

GSR Handbook

2022

A.A.'s Single Purpose¹

Tradition Five: *Each group has but one primary purpose – to carry its message to the alcoholic who still suffers.*

“There are those who predict that A.A. may well become a new spearhead for a spiritual awakening throughout the world. When our friends say these things, they are both generous and sincere. But we of A.A. must reflect that such a tribute and such a prophecy could well prove to be a heady drink for most of us – that is, if we really came to believe this to be the real purpose of A.A., and if we commenced to behave accordingly.

“Our Society, therefore, will prudently cleave to its single purpose: the carrying of the message to the alcoholic who still suffers. Let us resist the proud assumption that since God has enabled us to do well in one area we are destined to be a channel of saving grace for everybody.”

A.A. co-founder Bill W., 1955

A.A.'s Legacy of Service²

By Bill W.

A.A. Service Manual, reprinted with permission from A.A.W.S.

Our Twelfth Step - carrying the message - is the basic service that the A.A. Fellowship gives; this is our principal aim and the main reason for our existence. Therefore, A.A. is more than a set of principles; it is a society of alcoholics in action. We must carry the message, else we ourselves can wither and those who haven't been given the truth may die.

Hence, an A.A. service is anything whatever that helps us to reach a fellow sufferer - ranging all the way from the Twelfth Step itself to a ten-cent phone call and a cup of coffee, and to A.A.'s General Service Office for national and international action. The sum total of all these services is our Third Legacy of Service.

Services include meeting places, hospital cooperation, and intergroup offices; they mean pamphlets, books, and good publicity of almost every description. They call for committees, delegates, trustees, and conferences. And, not to be forgotten, they need voluntary money contributions from within the Fellowship.

The General Service Conference A brief history

In AA's infancy, Dr. Bob, Bill W., a few AA old-timers and several nonalcoholic friends had been responsible for the overall services of Alcoholics Anonymous.

During the late 1940s Dr. Bob and Bill began to realize that the fellowship was becoming mature enough to take over the responsibilities they had been performing. They also began to see their mortality.

In 1950, Bob and Bill set out to devise a way for the fellowship to take responsibility for itself; the General Service Conference and the A.A. Service Manual were born.

Sadly, Dr. Bob died in November 1950 and never got to see the first conference held in April 1951. But that first conference, which started as a five year experiment, became a way in which our world wide movement could "assume full and permanent responsibility for the conduct of its most vital affairs."³

It is through this "Conference Plan" that we have the important service jobs of General Service Representative (GSR), District Committee Member (DCM) and Delegate.

These people are the vital link between the A.A. Groups and the General Service Conference.

Leadership in A.A.: Ever a Vital Need⁴

*(Excerpts from Bill W.'s article in the April 1959 Grapevine.
See Concept IX, page 38 of "Twelve Concepts for World Service" for the full article)*

Somewhere in our literature there is a statement to this effect: "Our leaders do not drive by mandate: they lead by example." In effect, we are saying to them, "Act for us, but don't boss us"....

Therefore, a leader in A.A. service is a man (or woman) who can personally put principles, plans, and policies into such dedicated and effective action that the rest of us want to back him up and help him with his job. When a leader power-drives us badly, we rebel; but when he too meekly becomes an order-taker and he exercises no judgment of his own – well, he really isn't a leader at all....

Good leadership originates plans, policies, and ideas for the improvement of our fellowship and its service. But in new and important matters, it will nevertheless consult widely before taking decisions and actions. Good leadership will also remember that a fine plan or idea can come from anybody, anywhere. Consequently, good leadership will often discard its own cherished plans for others that are better, and it will give credit to the source....

Good leadership never passes the buck. Once assured that it has, or can obtain, sufficient general backing, it freely takes decisions and puts them into action forthwith, provided, of course, that such action be within the framework of its defined authority and responsibility....

Another qualification for leadership is give-and-take, the ability to compromise cheerfully whenever a proper compromise can cause a situation to progress in what appears to be the right direction. Compromise comes hard to us all-or-nothing drunks. Nevertheless, we must never lose sight of the fact that progress is nearly always characterized by a series of improving compromises. We cannot, however, compromise always. Now and then, it is truly necessary to stick flat-footed to one's conviction about an issue until it is settled. These are situations for keen timing and careful discrimination as to which course to take....

Leadership is often called upon to face heavy and sometimes long continued criticism. This is an acid test. There are always the constructive critics, our friends indeed. We ought never fail to give them a careful hearing. We should be willing to let them modify our opinions or change them completely. Often, too, we shall have to disagree and then stand fast without losing their friendship.

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What is Service Work?

"...an A.A. service is anything whatever that helps us to reach a fellow sufferer – ranging all the way from the Twelfth Step itself to a ten-cent phone call and a cup of coffee, and to A.A.'s General Service Office for national and international action. The sum total of all these services is our Third Legacy of Service."⁵

This Handbook is designed to help you get started in service work. It gives a general overview of the service structure, how it operates, and your function within it.

What is "General Service"?

"Bill proposed a plan to create a "service structure" to facilitate Twelfth Step work across the country and around the world. This structure would bring to bear the collective conscience of the groups on matters affecting "A.A. as a whole." At the heart of this structure would be the A.A. groups themselves, providing both the conscience and financial support for A.A. services throughout the Fellowship. It would be a structure to take the place of government in A.A., ensuring that the full voice of A.A. would be heard. Today, we call the service structure that developed from Bill's plan the General Service Conference structure, or simply, general service."⁶

What is the General Service Conference?

The General Service Conference is the vehicle used by A.A. to provide for its general services and to unite "A.A. as a whole".

The Conference is comprised of Area Delegates, Trustees, and G.S.O. and Grapevine Inc. staffs, with an annual meeting for one week each year, usually at the end of April, in New York City.

At the Conference, delegates sit on "Conference Committees" to which they are randomly appointed, and that generally correspond with the standing committees in an Area, i.e. Corrections, Literature, Grapevine, etc. Agenda items are discussed and voted on. Those that pass the Conference Committee with "substantial unanimity" come to the floor for the entire body to vote on. Those agenda items that pass on the conference floor with substantial unanimity become "Advisory Actions".

While the Trustees are the legal entity of Alcoholics Anonymous and are responsible for routine conduct of business, the General Service Conference remains the policy making body for the fellowship.

Why Do We Need a Conference?⁷

The late Bernard B. Smith, nonalcoholic, then chairperson of the board of trustees, and one of the architects of the Conference structure, answered that question superbly in his opening talk at the 1954 meeting: "We may not need a General Service Conference to ensure our own recovery. We do need it to ensure the recovery of the alcoholic who still stumbles in the darkness one short block from this room. We need it to ensure the recovery of a child being born tonight, destined for alcoholism. We need it to provide, in keeping with our Twelfth Step, a permanent haven for all alcoholics who, in the ages ahead, can find A.A. that rebirth that brought us back to life.

"We need it because we, more than most all others, are conscious of the devastating effect of the human urge for power and prestige which we must ensure can never invade A.A. We need it to ensure A.A. against government, while insulating it against anarchy; we need it to protect A.A. against disintegration while preventing overintegration. We need it so that Alcoholics Anonymous, and Alcoholics Anonymous alone, is the ultimate repository of its Twelve Steps, its Twelve Traditions, and all of its services.

"We need it to ensure that changes within A.A. come only as a response to the needs and the wants of all A.A., and not of any few. We need it to ensure that the doors of the halls of A.A. never have locks on them, so that all people for all time who have an alcoholic problem may enter these halls unasked and feel welcome. We need it to ensure that Alcoholics Anonymous never asks of anyone who needs us what his or her race is, what his or her creed is, what his or her social position is."

What is the General Service Office?⁸

G.S.O. serves all A.A. groups in the United States and Canada, and also offers services to A.A. overseas, especially in countries where there is no service structure. While many other countries have their own G.S.O.s, the U.S./Canada General Service Office, the earliest to be established, is generally regarded as the "senior" office. It performs many functions that groups, districts, areas and intergroup/central offices cannot easily handle, serving as a clearinghouse and exchange point for the wealth of A.A. experience accumulated over the years, coordinating a wide array of activities and services, and overseeing the publication, translation and distribution of A.A. Conference-approved literature and service materials. G.S.O. also includes AA Grapevine and the many services and products it provides to the Fellowship.

What is a Delegate?

"Area delegates have been elected to participate as trusted servants and to provide important leadership in the Fellowship. Indeed, the areas look to their delegates to lead them on tackling current issues while helping the Fellowship to prepare for the future.

Considering the role that delegates play in the Conference, it should come as no surprise that much will be asked of them in time and effort. Delegates are charged with understanding the experiences, viewpoints and group conscience of their areas, while assuming responsibility for the U.S./Canada Conference as a whole. This is why the experience of being a delegate is like no other."⁹

Delegates serve two-year terms and are elected by "Third Legacy Procedure".

Early in the year, each delegate receives a Preliminary Agenda for the General Service Conference and later a Final Agenda. Additionally, delegates are sent background material for the committee on which they sit. Background material for all committees may be requested. Delegates should use these agendas and background material to help inform the members in their areas and seek their input.

In Area 75, it has become customary for delegates to hold a "Delegate's Workshop" to inform the Area of agenda items, answer questions, and to seek advice.

After the General Service Conference, delegates should inform their areas about actions taken at the conference. In Area 75, the Spring Service Assembly is devoted entirely to the delegate's report. Additionally, G.S.R.s and D.C.M.s are encouraged to invite the delegate to make a report in their home group and/or district.

G.S.O. produces a "Final Report" of each Conference's proceedings. Final Reports are usually available for distribution in the fall of the year. G.S.O. also gives highlights of the Conference in Box 459.

What is a Group?

The home group is the basic unit in the A.A. service structure. It is where most A.A.s begin their service experience. It is also where individual A.A.s participate in business meetings and vote on group conscience issues. This is where the individual member's voice is heard.

The home group is also where we go for our sobriety.

Tradition Three:

"Our membership ought to include all who suffer from alcoholism. Hence we may refuse none who wish to recover. Nor ought A.A. membership ever depend upon money or conformity. Any two or three alcoholics gathered together for sobriety may call themselves an A.A. Group, provided that, as a group, they have no other affiliation."

Warranty Six:

"...much attention has been drawn to the extraordinary liberties which the A.A. Traditions accord to the individual member and to his group: no penalties to be inflicted for nonconformity to A.A. principles; no fees or dues to be levied – voluntary contributions only; no member to be expelled from A.A. – membership always to be the choice of the individual; each A.A. group to conduct its internal affairs as it wishes – it being merely requested to abstain from acts that might injure A.A. as a whole; and finally that any group of alcoholics gathered together for sobriety may call themselves an A.A. group provided that, as a group, they have no other purpose or affiliation."⁹

To be of maximum effectiveness, each group should have members who work on the District standing committees; that is Corrections, Treatment, etc. If each group has members working on each standing committee, we ensure that we fulfill our "Primary Purpose" and the workload is not too great for any member.

Service Structure Inside the A.A. Group

- Group Membership or Steering Committee
- Chairperson
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Intergroup Representative
- Literature Representative
- Archives Representative
- Grapevine Representative
- CPC / PI Representative
- Treatment Facilities / Corrections Representative

What is a GSR?

"The GSR is the link between the group and "A.A. as a whole." This link becomes a channel through which news, information, opinions and ideas can flow back and forth. Importantly, this also gives the group a voice in the affairs of the Fellowship. The GSR is that voice."¹⁰

Each group should have an alternate GSR to fulfill the job of the GSR in the event that he/she cannot complete their term or fulfill their responsibilities.

What does a GSR do?¹⁰

"The role of the general service representative, or GSR, is essential to the purpose of general service. Bill W. wrote in Concept I of The Twelve Concepts for World Service: "The A.A. groups today hold ultimate responsibility and final authority for our world services." The role of the GSR is essential to ensuring that groups can fulfill that responsibility. Only when a GSR keeps the group informed and communicates the group conscience can the Conference truly act for A.A. as a whole. This communication is a two-way street, making the GSR responsible not only for bringing forward the group's voice, but for taking back to the group Conference actions that affect the Fellowship's unity, health and growth. "

What is a District?¹¹

"A district is part of an area, one of the 93 areas that make up the U.S./Canada General Service Conference. Below are the two types of districts in general service."

Geographic District

"This is the most common type of district. The number of groups in a district is usually determined by how many groups a district committee member, or DCM, can reasonably be expected to keep in touch with, learn their problems, and find ways to contribute to their growth. District boundaries may be redrawn should the number of groups increase or decrease significantly."

Linguistic District

"To encourage participation of the maximum number of groups, some areas have incorporated linguistic districts within their structure. These usually have a bilingual DCM or liaison. Their boundaries may be independent of the conventional geographic district boundaries."

Districts usually meet once a month to discuss issues pertaining to their groups, their district, the Area, G.S.O. and the General Service Conference. All GSRs should attend the District meeting. This meeting is a major way in which the groups communicate with the General Service Conference and the Area to become part of A.A. as a whole.

Many districts also sponsor workshops on a variety of topics from sponsorship to literature. Workshops are a great way for newer members to learn more about Alcoholics Anonymous and to become active in service.

What is a DCM?¹²

"The district committee member, or DCM, plays a vital role in general service. While the GSR is the voice of a *group*, the DCM is the voice of a *district*. A district needs a leader. The GSRs will look to the DCM for guidance on being GSRs and serving their groups. They will look to the DCM to lead on forming an agenda for district activities. They'll want to be inspired and encouraged, but not told what to do."

Each district should have an alternate D.C.M. to fulfill the job of the D.C.M. in the event that he/she cannot complete their term or fulfill their responsibilities.

Since the D.C.M. is an important job in A.A., great care should be taken when electing a D.C.M. The D.C.M. is an important link to the delegate and the General Service Conference. Only those members who have sufficient continuous sobriety, time available and willingness to serve should be considered for election to the office of D.C.M.

To the extent that the D.C.M. is active in attending and participating in district and area meetings, the group and its members are part of "*A.A. as a whole*".

The D.C.M. is elected by the District's G.S.R.s.

What does a DCM do?¹²

A DCM who can set their own opinions aside in favor of listening and supporting the district's GSRs and of understanding and advancing the conscience of the district's groups is practicing two important principles of leadership in A.A.: leading by example and serving with humility.

The DCM learns the thoughts, wishes and needs of the district's groups in different ways. Many districts set aside time in their meetings for GSRs to give reports on what's happening in their groups. This gives the DCM the opportunity to listen, to ask questions and to make suggestions (and to follow up to see if the suggestions helped).

The DCM also learns by visiting and communicating directly with the groups. Here, the DCM is serving as a resource — and not as a replacement for a GSR. In a group without a GSR, the DCM may be able to open a line of communication. Sometimes this stimulates interest within the group to want a GSR of their own.

What the DCM learns will eventually form the conscience of the district. As a member of the area committee, at area assemblies the DCM has the opportunity to express the district's conscience in more than one way:

- By asking questions and making suggestions on area business and proposing new ideas, perhaps for a new way to carry our message of recovery or a potential revision to a piece of A.A. literature.
- By conveying the district's conscience to the delegate on issues coming before the annual General Service Conference, the DCM can help to make the district's conscience part of the delegate's thinking.
- By voting on the area's trusted servants, including the delegate position, and the area's activities and budgets.

What is an Area?

Several districts make up the next larger unit in A.A.; the area. The area is responsible for the organizing of area meetings and services that are not practical when performed by the district or group. The area committee is also a clearinghouse for information concerning our many service responsibilities. The Area Committee is composed of the D.C.M.s, area officers and standing committee chairs and G.S.R.s.

Area 75 is one of 93 delegate areas in the United States and Canada. The Area 75 Delegate is the representative of the groups in Southern Wisconsin. Our delegate is elected by the Area Assembly to represent the interests of A.A. groups at the General Service Conference.

"Perhaps more than any other group of people in A.A., the area committee is responsible for the health of the Conference structure and thus for growth and harmony in the A.A. Fellowship. If GSRs are lax, if there is lack of harmony in a district, if there are difficulties in public information or some other service area, the committee member knows it and can turn to the full committee for help."

"An active committee deals with all kinds of service problems: Is experience being shared among groups? Is the A.A. message getting into hospitals, prisons, jails, and rehabilitation centers? Are news media and professionals who deal with suffering alcoholics well informed about A.A.? Are new groups and Loners being visited and helped?"¹³

All members of Alcoholics Anonymous are welcome and encouraged to attend Area Assemblies but only members of the Assembly have a vote.

Area Assemblies - consisting of the Area Officers, Area Standing Committee Chairs, DCMs and GSRs. All of these members have a voice and a vote.

Service Assemblies - consisting of the Area Officers, Area Standing Committee Chairs, DCMs, and GSRs.

Service Assemblies are meetings held for Standing Committees to meet and report to the Area, and for Area Officers to report to the Area. Additionally, Central Offices may be asked to give a report.

Why are jobs in A.A. important?

Again quoting Bill W.'s "Legacy of Service"-

"Our Twelfth Step - carrying the message - is the basic service that the A.A. Fellowship gives; this is our principal aim and the main reason for our existence. Therefore, A.A. is more than a set of principles; it is a society of alcoholics in action. We must carry the message, else we ourselves can wither and those who haven't been given the truth may die.

"Hence, an A.A. service is anything whatever that helps us to reach a fellow sufferer - ranging all the way from the Twelfth Step itself to a ten-cent phone call and a cup of coffee, and to A.A.'s General Service Office for national and international action. The sum total of all these services is our Third Legacy of Service.

"Services include meeting places, hospital cooperation, and intergroup offices; they mean pamphlets, books, and good publicity of almost every description. They call for committees, delegates, trustees, and conferences. And, not to be forgotten, they need voluntary money contributions from within the Fellowship."²

Some A.A.s are tempted to think of A.A. service in terms of politics. A.A. service is not about politics in any true sense. A.A. service is about the gift of sobriety that was given so freely to us. It is a legacy given by Dr. Bob, Bill W. and the early members of our society. It is our responsibility.

It has been said that service is gratitude in action. Therefore, if we are grateful for our sobriety, we are compelled to carry this legacy to "the alcoholic who still suffers". "...else we ourselves can wither and those who haven't been given the truth may die."

Remember, this is our fellowship. We are solely responsible for it. This short workshop should not be your only service education. Please read the material listed in "Helpful Reading", get a service sponsor, visit with experienced servants and give yourself to the process. We will see you on the "Road of Happy Destiny".

7th Tradition

The A.A. groups themselves ought to be fully supported by the voluntary contributions of their own members. We think that each group should soon achieve this ideal; that any public solicitation of funds using the name of Alcoholics Anonymous is highly dangerous, whether by groups, clubs, hospitals, or other outside agencies; that acceptance of large gifts from any source, or of contributions carrying any obligation whatever, is unwise. Then too, we view with much concern those A.A. treasuries which continue, beyond prudent reserves, to accumulate funds for no stated A.A. purpose. Experience has often warned us that nothing can so surely destroy our spiritual heritage as futile disputes over property, money, and authority.¹⁴

Examples of Group Contributions to A.A. Service Entities¹⁴

Distribution of funds from groups that support four service entities

- 10% to district
- 10% to area committee
- 30% to G.S.O.
- 50% to intergroup or central office

If you have no intergroup/central office, distribution of funds from groups that support three service entities:

- 40% to district
- 30% to area
- 30% to G.S.O.

WHAT IS A CENTRAL OFFICE?

A central office (or intergroup) is an A.A. service office that involves partnership among groups in a community—just as A.A. groups themselves are partnerships of individuals. A central office is established to carry out certain functions common to all the groups—functions which are best handled by a centralized office—and it is usually maintained, supervised, and supported by these groups in their general interest. It exists to aid the groups in their common purpose of carrying the A.A. message to the alcoholic who still suffers.¹⁷

Madison Area Intergroup Central Office (MAICO)

2000 Engel Street, Suite 104
Madison, WI 53713
(608) 222-8989
Fax: (608) 663-9097
E-mail us at maico@tds.net
Website: <http://www.aamadisonwi.org/>

Milwaukee Central Office

7429 W. Greenfield Avenue
West Allis, WI 53214
(414) 771-9119
Website: <http://www.aamilwaukee.com>

Racine Area Central Office (RACO)

3701 Durand Avenue, #225 LL-B
Racine WI 53045
(262) 554-6611
E-mail: racostaff@racinecentraloffice.com
Website: <http://www.racinecentraloffice.com>

LaCrosse Intergroup

Box 1212
LaCrosse, WI
(800) 886-0695

Fond du Lac Winnebago Central Office

280 North Main Street
Fond du Lac, WI 54935
(920) 922-7512

**The Twelve Traditions
of Alcoholics Anonymous**
(Short Form)

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1. Our common welfare should come first; personal recovery depends upon A.A. unity.
2. For our group purpose there is but one ultimate authority – a loving God as He may express Himself in our group conscience. Our leaders are but trusted servants; they do not govern.
3. The only requirement for A.A. membership is a desire to stop drinking.
4. Each group should be autonomous except in matters affecting other groups or A.A. as a whole.
5. Each group has but one primary purpose – to carry its message to the alcoholic who still suffers.
6. An A.A. group ought never endorse, finance, or lend the A.A. name to any related facility or outside enterprise, lest problems of money, property, and prestige divert us from our primary purpose.
7. Every A.A. group ought to be fully self-supporting, declining outside contributions.
8. Alcoholics Anonymous should remain forever non-professional, but our service centers may employ special workers.
9. A.A. as such, ought never be organized; but we may create service boards or committees directly responsible to those they serve.
10. Alcoholics Anonymous has no opinion on outside issues; hence the A.A. name ought never be drawn into public controversy.
11. Our public relations policy is based on attraction rather than promotion; we need always maintain personal anonymity at the level of press, radio, and films.
12. Anonymity is the spiritual foundation of all our traditions, ever reminding us to place principles before personalities.

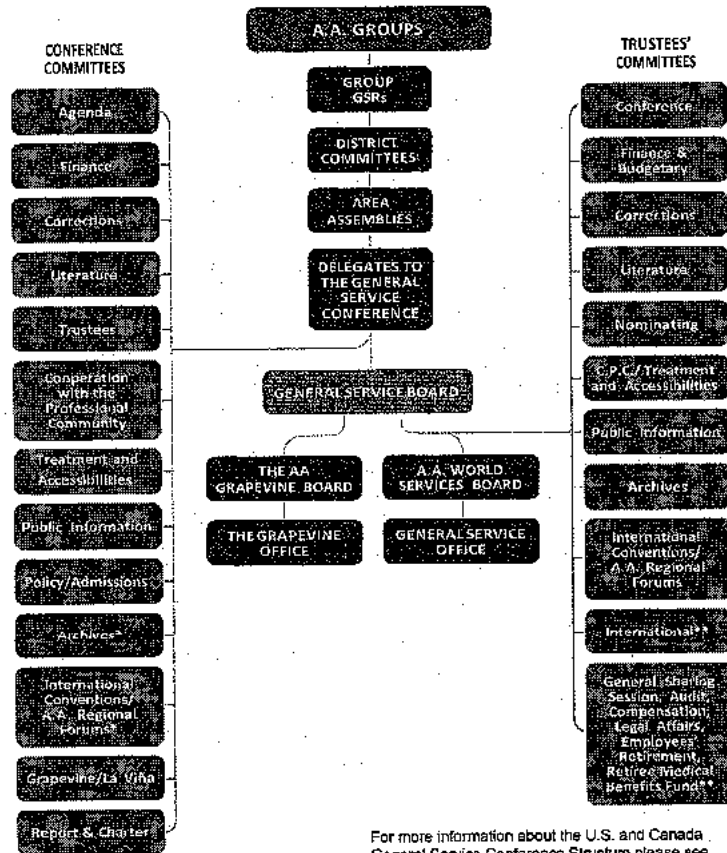
**The Twelve Concepts for
World Service**
(short form)

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1. Final responsibility and ultimate authority for A.A. world services should always reside in the collective conscience of our whole fellowship.
2. The General Service Conference of A.A. has become, for nearly every practical purpose, the active voice and the effective conscience of our whole society in its world affairs.
3. To insure effective leadership, we should endow each element of A.A. – the Conference, the General Service Board and its service corporations, staffs, committees, and executives – with a traditional “Right of Decision”.
4. At all responsible levels, we ought to maintain a traditional “Right of Participation,” allowing a voting representation in reasonable proportion to the responsibility that each must discharge.
5. Throughout our structure, a traditional “Right of Appeal” ought to prevail, so that minority opinion will be heard and personal grievances receive careful consideration.
6. The Conference recognizes that the chief initiative and the active responsibility in most world service matters should be exercised by the trustee members of the Conference acting as the General Service Board.
7. The Charter and Bylaws of the General Service Board are legal instruments, empowering the trustees to manage and conduct world service affairs. The Conference Charter is not a legal document; it relies upon tradition and the A.A. purpose for final effectiveness.
8. The trustees are the principal planners and administrators of overall policy and finance. They have custodial oversight of the separately incorporated and constantly active services, exercising this through their ability to elect all the directors of these entities.
9. Good service leadership at all levels is indispensable for our future functioning and safety. Primary world-service leadership, once exercised by the founders, must necessarily be assumed by the trustees.
10. Every service responsibility should be matched by an equal service authority, with the scope of such authority well defined.
11. The trustees should always have the best possible committees, corporate service directors, executives, staffs, and consultants. Composition, qualifications, induction procedures, and rights and duties will always be matters of serious concern.
12. The Conference shall observe the spirit of A.A. tradition, taking care that it never becomes the seat of perilous wealth or power; that sufficient operating funds and reserve be its prudent financial principle; that it place none of its members in a position of unqualified authority over others; that it reach all important decisions by discussion, vote, and, whenever possible, by substantial unanimity; that its actions never be personally punitive nor an incitement to public controversy; that it never perform acts of government, and that, like the Society it serves, it will always remain democratic in thought and action.

Service Material from the General Service Office

THE GENERAL SERVICE CONFERENCE STRUCTURE U.S. and Canada



For more information about the U.S. and Canada General Service Conference Structure please see *The A.A. Service Manual/Twelve Concepts for World Service (BM-31)*.

* Secondary committees
** No corresponding Conference committee.

“This to the end that our great blessings may never spoil us; that we shall forever live in thankful contemplation of Him who presides over us all.”

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Helpful Reading

Books

- Alcoholics Anonymous
- The A.A. Service Manual combined with Twelve Concepts For World Service
- Alcoholics Anonymous Comes of Age
- Dr. Bob And The Good Oldtimers

Pamphlets

- The A.A. Group
- Self-Support: Where Money and Spirituality Mix
- Understanding Anonymity
- A.A. Tradition How it Developed
- G.S.R.
- Your A.A. General Service Office
- The A.A. Grapevine Our Meeting in Print
- A.A. Tradition How it Developed

Foot Notes

1. The A.A. Group pamphlet, p7
2. The A.A. Service Manual, 2021-2023, p1
3. The A.A. Service Manual, 2021-2023, p99
4. The A.A. Service Manual, 2021-2023, p37
5. The A.A. Service Manual, 2021-2023, p1
6. The A.A. Service Manual, 2021-2023, p2
7. The A.A. Service Manual, 2021-2023, p40
8. The A.A. Service Manual, 2021-2023, p69
9. The A.A. Service Manual, 2021-2023, p32
10. The A.A. Service Manual, 2021-2023, p8
11. The A.A. Service Manual, 2021-2023, p13
12. The A.A. Service Manual, 2021-2023, p13
13. The A.A. Service Manual, 2021-2023, p26
14. Pamphlet, Self-Support:...