physicians. Entrepreneurs and Faculties also includes final judicial and reporting cards. HBS is far from alone among business schools in studying their curriculum in order to focus on entrepreneurship and action-learning. However, the new programme was 2011 after the faculty's approval) and the scope of the that all 900 students globally interfere in 150 established companies (FIELD 2) and then, A few months of business, build from zero 150 business i sell their products--is invisible and inappropriate, show Nohria i Alan MacCormack, FIELD 3's co-director, who is a perenpens of the program of the experi lead of the experiential learning at MIT Sloan.FIELD 3 nema to fork out the goal of startups , says MacCormack. In fact, the school encourages those students with the best IP to save these ideas for postgraduate studies. But several microbusiness teams have already heard from VCS including winner lyKids, which is an iPad app that teaches kids about everyday experiences. The market reality is that some of the 150 ventures will become successful companies, says MacCormack. Long range Nohria expects HBS to produce more entrepreneurs, more action-oriented, better-trained students who are entering ideas more quickly into practice, compared to analysts themselves. By adding FIELDa to its foundation of the case, suffocating the school and the HBS experience, we continue the distance between us and others. says Nohria. Still, there is debate about whether Stanford or Harvard can claim corporate b-schools; whether they're going to be able to do that, something like this: HBS has several results and 200,000 professors and buildings; Stanford and its students have multidisciplinary innovations in their DNA and form the fabric of Silicon Valley; the name of brand entrepreneurs and tech titans refers to each school. Guest stars like Intel co-contractor Andy Grove teaches at stanford diplomat School of Business (GSB). Facebook COO Sheryl Sandberg, HBS's '95-and perhaps the first female billionaire, is set to be 23. However, there is also considerable cooperation and overlapping of ties (including incestuous) for HBS and GSB. hbs alumni teaching at GSB; The latter has advisers to the former Silicon Valley Research Center. Matthew Prince, HBS '09, says Fast Company up and down Sand Hill Road, basically all venture are either Harvard business school graduates or Stanford Business School. She and her classmate Michelle Zatzyn came up with the idea behind the hot startup in San Francisco CloudFlare, which won a business plan contest in 2009. Prince thinks that the generalist base (required classes in marketing, finance, operations, etc.) that he got at HBS helped better prepare him to be an entrepreneur than Stanford's approach would have to choose his own adventure. It lists a remarkable list of companies started by his '09 classmates that have generated easily more than a billion dollars in value. Matthew Prince (HBS '09), co-creation of CloudFlare, lists CloudFlare's success stories -- an intelligent global network to promote website performance. Hire a runaway-company that rents high fashion entertainment frocks. Tough Mudder-10-10-12-mile hardcore obstacle course events designed by the British Special Forces. ThredUp-quality children's clothing replacement hub. A Viglink-service that provides links to help blogs and other earning websites. Signpost--online ad service for local businesses. Paddle8--an online destination that connects art collectors with leading galleries, foundations and art fairs. GetGoing-service that develops and implements online travel booking technologies. Trendyol-Turkish e-commerce design website from HBS student, who is expected to graduate in 2010, who resigned in 2009. Robert Sutton, a professor of management of science and organizational behavior at Stanford's Engineering School, who also teaches at stanford's Institute of Design (d.school) and business school, welcomes HBS's field approach and is brushing up the Harvard-Stanford competition. If you gather evidence, experience and vivid examples, you get a more complete understanding and better prepared students. To that goal the best Stanford, and it seems that the best hbs goes in that direction, he says. Sutton views FIELD as an add-on and improves the HBS cases it uses, not a replacement. It is not sure how HBS will account for the loss of revenue, as adding the FIELD focus means a reduced focus of case-less cases. Nohria, who greatly admires Stanford's interuniversity collaboration and teaching, which includes d.school, has plans to make the FIELD method not only the HBS experience become a widelyimiliarized, shared and distributed learning product. It's the only measure of success, he says. The all-encompassing goal is to improve the education of business leaders, not only at HBS, but wherever they are educated in the world. While the size, speed and institutional adoption of THE FIELD have been impressive, Prince sees some pitfalls and challenges ahead. The director of CloudFlare wonders whether more formalised travel with the faculty led by FIELD (e.g. Menlo Park or Bangalore) will end innovation in the long term with a decline in informal, student sub-bases that epitomize spiritual, bootstraps-style entrepreneurship. The Prince is disappointed that the basic course of negotiations has been reduced to make way for a new curriculum. He also fears that many HBS students will take on debt to pay (tuition) for the burgeoning FIELD program, which is fueled in part by the arms race with Stanford, limiting their ability to be entrepreneurial. HBS intends to be a catalytician for Boston's nasive entrepreneurial ecosystem. Silicon Yard, Harvard Hub, or Cambridge Corridor, which is a Rival to Silicon Valley, both Faust and Nohria see a thriving innovation and technology scene that is born and stays in Boston with Harvard as a sparkling hub. Over the past 100 to 200 years, Boston has had a much longer and longer history of innovation than Silicon Valley, says Nohria; In the 80s, nearby route 128 (which was the subject of his doctoral dissertation at MIT) and Silicon Valley were about on par to develop technology. Nohri's long look at history suggests that life sciences and biotechnology may be the next big wave of innovation-post-information technology/internet age; Boston and Harvard are well positioned for this, he says. (possibly also for online education) Last November, harvard's brilliant new iLab facility was opened at the HBS, Faust and Nohria campus, which aims to promote innovation and interdisciplinary collaboration across the Campus of Harvard University. iLab is located in the old WGBH studio building, where the innovative Sesame Street 'learning product' was born

and was first renovated across America. HBS's beehives are two floors above the iLab. iLab is designed to be an incubator for new ideas, where students and faculty from all universities can learn about and develop innovative ideas and learn how to translate them into entrepreneurial ventures, says Faust. It's also a place where people in the community can get advice on new ventures. These two aspects make it important to contribute to Boston's reputation as a hub for innovation. Nohri's simple vision is the next Mark Zuckerberg will find the right business partner on iLabu and the necessary resources so that he or she in local ecology will not go west. We can only imagine the impact that iLab would have if it were available for Zuckerberg. It's impossible to ignore HBS's time-shift with a record-changing \$104 billion IPO from Facebook, and it's hard to imagine whether its founder and CEO would have stuck it at Harvard if iLab had it at its disposal. iLaba CEO Gordon Jones (who has a Stanford MBA) for Fast Company says Zuckerberg was in a state of emergency while attending the inaugural event. That's true Jones remembers saying. This really looks like Facebook. [Pictures: Susan Young] She's young.

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