

Google Employees Uncover Ongoing Work on Censored China Search As Google Bosses Continue To Lie About It

- Google DID kill off the name "Dragon Fly" but doubled down on taking contracts from the Chinese secret police to help find and kill those who speak out

- Ask Google: "HAVE YOU BEEN PAID BY THE CHINESE SECRET POLICE FOR ANY WORK YOU HAVE PROVIDED CODE FOR?"

[Ryan Gallagher](#)

Illustration: Soohee Cho/The Intercept

Google employees have carried out their own investigation into the company's plan to launch a censored search engine for China and say they are concerned that development of the project remains ongoing, The Intercept can reveal.

Late last year, bosses moved engineers away from working on the controversial project, known as Dragonfly, and said that there were no current plans to launch it. However, a group of employees at the company was unsatisfied with the lack of information from leadership on the issue — and took matters into their own hands.

The group has identified ongoing work on a batch of code that is associated with the China search engine, according to three Google sources. The development has stoked anger inside Google offices, where many of the company's 88,000 workforce previously protested against plans to launch the search engine, which was designed to censor broad categories of information associated with human rights, democracy, religion, and peaceful protest.

 [Google Dragonfly](#) [Read our Complete Coverage](#) [Google Dragonfly](#)

In December, The Intercept [reported](#) that an internal dispute and political pressure on Google had stopped development of Dragonfly. Google bosses had originally [planned](#) to launch it between January and April of this year. But they changed course after the outcry over the plan and indicated to employees who were working on the project that it was being shelved.

Google's Caesar Sengupta, an executive with a leadership role on Dragonfly, told engineers and others who were working on the censored search engine in mid-December that they would be allocated new projects funded by different "cost centers" of the company's budget. In a message marked "confidential – do not forward," which has been newly obtained by The Intercept, Sengupta told the Dragonfly workers:

Over the past few quarters, we have tackled different aspects of what search would look like in China. While we've made progress in our understanding of the market and user needs, many unknowns remain and currently we have no plans to launch.

Back in July we said at our all hands that we did not feel we could make much progress right now. Since then, many people have effectively rolled off the project while others have been working on adjacent areas such as improving our Chinese language capabilities that also benefit users globally. Thank you for all of your hard work here.

As we finalize business planning for 2019, our priority is for you to be productive and have clear objectives, so we have started to align cost centers to better reflect what people are actually working on.

Thanks again — and your leads will follow up with you on next steps.

Sources with knowledge of Dragonfly said staff who were working on the project were not told to immediately cease their efforts. Rather, they were instructed to finish up the jobs they were doing and then they would be allocated new work on other teams. Some of those who were working on Dragonfly were moved into different areas, focusing on projects related to Google's search services in India, Indonesia, Russia, the Middle East, and Brazil.

"I just don't know where the leadership is coming from anymore."

But Google executives, including CEO Sundar Pichai, refused both publicly and privately to completely rule out launching the censored search engine in the future. This led a group of concerned employees — who were themselves not directly involved with Dragonfly — to closely monitor the company's

internal systems for information about the project and circulate their findings on an internal messaging list.

The employees have been keeping tabs on repositories of code that are stored on Google's computers, which they say is linked to Dragonfly. The code was created for two smartphone search apps — named Maotai and Longfei — that Google planned to roll out in China for users of Android and iOS mobile devices.

The employees identified about 500 changes to the code in December, and more than 400 changes to the code between January and February of this year, which they believe indicates continued development of aspects of Dragonfly. (Since August 2017, the number of code changes has varied between about 150 to 500 each month, one source said.) The employees say there are still some 100 workers allocated to the "cost center" associated with Dragonfly, meaning that the company is maintaining a budget for potential ongoing work on the plan.

Google sources with knowledge of Dragonfly said that the code changes could possibly be attributed to employees who have continued this year to wrap up aspects of the work they were doing to develop the Chinese search platform.

"I still believe the project is dead, but we're still waiting for a declaration from Google that censorship is unacceptable and that they will not collaborate with governments in the oppression of their people," said one source familiar with Dragonfly.

The lack of clarity from management has resulted in Google losing skilled engineers and developers. In recent months, several Google employees have resigned in part due to

Dragonfly and leadership's handling of the project. The Intercept knows of six staff at the company, including two in senior positions, who have quit since December, and three others who are planning to follow them out the door.

Colin McMillen, who worked as a software engineer at Google for nine years, quit the company in early February. He told The Intercept that he had been concerned about Dragonfly and other "ethically dubious" decisions, such as Google's multimillion-dollar severance packages for executives accused of sexual harassment.

"I think they are going to try it again in a year or two."

Prior to leaving the company, McMillen said he and his colleagues had "strong indications that something is still happening" with Google search in China. But they were left confused about the status of the China plan because upper management would not discuss it.

"I just don't know where the leadership is coming from anymore," he said. "They have really closed down communication and become significantly less transparent."

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In 2006, Google launched a censored search engine in China, but [stopped](#) operating the service in the country in 2010, taking a

clear anti-censorship position. At the time, Google co-founder Sergey Brin [declared](#) that he wanted to show that the company was “opposing censorship and speaking out for the freedom of political dissent.”

Pichai, Google’s CEO since 2015, has taken a different position. He has a strong desire to launch search again in China — viewing the censorship as a worthwhile trade-off to gain access to the country’s more than 800 million internet users — and he may now be waiting for the controversy around Dragonfly to die down before quietly resurrecting the plan.

“Right now it feels unlaunchable, but I don’t think they are canceling outright,” McMillen said. “I think they are putting it on the back burner and are going to try it again in a year or two with a different code name or approach.”

Anna Bacciarelli, a technology researcher at Amnesty International, called on Google “to publicly confirm that it has dropped Dragonfly for good, not just ‘for now.’” Bacciarelli told The Intercept that Amnesty’s Secretary General Kumi Naidoo had visited Google’s Mountain View headquarters in California last week to reiterate concerns over Dragonfly and “the apparent disregard for transparency and accountability around the project.”

If Google is still developing the censored search engine, Bacciarelli said, “it’s not only failing on its human rights responsibilities but ignoring the hundreds of Google employees, more than 70 human rights organizations, and hundreds of thousands of campaign supporters around the world who have all called on the company to respect human rights and drop Dragonfly.”

Google did not respond to a request for comment.

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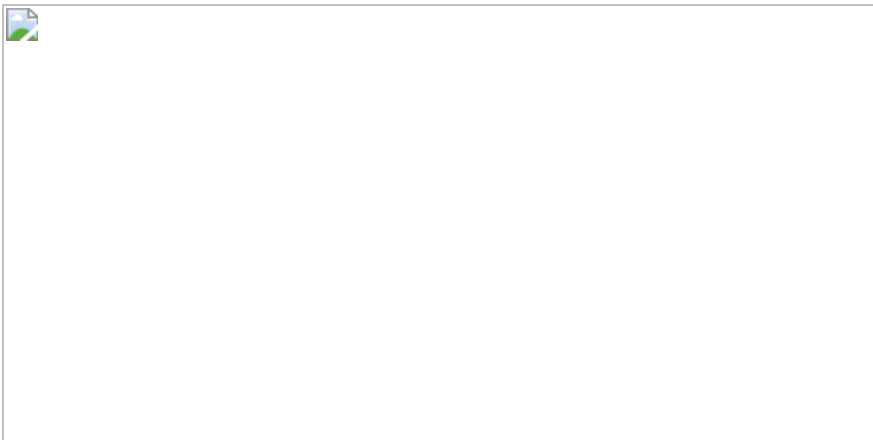
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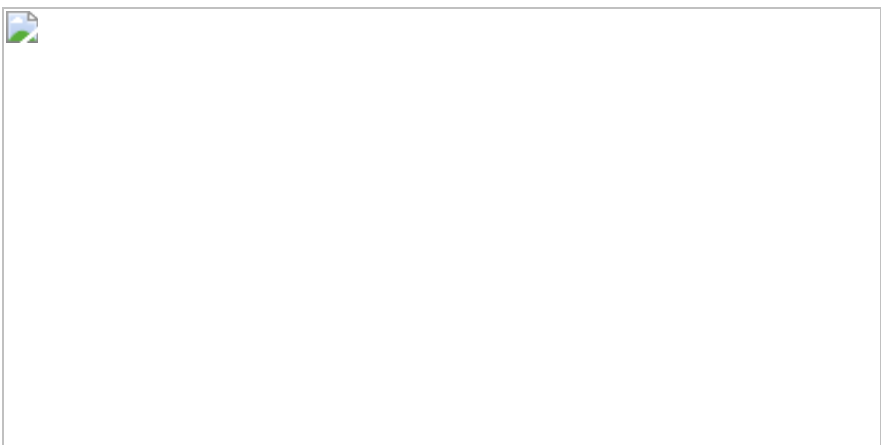
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 [A woman and her child play on a Google sign at the World Artificial Intelligence Conference \(WAIC\) in Shanghai on September 26, 2018. \(Photo by Johannes EISELE / AFP\). \(Photo credit should read JOHANNES EISELE/AFP/Getty Images\)](#)

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Google employees aren't convinced that Dragonfly is dead

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Employees monitored Google's code to see if the censored search engine is still being worked on

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Illustration by Alex Castro / The Verge

Some Google employees believe they found evidence that Google's plans to launch a censored search engine — codenamed "Dragonfly" — in China are still ongoing, according to a new report from [The Intercept](#). Google's CEO Sundar Pichai [told US regulators last year](#) that Google had "no plans" to launch the censored search engine "right now." But some Google employees, unsatisfied and suspicious, have found internal evidence that suggests development has continued.

Employees spotted around 500 changes to Dragonfly-related code in December. Another 400 changes were made to the code in January, indicating to the employees that the project was still ongoing. They also investigated the company budgeting plans and saw that about 100 workers were still grouped under the budget associated with Project Dragonfly.

Reached for comment, Google denied that work had continued on Dragonfly. "This speculation is wholly inaccurate. Quite simply: there's no work happening on Dragonfly," a Google representative told *The Verge*. "As we've said for many months, we have no plans to launch Search in China and there is no work being undertaken on such a project. Team members have moved to new projects."

"The search engine would have censored sensitive political topics"

The censored search project would have offered China a search engine that blocked results for sensitive topics. Those topics would likely have included Xinjiang, Tibet, and the Tiananmen Square massacre, based on what is already censored for existing search engines that operate in China.

It's possible that the code changes were just the finishing touches to bring the project to an end. But it's possible that the code changes mean the project hasn't halted, despite Pichai's claims. One Google software engineer told *The Intercept* he suspected that Pichai might be waiting for the outrage over the project to taper off before starting the plans again under a new codename.

Google is currently blocked in China. According to [The Intercept's initial reporting](#), Dragonfly was meant to give Google a way back into the country, giving it access to a large user base, and giving Chinese internet users access to more information. Over a thousand Google employees have protested the project [by signing an open letter](#) highlighting the human right abuses Google would become complicit in if Dragonfly were to launch. Several Google employees have also quit partly over the lack of

transparency surrounding Project Dragonfly. Google publicly backed off on [the project in December](#).

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