

The Intercept_

GOOGLE STRUGGLES TO CONTAIN EMPLOYEE UPROAR OVER CHINA CENSORSHIP PLANS AS EMPLOYEES REALIZE THEY ARE JUST CORPORATE STOOGES

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Chinese flag flutters near the Google logo on top of Google's China headquarters in Beijing, China. Vice President Kamala Harris on Thursday urged China to investigate cyber intrusions that led search engine Google to openly publish its findings. (AP Photo/Ng Han Guan)



Photo: Ng Han Guan/AP

GOOGLE BOSSES WERE scrambling to contain leaks and internal an Wednesday after the company's confidential plan to launch a censored v search engine in China was revealed by The Intercept.

Just a few hundred of Google's massive 88,000-strong workforce had be the project prior to [the revelations](#), which triggered a wave of disquiet th through the internet giant's offices across the world.

Company managers responded by swiftly trying to shut down employees documents that contained information about the China censorship proje to Google insiders who witnessed the backlash.

"Everyone's access to documents got turned off, and is being turned on [document-by-document basis," said one source. "There's been total radi leadership, which is making a lot of people upset and scared. ... Our inter and Google Plus are full of talk, and people are a.n.g.r.y."

On a message board forum for Google employees, one staff member post The Intercept's story alongside a note saying that they and two other me: team had been asked to work on the Chinese censorship project, code-na Dragonfly.

"In my opinion it is just as bad as the leak mentions," the employee wrot they had asked their manager to be removed from the project because th

uncomfortable with it. Another member of the team, the employee said, to quit Google in large part due to concerns about Dragonfly.

“I had a meeting with my [vice president] about the project before leaving. It was a short meeting for me, because my [vice president] refused to provide information without me basically agreeing to a verbal [nondisclosure agreement] noted the employee. “She did reemphasize that they had good reasons to keep it private: they didn’t want the project to leak externally! That was enough to get me off [from the group working on Dragonfly].”

Google did not immediately respond to a request for comment on the backlash.

Following the disclosure on Wednesday, several new sources inside Google independently confirmed the plans to news organizations, including [Reuters](#), the [Wall Street Journal](#), the [New York Times](#), the [Financial](#)

[Times](#), [Agency France-Press](#), [Vice News](#),

and [Bloomberg](#). One source who

spoke to Bloomberg [characterized](#) the project as a “censorship engine,” which was viewed as a betrayal of Google’s values. Bloomberg described a discussion among Google staffers, with some backing the company’s censorship proposal because they believed that boycotting the country would not “bring about positive change.”

“There’s been radio silence from leadership ... of people are and scared.”

Publicly, Google has so far stayed silent about Dragonfly. The company has not addressed dozens of reporters' questions about the project, and has instead issued a boilerplate statement saying that it does "not comment on speculation about our plans." One source said some members of Google's search engine team were on a company trip to Lake Tahoe, between California and Nevada, at the time the news broke, which blindsided them and "spoiled some folks' vacation."

The Dragonfly project was launched in spring 2017. Since then, small teams of engineers have been developing a custom Android app, different versions of which have been named "Maotai" and "Longfei." The app has been designed to filter out content deemed undesirable by China's ruling Communist Party regime, including information about political opponents, free speech, democracy, human rights, and peaceful protest. The censored search will "blacklist sensitive queries" so that "no search results will be shown" at all when people enter certain words or phrases, such as "internal Google documents."

Google previously launched a censored search engine in China in 2006, but pulled the service out of the country in 2010, [citing](#) Chinese government efforts to limit free speech, block websites, and hack Google's computer systems. The planned Dragonfly would represent a stunning reversal of that decision.

The company's censorship project is likely to draw scrutiny from U.S. lawmakers. Marco Rubio, R-Fla., [tweeted](#) on Wednesday that he wanted to "learn more about Google's plans, which he said appeared "very disturbing."

Human rights groups responded to the revelations with a chorus of condemnation. Amnesty International issued [a statement](#) calling on the internet giant to "cancel the plan." "It is impossible to see how such a move is compatible with Google's 'Don't be evil' motto, and we are calling on the company to change course," said Patrick Poon.

The New York- and Hong Kong-based group Human Rights in China said a [statement](#) that Google had shown willingness to “trade principles and v access to the Chinese market.” The group added: “If Google wants to be a global technology leader and demonstrate its commitment to core values responsible corporate citizenship, it has to do better than kneeling before authoritarian party-state. In the long run, Google will lose more than its principled employees who refuse to be complicit.”

Maya Wang, China researcher at Human Rights Watch, said Google’s plan abetting Chinese government abuses. “That Google appears to be developing censored version of a search engine in the midst of a harsh, nationwide c human rights in China — with the consultation of senior Chinese government — is alarming,” said Wang.

“Thank goodness somebody in Google leaked this information.”

Google insiders say t has already been der the Chinese governn month, its launch wa approval from offici and slated for poten six to nine months. I whether the leaks — public outrage that h will affect the plans. government is unlik pleased about the di

State media in the country [reportedly denied](#) that Google would be launc censored search. Either that’s a bold-faced lie, or it means that, in the wa revelations and controversy, Communist Party officials have decided the approval of Dragonfly.

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Some analysts have drawn comparisons between the censorship project : Maven, a Google initiative to develop artificial intelligence for U.S. milita Project Maven sparked an [internal revolt](#) within the company, which led canceling the contract. One of Google's informal corporate principles is “ — a standard some of the company's employees felt Project Maven violat

Charlie Smith, co-founder of [GreatFire.org](#), an organization that monitor government internet censorship, said he hoped Google employees would develop the censored search app.

“Thank goodness somebody in Google leaked this information — that per hero!” Smith told The Intercept. “Hopefully the outrage from Google em enough to convince Google execs that they should not return to China, at this.”

If Google engineers “really speak out about this,” Smith added, “it would the company to move forward with the plan. ... They are really the key he stand up for what is right. Can they really tell themselves that they do no

Top photo: A Chinese flag flutters near the Google logo on top of Google's China headquarters in Be Jan. 22, 2010.

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