#thesaladlineatmexicanlasagna

#whendavidoffithitsthehighnote

#wishingtzadbetdidyomfoam

#silbermansdance

#gettingoutofswimtests

#skippingchug

#LIMMUD

#shabrownies

#shabuddies

#simmonandidi5ever

#olgadabest

#gotochug

#heatwavefest

#moreflagsmorefun

#yomsport

#kabbshab

#gankidsaresuhcute

#breakfastb4tfillot

#medurotarelit

#yomroooooo

#bechirot

#areyeh

#thetreesong

#kfar

#bagorbab

#FWA

#zuuumba

#gettingstormedafterleavingbishul

#macshabbat

#10for2

#agamstagram

#forgotyokippah

#townieeeeezzzzz

#GOAT

#sifmayim

#ramahrunsonwalmart

#curfew!!

#niv12hanHALLAH

#themirpesetview

#cookingkishroniyah

**Machon’s Social Media Takeover 7/2**

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY (and ask questions if things are unclear)!!!!!

Location: Start in Moadon Amitzim, go outside on migrash by kvutzah for picture telephone, and go around camp for vines

Goals: learn about net neutrality, go around camp, and have fun making videos at different locations

1. Divide into groups

2. Read article in subgroups of about 3 and answer questions

3. Activity: Picture Telephone

4. Activity: Vine

5. Return to Moadon Amitizim for rad hayom and BIG announcement

**Part 1: Read article in subgroups of about 3 and answer questions**

**Part 2: Picture Telephone**

Make sure every line has an even number! Have a line of 6 people (put about 20 feet between each person). The first person starts with a picture we provide and runs to the second person in line. The first person describes what they see and the second person draws it. Then the second person runs to the third person and gives them the picture they just drew. The third person runs to the fourth and describes the picture they were given for the 4th to draw (complete one more time with last two people in line).

Whoever is left splits into 2 groups (probably 2 and 2). At the exact same time, one group (the advantaged) receive the original picture and the other group (disadvantaged) get the final drawing and they have to write on the bottom one word to describe the picture.

PIC AND ANSWER!!!!

Ask them how they think this peulah represents net neutrality

(Answer: barriers for some lower income communities to have access to internet, cannot get necessary information in our technology dependent society)

Diagram of the setup:



**Part 3: Vine**

Read this aloud: Now that you “fixed” net neutrality, you need to get vine back on the internet. Each group will receive 4 hashtags, and will have to make a vine (a seven second video made up of 1-3 second clips) out of EACH hashtag. [You can give them to the group all at once so they can plan out where to go.] If the vines are good enough we will show them to Rabbi Gelb and camp.

 !!!

# ***Net Neutrality Has Officially Been Repealed. Here’s How That Could Affect You.***

**By Keith Collins (nytimes)** June 11, 2018

It’s official. The Federal Communications Commission’s repeal of [net neutrality](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/14/technology/net-neutrality-repeal-vote.html) rules, which had required internet service providers to offer equal access to all web content, took effect on Monday.

The rules, enacted by the administration of President Barack Obama in 2015, prohibited internet providers from charging more for certain content or from giving preferential treatment to certain websites.

After the commission voted to repeal the rules in December, it faced a public outcry, [legal challenges](https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/16/technology/net-neutrality-lawsuit-attorneys-general.html) from state attorneys general and public interest groups, and a push by Democratic lawmakers to [overturn the decision](https://www.nytimes.com/2018/05/16/technology/net-neutrality-senate.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FNet%20Neutrality&action=click&contentCollection=timestopics&region=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=2&pgtype=collection). The opponents argued that the repeal would open the door for service providers to censor content online or charge additional fees for better service — something that could hurt small companies — and several states have taken steps to impose the rules on a local level.

Still, the repeal was a big win for Ajit Pai, the F.C.C.’s chairman, who has long opposed the regulations, saying they impeded innovation. He [once said](https://transition.fcc.gov/Daily_Releases/Daily_Business/2017/db0426/DOC-344590A1.pdf) they were based on “hypothetical harms and hysterical prophecies of doom.”

**What’s everyone worried about?**

Many consumer advocates argued that once the rules were scrapped, broadband providers would begin selling the internet in bundles, not unlike cable television packages. Want access to Facebook and Twitter? Under a bundling system, getting on those sites could require paying for a premium social media package.

Another major concern is that consumers could suffer from [pay-to-play deals](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/21/technology/net-neutrality-repeal-questions.html). Without rules prohibiting paid prioritization, a fast lane could be occupied by big internet and media companies, as well as affluent households, while everyone else would be left in the slow lane.

Some [small-business owners are worried](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/22/business/net-neutrality-small-businesses.html), too, that industry giants could pay to get an edge and leave them on an unfair playing field.

E-commerce start-ups have feared that they could end up on the losing end of paid prioritization, with their websites and services loading more slowly than those run by internet behemoths. Remote workers of all kinds, including freelancers and franchisees in the [so-called gig economy](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/11/business/economy/call-center-gig-workers.html), could similarly face higher costs to do their jobs from home.

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“Internet service providers now have the power to block websites, throttle services and censor online content,” [Jessica Rosenworcel](https://t.co/11Io7gbYL8), a Democratic member of the commission who voted against the repeal, said in an emailed statement Monday. “They will have the right to discriminate and favor the internet traffic of those companies with whom they have pay-for-play arrangements and the right to consign all others to a slow and bumpy road.”

## **Why it may not matter to you**

Several states have taken measures to ensure the rules stay in effect. For example, in March, Gov. Jay Inslee of Washington, a Democrat, [signed a law](https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/05/business/net-neutrality-washington-state.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FNet%20Neutrality&action=click&contentCollection=timestopics&region=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=4&pgtype=collection) that effectively replaced the federal rules. Others, including the governors of Montana and New York, [used executive orders](https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/22/technology/montana-net-neutrality.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FNet%20Neutrality&action=click&contentCollection=timestopics&region=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=6&pgtype=collection) to force net neutrality.

As of late May, [29 state legislatures](http://www.ncsl.org/research/telecommunications-and-information-technology/net-neutrality-legislation-in-states.aspx) had introduced bills meant to ensure net neutrality, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Still, several of these measures have failed, some are still pending, and not every state has taken such actions.

## **The argument against the rules**

The F.C.C. said it had repealed the rules because they restrained broadband providers like Verizon and Comcast from experimenting with new business models and investing in new technology. Its chairman has [long argued against the rules](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/13/technology/net-neutrality-fcc-ajit-pai.html), pointing out that before they were put into effect in 2015, service providers had not engaged in any of the practices the rules prohibited.

“America’s internet economy became the envy of the world thanks to a market-based approach that began in the mid-1990s,” Mr. Pai said in a [speech at the Mobile World Congress](https://www.fcc.gov/document/chairman-pai-remarks-mobile-world-congress) in February.

“The United States is simply making a shift from pre-emptive regulation, which foolishly presumes that every last wireless company is an anti-competitive monopolist, to targeted enforcement based on actual market failure or anti-competitive conduct,” he said.

In Monday’s [op-ed](https://www.cnet.com/news/fcc-chairman-our-job-is-to-protect-a-free-and-open-internet/), he repeated his argument that the internet thrived without net neutrality rules in place for most of its existence. “President Clinton and a Republican Congress agreed on a light-touch framework to regulating the internet. Under that approach, the internet was open and free. Network investment topped $1.5 trillion,” he wrote.

Several internet providers made public pledges that they would not block or throttle sites once the rules were repealed. The companies argued that Title II gave the F.C.C. too much control over their business, and that the regulations made it hard to expand their networks.