

Taylor Swift used facial recognition software to detect stalkers at LA

The **periphery** of a Taylor Swift concert is as thought out as the show she presents on stage. Beyond the traditional merchandise stands, there are often dedicated **selfie**-staging points and staff distributing light-up **bracelets**. When Swift performed at the Los Angeles Rose Bowl venue, fans could watch **rehearsal** clips at a special **kiosk**.

periphery 外围; 周边

selfie 自拍照

bracelet 手链; 手镯

rehearsal 排练

kiosk 凉亭; 电话亭

What they didn't know was that a facial recognition camera inside the structure was taking their photographs and cross-referencing the images with a database held in Nashville of hundreds of Swift's known **stalkers**, according to a Rolling Stone report.

stalker 追踪者

While some have raised privacy concerns over the ownership and storage of the images, concerts are technically private events, and Swift has no obligation to notify ticket holders that they may be **surveilled**. The Guardian has contacted Swift's representatives for comment.

surveillance 监视

Swift has a number of known stalkers. In September, she got a restraining order against Eric Swarbrick, who had been **harassing** her with letters threatening rape and murder since September 2016. Also in May, Mohammed Jaffar was sentenced to six months in jail and five years' **probation** having been convicted for burglary after he appeared at Swift's New York home five times in two months.

harass 骚扰

probation 试用; 缓刑

The use of facial recognition software is rising at public events. In April, Chinese police used the technology to arrest a man attending a Jacky Cheung concert in Nanchang. The 31-year-old, who was wanted for "economic crimes", was located among a crowd of 60,000 concert goers.

A recent UN report criticized the use of facial recognition by police in south Wales during a peaceful demonstration as *disproportionate* and unnecessary.

disproportionate 不恰当的