

<b>Title:</b> <b>文件名:</b>	Alcohol and Drug Policy 酒精和毒品政策
<b>Policy Owner:</b> <b>政策所有者:</b>	Office of Academic and Student Affairs 学术与学生事务办公室
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<b>Applies to:</b>  <b>适用于:</b>	All members of The Tianjin Juilliard School community, including all faculty; staff; Graduate School students; Pre- College, Public Education, and Continuing Education 天津茱莉亚学院全体人员，包括全体教师；行政人员；研究 生院、预科、公共教育及继续教育项目学生
<b>Effective Date:</b> <b>生效日期:</b>	September 17, 2020 2020 年 9 月 17 日

## Policy Overview

### 政策概览

The Tianjin Juilliard School ("Tianjin Juilliard" or "School") has officially adopted all of The Juilliard School's Alcohol and Drug Policies.

天津茱莉亚学院（以下简称“天津茱莉亚”或“学院”）已正式采用茱莉亚学院的所有酒精类饮品及毒品政策。

Tianjin Juilliard follows and enforces The Juilliard School's minimum age of 21 for the consumption of alcohol on campus or during a School-sponsored event off-campus.

天津茱莉亚遵循并执行茱莉亚学院政策，规定在校园内或校外活动期间，饮酒的最低年龄为 21 岁。

Tianjin Juilliard strives to maintain a drug free workplace, and to develop and implement an effective program to prevent the use of alcohol and other drugs on the Tianjin Juilliard campus. 天津茱莉亚致力于维护零毒品的工作场所，并制定和实施有效方案以防止在天津茱莉亚校园内使用酒精类饮品和其他毒品。

Tianjin Juilliard considers the abuse of drugs or alcohol by its faculty, staff member, and students to be unsafe and counterproductive to the educational process and the work environment. It is Tianjin Juilliard's policy that the possession, use, consumption, sale, purchase or distribution of alcohol, illegal drugs or illegally possessed drugs by any student or employee, while in the workplace, on campus or in the conduct of School-related work off-campus, is strictly prohibited. 天津茱莉亚认为，其教师、行政人员及学生滥用毒品或酒精类饮品是不安全的，对教育过程和工作环境也是不利的。根据天津茱莉亚政策，任何学生或员工在工作场所、校园内时，或在校外从事与学院有关的工作时，禁止持有、使用、饮用、销售、购买或分销酒精类饮品、违禁药品或非法持有毒品。

A faculty, staff member or student who violates local laws concerning alcohol, drug or smoking may face serious legal liabilities, including but not limited to criminal liabilities. If a faculty or staff member or student is charged with criminal liabilities for such a violation, the School has the right to terminate immediately the employment of the faculty or staff member or the enrollment of the student. Local laws refer to applicable national and local laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China.

违反当地有关酒精类饮品、毒品或吸烟法律的教师、行政人员或学生可能面临严重的法律责任，包括但不限于刑事责任。如教师、行政人员或学生被追究刑事责任，学院有权立即终止对教职人员的聘用或者终止对学生的录取。地方法律是指中华人民共和国适用的国家和地方性法律、法规。

For purposes of this Policy, the campus is defined as any area used for work, educational or recreational activities, or residential purposes, including surrounding sidewalks and exterior areas.

就本政策而言，校园是指用于工作、教育及文体活动，或用于居住的任何区域，包括其周围人行道和外部区域。

This Policy is not designed to interfere with the appropriate use of prescription drugs. Students should notify those individuals who may need to know, including the Office of Academic and Student Affairs or faculty. Employees should notify their supervisors if the proper use of prescribed medication will affect work or academic performance. Abuse of prescription drugs will be treated as a violation of this Policy.

本政策目的不是为了干涉处方药的正当使用。学生应通知可能需要知情的个人，包括学术与学生事务办公室或教师。如正确使用处方药将影响工作或学习，员工应通知其主管。滥用处方药将被视为违反本政策。

Tianjin Juilliard encourages members of the community to make responsible decisions concerning the use of alcoholic beverages.

天津茱莉亚鼓励其成员针对酒精类饮品使用做出负责任的决定。

## Use of Alcohol in the Residence Hall

### 学生公寓酒精类饮品管理

The School permits persons aged 21 or older to possess and consume alcoholic beverages within the confines of private units in the Residence Hall subject to all local laws, and the guidelines which have been established by the School. Guests under the age of 21 are not allowed to be in a campus housing unit where alcohol is present, regardless of whether they are consuming alcoholic beverages or not. Complete guidelines for the possession and consumption of alcohol in the Residence Hall can be found in the [Tianjin Juilliard School Residence Hall Regulations](#).

学院允许 21 岁或以上人士在宿舍私人区域内持有和饮用酒精类饮品，但须遵守所有当地法律及学院制定的指导方针。不允许 21 岁以下访客进入有酒精类饮品的校园宿舍，无论其是否饮用。关于在宿舍内持有和饮用酒精类饮品的完整指导方针，可在《[天津茱莉亚学院公寓管理条例](#)》中找到。

## Use of Alcohol at Tianjin Juilliard-Sponsored Events

### 天津茱莉亚赞助活动的酒精类饮品管理

All student events and programs sponsored by the Office of Residence Life, and the Office of Academic and Student Affairs are alcohol-free. Students are encouraged to take advantage of alcohol-free events and programs sponsored by other Tianjin Juilliard offices or departments, both on-and off-campus.

学生住宿生活办公室、学术与学生事务办公室赞助的所有学生活动和项目均不提供酒精类饮品。我们鼓励学生参加天津茱莉亚其他办公室或部门在校内和校外举办的活动和项目均不提供酒精类饮品。

Tianjin Juilliard does not permit the service or consumption of alcohol at student events except in extremely limited circumstances. Faculty or staff member requesting to serve alcohol at any School-sanctioned or School-sponsored event (e.g., an event that is part of a performance or School activity or is otherwise promoted as a Tianjin Juilliard event), including where students (regardless of age) are or may be present, must receive prior authorization from the Associate Dean of Academic and Student Affairs, and comply with the School's policy for the service and consumption of alcohol. Hosting groups are responsible for ensuring compliance with Tianjin Juilliard's policy governing alcohol consumption. Failure to comply with these policies may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment or dismissal from the School.

除极为有限的情况外，天津茱莉亚不允许在学生活动中提供或饮用酒精类饮品。在任何学院批准或学院赞助的活动（例如，作为表演或学院活动的一部分或以其他方式被宣传为天津茱莉亚活动的活动）中提供酒精类饮品的教师或行政人员，包括学生（无论年龄）在场或可能在场的情况，必须事先获得学术与学生事务总监授权，并遵守学院的酒精类饮品服务和饮用政策。主办团体负责确保遵守天津茱莉亚酒类饮用政策。不遵守相关政策可能导致纪律处分，最严重包括终止雇佣关系或开除。

For further information and guidance on the policies and procedures related to events with alcohol, please contact the Associate Dean of Academic and Student Affairs.

欲了解更多有关酒类管理活动政策和流程的信息及指导，请联系学术与学生事务总监。

## Disciplinary Actions to Prevent Drug Abuse

### 使用毒品的纪律处分

Tianjin Juilliard, through the Office of Academic and Student Affairs (for graduate students), Office of Pre-College and Educational Development (for pre-college, public education and continuing education students), and the Office of Human Resource (for employees), will impose disciplinary sanctions on individuals who violate School policies relating to drugs and alcohol. The severity of the imposed sanctions will be appropriate to the violation. Disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed include, but are not limited to, admonition, censure, probation, restriction of privileges, eviction from campus housing, suspension, expulsion, termination of employment and referral for prosecution, where appropriate. In addition to disciplinary sanctions, students

and employees may be referred to a medical treatment program, counseling and/or psychological services for assessment and follow-up.

天津茱莉亚学院将通过学术与学生事务办公室（针对研究生）、预科及教育发展办公室（针对预科、公共教育和继续教育学生）和人力资源办公室（针对员工），对违反学院有关毒品及酒精政策的个人进行纪律处分。制裁的严厉程度将与违规行为相匹配。可能受到的纪律处分包括但不限于警告、批评、留院查看、限制权利、驱逐出校园、停职、开除、终止雇用和酌情转介起诉等。除纪律处分外，学生和员工可能会被转至医疗、咨询和/或心理服务机构进行评估和跟进。

## Amnesty Policy for Alcohol and Drug Use

### 酒精及毒品管理特赦政策

The health and safety of every student at Tianjin Juilliard is of utmost importance. As such, in cases of significant intoxication as a result of alcohol or other substances, the School encourages students to seek medical or other assistance for themselves or others in serious or life-threatening situations that result from alcohol and/or other drug use and in any situation where medical treatment or other assistance is reasonably believed to be appropriate. Tianjin Juilliard also recognizes that students who may have used drugs or violated the stipulations outlined in Section III “Alcohol Violations” of the Code of Conduct in the Student Handbook (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at any time that violence occurs, including domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault, may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. Tianjin Juilliard strongly encourages students to report acts of violence to appropriate School officials and to seek needed medical or other attention to ensure their health and safety, as well as the health and safety of others. A reporting individual or a bystander acting in good faith will not be subject to Code of Conduct action for violations of the School’s alcohol and/or drug use policies, to the extent permitted by applicable Chinese laws.

天津茱莉亚每一名学生的健康和安全都是至关重要的。因此，如果因酒精或其他物质导致严重中毒，学院鼓励学生在因饮酒和/或其他药物使用导致严重或危及生命的情况下，以及在任何需要医疗或其他援助的合理情况下，为自己或他人寻求医疗或其他被视为妥当的援助。此外，天津茱莉亚意识到，由于经历暴力行为，包括家庭暴力、约会暴力、跟踪或性侵犯等，而可能使用过毒品或违反《天津茱莉亚研究生院学生手册》行为准则第三节“违规使用酒精类饮品处罚条例”规定的学生（无论是自愿还是非自愿），或许会因为害怕自己行为导致的潜在后果而犹豫是否上报此类事件。天津茱莉亚学院强烈鼓励学生向相关学院官员举报暴力行为，并寻求必要的医疗或其他帮助，以确保自己与他人的健康和安全。在适用中国法律允许范围内，进行举报的个人或善意行

事的旁观者将不会因违反学院酒精类饮品及/或毒品使用政策而受到《天津茱莉亚学院学生行为准则》处罚。

The complete Amnesty Policy for Alcohol and Drug Use can be found on the [Policies and Consumer Information](#) page of the Tianjin Juilliard website.

完整酒精及毒品管理特赦政策可在天津茱莉亚网站[政策及消费者信息](#)页面找到。

## Health Risks Associated with the Use of Illicit Drugs and the Abuse of Alcohol

### 吸毒及酗酒的相关健康风险

Illicit drugs and the health risks involved in using them include, but are not necessarily limited to: 吸食毒品所涉及的健康风险包括但不限于：

#### Cannabis (Marijuana)

##### 大麻

Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as riding a bike. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis.

使用大麻可能会损害或削弱短期记忆及理解能力，改变时间观念，并降低执行需要集中精力和协调的任务（如骑自行车）的能力。大麻也可能导致偏执和精神病。

#### Inhalants (gasses or volatile liquids)

##### 吸入剂（气体或挥发性液体）

Immediate negative effects may include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nose bleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays may also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and Butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage.

直接的负面影响可能包括恶心、打喷嚏、咳嗽、流鼻血、疲劳、缺乏协调能力和食欲不振。溶剂及喷雾也可能降低心脏和呼吸频率，损害判断力。亚硝酸戊酯和亚硝酸丁酯会引起脉搏加快、头痛和非自主排尿。长期使用可能导致肝炎或脑损伤。

## Cocaine

### 可卡因

Use causes the immediate effects of dilated pupils, elevated blood pressure, increased heart rate, and elevated body temperature. Chronic use can cause ulceration of the mucous membrane in the nose and produce psychological dependency. Crack or freebase rock, a concentrated form of cocaine, produces effects within 10 seconds of administration. In addition to the above, additional effects include loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures. Cocaine in any form may lead to death through disruption of the brain's control of heart and respiration. These include amphetamines and methamphetamines. Users may perspire, experience headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause physical collapse, very high fever, stroke or heart failure.

使用会立刻导致瞳孔扩大、血压升高、心率加快和体温升高。长期使用会导致鼻粘膜溃疡，并产生心理依赖。可卡因的一种浓缩形式，快克或自由基岩石，可在给药后 10 秒内产生反应。此外，其他影响还包括食欲减退、触觉幻觉、妄想症和癫痫发作。任何形式的可卡因都可能通过破坏大脑对心脏和呼吸的控制而导致死亡，包括安非他明和甲基苯丙胺。使用者可能会出汗、头痛、视力模糊、头晕、失眠和焦虑。极高剂量可导致身体衰竭、高烧、中风或心力衰竭。

## Depressants

### 抑制药

Included are barbiturates, methaqualones ("Quaaludes"), and tranquilizers. Effects can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Very large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can be devastating. Babies born to mothers who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs. Some show birth defects and/or behavioral problems.

包括巴比妥类，甲喹酮类（“安眠酮”）及镇静剂，可能导致口齿不清、步态蹒跚和知觉改变。大剂量服用可导致呼吸抑制、昏迷和死亡。镇静剂和酒精类饮品结合使用可能是毁灭性的。怀孕期间滥用镇静剂的母亲所生婴儿可能在身体上依赖药物，有些则表现出先天缺陷和/或行为问题。

## Hallucinogens

### 迷幻药

Effects of hallucinogens vary depending upon the type of drug. Chronic users may experience mood disorders, paranoia, violent behavior, hallucinations, panic, confusion, loss of control, and death.

迷幻药的作用因药物种类而异。慢性使用者可能会经历情绪障碍、偏执、暴力行为、幻觉、恐慌、困惑、失控和死亡。



## Narcotics (including heroin)

### 麻醉毒品（包括海洛因）

Overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants.

过量服用可能导致呼吸缓慢且浅，皮肤湿冷，抽搐，昏迷和死亡。对麻醉品的耐受性迅速发展，很可能产生依赖。孕妇上瘾可导致早产儿、死胎或婴儿上瘾。

## Designer Drugs

### 化合致幻药

These drugs have had their molecular structure chemically changed to produce analogs such as synthetic heroin and hallucinogens. These analogs can be hundreds of times stronger than the original drug, which they are designed to imitate. One dose can cause uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage.

此类药物的分子结构发生化学变化，产生类似物，如合成海洛因和致幻剂。这些类似物可能比其模仿的原始药物强几百倍。一剂即可引起无法控制的震颤、流口水、语言障碍、瘫痪和不可逆转的脑损伤。

## Abuse of Alcohol

### 酗酒

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident.

饮酒会引起大量行为上的显著改变。即使是低剂量也会严重损害安全驾驶汽车所需的判断力和协调能力，增加驾驶员发生事故的可能性。

Moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including murder, rape, armed robbery, vandalism, spouse and child abuse and drunk driving. Moderate to high doses of alcohol can cause marked impairment in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Heavy use may cause chronic depression and suicide, and is also greatly associated with the abuse of other drugs.

适度饮酒也会增加各种攻击行为的发生率，包括谋杀、强奸、持械抢劫、故意破坏、虐待配偶和儿童以及酒后驾驶等。中到高剂量的酒精类饮品会对高级精神功能造成明显损害，严重改变一个人学习和记忆信息的能力。过度饮酒可能导致慢性抑郁症和自杀，也与其他毒品滥用密切相关。



Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects described. The use of even small amounts of alcohol by pregnant women can damage their fetus.

高剂量酒精类饮品会导致呼吸抑制和死亡。如果与中枢神经系统的其他镇静剂结合，低剂量的酒精类饮品也会产生上述效果。孕妇即使少量饮酒也会对胚胎造成损伤。

Long-term heavy alcohol use can cause digestive disorders, cirrhosis of the liver, circulatory system disorders, and impairment of the central nervous system, all of which may lead to an early death. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence, particularly in persons with 1 or more parents or grandparents who were problem drinkers. At least 15-20% of heavy users will eventually become problem drinkers or alcoholics if they continue drinking. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions, which can be life threatening.

长期大量饮酒会导致消化系统紊乱、肝硬化、循环系统紊乱和中枢神经系统受损，上述症状皆可能造成早逝。反复饮酒会形成依赖，尤其是父母或祖父母中存在一位或多位酗酒问题者的人。至少 15-20% 的过度饮酒者如果继续饮酒，最后会成为有问题的饮酒者或酗酒者。突然停止饮酒可能会产生戒断症状，包括严重的焦虑、震颤、幻觉和抽搐，这可能危及生命。

## Smoking

### 吸烟

In the School Building including studios, classrooms, offices, the library, and Residence Hall, smoking is prohibited in any indoor area open to the public to protect all students, employees, and visitors from secondhand smoke, an established cause of cancer and respiratory disease. Smoking is not permitted in any indoor locations on School owned, operated, or controlled property including, but not limited to: classrooms; private faculty, staff member, and administrative offices; computing facilities; studios; conference, meeting and seminar rooms; lobby cafe areas, and lounges; libraries; restrooms; stairwells; elevators; lobbies; reception areas; and School-owned or hired vehicles.

在学院大楼内，包括工作室、教室、办公室、图书馆和学生公寓，禁止在向公众开放的任何室内区域吸烟，以保护所有学生、员工及访客免受二手烟侵害。二手烟是癌症和呼吸系统疾病的常见病因。不得在学院拥有、经营或控制财产的任何室内位置吸烟，包括但不限于：教室；私课教师、员工及行政办公室；计算机设施；工作室；会议室、会议室和研讨会室；大堂咖啡厅区域和休息室；图书馆；洗手间；楼梯井；电梯；大堂；接待区；以及学院拥有或租用的车辆内。

## Electronic Cigarettes (E-cigarettes)

### 电子烟

E-cigarettes are battery-powered devices that are designed to mimic cigarettes by vaporizing a nicotine-laced liquid that is inhaled by the user. They are also considered tobacco products and therefore the same rules and conditions apply to the use and sale of these products. Existing smoke-free laws are often interpreted to prohibit e-cigarette use in their smoke-free provisions. 电子烟是一种电池供电的设备，通过蒸发用户吸入的含有尼古丁的液体来模仿香烟。它们也被视为烟草制品，因此同样的规则和条款也适用于此类产品的使用和销售。现有的无烟法律在涉及到电子烟的无烟条款中常常被解释为禁止使用电子烟。

## Resources for Help & Assistance

### 帮助和协助资源

Any employee or student who believes he or she has a problem with drug and/or alcohol abuse is urged, for his or her own benefit as well as the benefit of fellow employees and students, to seek counseling and treatment through a treatment program of his or her choice.

任何员工或学生如果认为自己有吸毒和/或酗酒问题，为了自己的利益以及其他员工和学生的利益，我们希望你通过自己选择的治疗方案寻求咨询和治疗。

For assistance locating treatment, employees may contact Office of Human Resources. All requests for counseling and treatment services, as well as referrals, will be handled in a confidential manner.

如需协助治疗，员工可联系人力资源办公室。所有咨询和治疗服务请求以及转诊都将以保密方式处理。

Graduate students may contact the Office of Academic and Student Affairs, Office of Residence Life or Counseling Service. The Manager of Residence Life and the Director of Counseling and Mental Health are trained in crisis intervention, and along with the Office of Academic and Student Affairs may provide assistance and/or implement the necessary conduct procedures regarding student behavior.

研究生可联系学术与学生事务办公室、学生住宿生活办公室或心理咨询办公室。学生住宿生活经理和学生心理健康主管已接受危机干预相关培训，并可与学术与学生事务办公室一起就学生行为提供协助和/或启动必要的干预程序。

All requests for counseling and treatment sessions, as well as referrals, will be handled in a confidential manner.

所有咨询和治疗部分以及转诊的请求都将以保密方式处理。