



**THE  
SOUTH AFRICAN  
A.A.  
SERVICE MANUAL**

**INCLUDING THE  
TWELVE CONCEPTS  
FOR WORLD SERVICE**

**BY BILL W.**

*2015 Edition*

**REFLECTING ACTIONS OF THE  
2015 GENERAL SERVICE CONFERENCE**

# **THE SOUTH AFRICAN A.A. SERVICE MANUAL**

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ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS® is a fellowship of men and women who share their experience, strength and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from alcoholism.

- The only requirement for membership is a desire to stop drinking. There are no dues or fees for A.A. membership; we are self-supporting through our own contributions.
- A.A. is not allied with any sect, denomination, politics, organisation, or institution; does not wish to engage in any controversy; neither endorses nor opposes any causes.
- Our primary purpose is to stay sober and help other alcoholics to achieve sobriety.

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### **A Declaration of Unity**

This we owe to A.A.'s future; to place our common welfare first; to keep our Fellowship united. For on A.A. unity depend our lives, and the lives of those to come.

### **I Am Responsible...**

When anyone, anywhere, reaches out for help, I want the hand of A.A. always to be there. And for that: I am responsible.



## Notes from the compiler

In this manual the reader should remember that unless stated to the contrary, we are speaking only of the General Service Conference of South Africa. Similar centres of world services are set up in other countries and there is a biennial World Service Meeting to which South Africa sends usually two but sometimes one World Delegate.

You should be asking yourself, why should I read this? This book is a guideline on our service structure. It will tell you more about all the service positions and service arms in A.A. This is what the Third Legacy of service is about. This is an essential part of A.A, it started with Bill and service can be an essential part of your recovery.

Service on these levels can be very fulfilling and rewarding. It can also be hard work and time consuming. Chapter Eleven has been added to this service manual to help the G.S.R and the Delegate with their service portfolio. This manual should be used as a handbook rather than a reference book. It is there for the assistance of Trusted Servants.

Reference to length of sobriety is a guideline. However, experience has shown that this guideline has validity. Reference is also made to Election Assemblies and dates for election. The guide is that all elections take place during the various September meetings and that the “in-coming and out-going” service members serve together until the January meeting. This provides for a sufficient hand-over period from one person to another in the same service position.

Each member of Alcoholics Anonymous is but a small part of a great whole. A.A. must continue to live or most of us will surely die. Hence our common welfare comes first. But individual welfare follows close afterwards.

May you carry Tradition one in your heart during your time in service. Always remembering A.A. is about so much more than what you could possibly have conceived at your first meeting.

This Service Manual is a dynamic, digital document, allowing interaction and comment from the entire Fellowship. Members of the Fellowship are encouraged to send valid comments to GSO for forwarding to the Administration, Structures & Archives Committee and the Board for their consideration. Final Board approved amendments will be submitted to Conference for approval.

The service manual, as it appears on the website, will be downloadable and printable. Hard copies of the service manual will only be printed by GSO, as they might be required.

## **Statutory Regulations**

Statutory regulation requires that certain documentation and reports should contain the full names of the participants or contributors.

- a. In the case of a letter or report it is suggested that the following disclaimer be added as a footnote to the document:**

Confidential – full names used

Since this report is a *confidential* A.A. document, for members only, it may contain member's full names and addresses. This usage – to facilitate communication within the fellowship – was approved by the 2013 Conference. Such confidential use respects our Tradition of anonymity in *public* communications with media (press, radio, TV etc.).

- b. In the case of minutes of a meeting then two sets of minutes should be prepared, both identical except:**

- i. One will include the surnames of attendees and the disclaimer mentioned above. This would be for participants at the meeting and for record keeping purposes.
- ii. One without surnames for distribution to the fellowship

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## The Twelve Traditions (Long Form)

### Our A.A. experience has taught us that:

1. Each member of Alcoholics Anonymous is but a small part of a great whole. A.A. must continue to live or most of us will surely die. Hence our common welfare comes first. But individual welfare follows close afterward.

2. For our group purpose there is but one ultimate authority — a loving God as He may express Himself in our group conscience.

3. 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.

4. With respect to its own affairs, each A.A. group should be responsible to no other authority than its own conscience. But when its plans concern the welfare of neighbouring groups also, those groups ought to be consulted. And no group, regional Committee, or individual should ever take any action that might greatly affect A.A. as a whole without conferring with the Trustees of the General Service Board. On such issues our common welfare is paramount.

5. Each Alcoholics Anonymous group ought to be a spiritual entity having but one primary purpose — that of carrying its message to the alcoholic who still suffers.

6. Problems of money, property, and authority may easily divert us from our primary spiritual aim. We think, therefore, that any considerable property of genuine use to A.A. should be separately incorporated and managed, thus dividing the material from the spiritual. An A.A. group, as such, should never go into business. Secondary aids to A.A., such as clubs or hospitals, which require much property or administration, ought to be incorporated and so set apart that, if necessary, they can be freely discarded by the groups. Hence such facilities ought not to use the A.A. name. Their management should be the sole responsibility of those people who financially support them. For clubs, A.A. managers are usually preferred. But hospitals, as well as other places of recuperation, ought to be well outside A.A. — and medically supervised. While an A.A. group may cooperate with anyone, such cooperation ought never go so far as affiliation or endorsement, actual or implied. An A.A. group can bind itself to no one.

7. 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.

8. Alcoholics Anonymous should remain forever non-professional. We define professionalism as the occupation of counselling alcoholics for fees or hire. But we may

employ alcoholics where they are going to perform those services for which we might otherwise have to engage non-alcoholics. Such special services may be well recompensed. But our usual A.A. Twelfth Step work is never to be paid for.

9. Each A.A. group needs the least possible organization. Rotating leadership is the best. The small group may elect its secretary, the large group its rotating Committee, and the groups of a large metropolitan Area their central or Intergroup Committee, which often employs a full-time secretary. The Trustees of the General Service Board are, in effect, our A.A. General Service Committee. They are the custodians of our A.A. Tradition and the receivers of voluntary A.A. contributions by which we maintain our A.A. General Service Office at New York. They are authorized by the groups to handle our overall public relations and they guarantee the integrity of our principal newspaper, the A.A. Grapevine. All such representatives are to be guided in the spirit of service, for true leaders in A.A. are but trusted and experienced servants of the whole. They derive no real authority from their titles; they do not govern. Universal respect is the key to their usefulness.

10. No A.A. group or member should ever, in such a way as to implicate A.A., express any opinion on outside controversial issues — particularly those of politics, alcohol reform, or sectarian religion. The Alcoholics Anonymous groups oppose no one. Concerning such matters they can express no views whatever.

11. Our relations with the general public should be characterized by personal anonymity. We think A.A. ought to avoid sensational advertising. Our names and pictures as A.A. members ought not to be broadcast, filmed, or publicly printed. Our public relations should be guided by the principle of attraction rather than promotion. There is never need to praise ourselves. We feel it better to let our friends recommend us.\*

12. And finally, we of Alcoholics Anonymous believe that the principle of anonymity has an immense spiritual significance. It reminds us that we are to place principles before personalities; that we are actually to practice a genuine humility. 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.

\*Conference 2014 adopted the decision of the American 63<sup>rd</sup> General Service Conference, which confirmed that the internet, social media and all forms of public communications are implicit in the last phrase of the *short form* of Tradition 11, which reads “at the level of press, radio and films”.

## **HOW THE A.A. GENERAL SERVICE STARTED IN SOUTH AFRICA**

In 1951 members from the then established groups in South Africa, some 30 to 40 groups, met in Durban for the first South African Conference/Convention. It was very much a “free for all” and discussions were wide ranged and diverse. One of the positive things to come out of the meeting was the decision to establish a Service and Information Committee (SIC).

Pretoria offered to host the office of the Committee. Each month, on a Sunday, representatives of groups would meet with the Committee and discuss finances, literature and all the other matters which arose due to the phenomenal growth which A.A in South Africa was experiencing.

In 1963 the Pretoria groups advised they could no longer provide the voluntary manpower required to meet the growing needs of our fast expanding fellowship and the public. Therefore it was moved to Johannesburg.

In the beginning, the business of SIC was conducted according to “rules of procedure”, no more than half a page long and later according to a manual, a lengthy document, detailing mainly how the financial affairs should be conducted of what had now come to be known as G.S.O. It also contained job descriptions for all the portfolios on the Committee. In 1964 a part time employee was engaged to run the office. Prior to this all the work was done by members of the Committee, including the making up, and posting of parcels of literature. Committee members continue to do all the work appertaining to their various portfolios. It is true to say that many nights the lights of G.S.O were alight until the early hours of the morning.

Also in 1964, the question of registering the service activities of A.A. in South Africa as a non-profit company in terms of the Companies Act was broached. There had been a previous attempt in 1958 to form a publishing company. However, when the Articles and Memorandum of Association were put to Conference in Port Elizabeth in that year, the group conscience rejected the proposal, much to the chagrin and disappointment of the proposers. There was no doubt, therefore, that it would be an uphill battle to get the new and even further reaching proposals accepted, and so it turned out to be.

A well-known firm of Johannesburg attorneys drew up the Articles and Memorandum of Association after many hours of discussion. They were amended time and again by annual Conferences, until in 1978 a final draft, which had been drawn up by a special Committee formed in Cape Town, was adopted and forwarded to the Registrar of Companies for registration. The Articles and Memorandum were finally registered on 9 July 1979. A.A. in South Africa had, however been operating according to the structure set out in the Articles since 1969, the year in which the first meeting of the Board of Trustees and newly structured Conference was held in Bloemfontein. It was at this Conference that South Africa elected its first two World Service Meeting Delegates.

This is A.A.’s service manual — an outgrowth of the “Third Legacy Manual” which served the movement so well beginning with Bill W.’s first draft in 1951. All of the basic service principles and procedures outlined in that document have been retained. In the interests of convenience and completeness, the material has been edited and rearranged.

The Archives & Administration National Committee has the responsibility for reviewing, updating and revising The South African A.A. Service Manual. Any changes made to the service manual are subject to ratification by Conference.





## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **Introduction to General Service**

The Twelve Traditions make clear the principle that A.A., as such, ought never be organised, that there are no bosses and no government in A.A. Yet at the same time, the Traditions recognise the need for some kind of organisation to carry the message in ways that are impossible for the local groups — such as publication of uniform literature and public information resources, helping new groups get started, publishing a national magazine, and carrying the message in other South African Official languages.

### **The Conference Structure – An Overview**

The Conference structure is the framework in which these “general services” are carried out. It is a method by which A.A.’s collective group conscience can speak forcefully and put its desires for services into effect. It is the structure that takes the place of government in A.A., ensuring that the full voice of A.A. in South Africa will be heard and guaranteeing that Fellowship-wide services will continue to function under all conditions. The story of the development of general services and the Conference Structure in South Africa is told in the historical material at the beginning of this manual. Today, general services include all kinds of activities within the Conference structure, carried on by districts, Area Committees, Delegates, Trustees and the General Service Office. Usually, these services affect A.A. as a whole.

### **A unique Organisation**

Alcoholics Anonymous’ structure chart shows the groups are on top and the Trustees at the bottom. Bill W. wrote in Concept I: “The A.A. groups today hold ultimate responsibility and final authority for our world services. . . .” Then, in Concept II, Bill made it clear that the groups “Delegated to the Conference complete authority for the active maintenance of our world services and there-by made the Conference . . . the actual voice and effective conscience for our whole Society.”

### **Communication through the Structure**

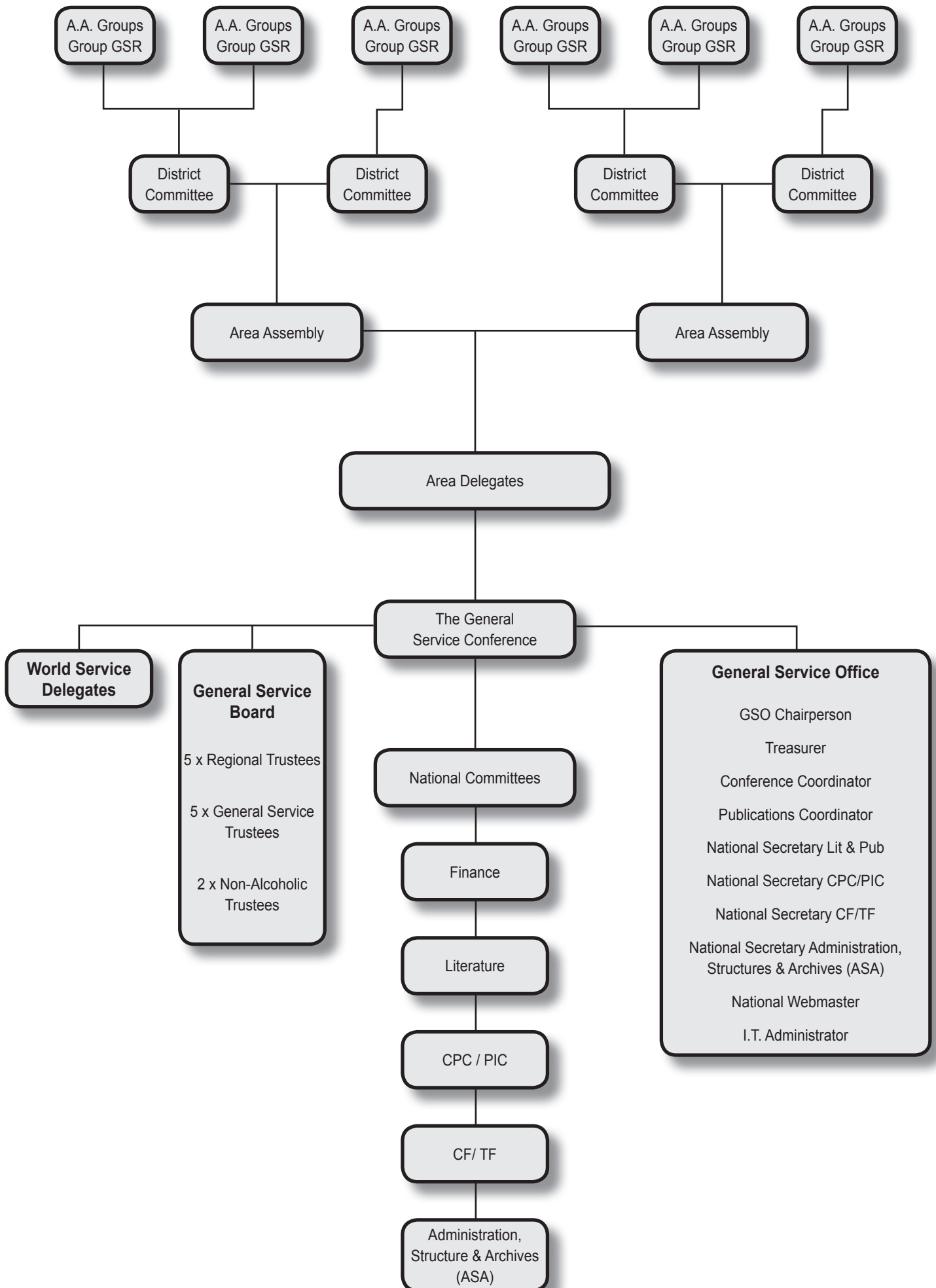
Keeping a balance between ultimate authority and responsibility and the active, day-to-day functioning of services means there must be constant communication between all elements of the structure.

### **Neighbouring Countries**

The 2014 Conference made the following decision regarding neighbouring countries:

Upon the receipt of a written request from the recognised A.A. structure in the neighbouring country, the country shall be invited to join the structure of Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa, under such terms and conditions as may apply\* (refer page 27).

# AA South Africa – Chart of the General Service Conference structure



## **THE GROUP**

The communication process starts with the group, which lets its group conscience — for or against change, approval or disapproval of a proposed action — be known to its elected general service representative (G.S.R.). The G.S.R. (see Chapter Two) makes sure the group's wishes are heard and fully considered at the district and Area levels, and that they are part of the Delegate's thinking at the Conference. After each annual Conference, the G.S.R. is responsible for making sure that group members are informed about what went on at the Conference and made aware of the full range of Advisory Actions (see Chapter Seven).

## **THE DISTRICT**

Groups are organised into districts, collections of groups located near one another. The G.S.R.'s of these groups select district Committee members (D.C.M.'s), who become part of the Area Committee (see Chapter Three for more on the district).

## **THE AREA**

The South African Conference is divided into Areas. At the Area Assembly, a Delegate is elected to represent the Area, or where applicable, the district/s of the Area, at the annual Conference meeting (see Chapters Four and Five for more on the Area and its activities).

## **THE CONFERENCE AND THE DELEGATE**

At the annual Conference meeting, matters of importance to the Fellowship as a whole are submitted to the Conference Coordinator before Conference and these form part of the Conference Agenda. The items on the Agenda are referred to the appropriate National Committee for discussion. The recommendations of the National Committees for each of the agenda items are subsequently submitted to the full Conference in the form of committee recommendations. All Conference members then have the opportunity to ask questions and discuss the recommendations before they are voted on. Committee recommendations which are approved become Conference Advisory Actions (see Chapters Seven and Eight for more information on the Conference). These Conference Advisory Actions are then referred back to the appropriate National Committee for implementation.

Membership of Conference consists of Area Delegates, Trustees, and G.S.O Committee Members as well as one or two World Service Delegates. Traditionally, the number of Area Delegates should ensure that the groups remain the voice of A.A. at Conference.

After the Conference, the Delegates report back to the Areas, working through D.C.M.'s and group G.S.R.'s.

## **THE TRUSTEES**

The General Service Board (see Chapter Nine) is made up of Twelve Trustees. They meet three times a year and its actions are reported to the Fellowship through the minutes of Board Meetings as well as in the *Final Conference Report*. The General Service Board is the legal entity that employs G.S.O. personnel, directs G.S.O. services, and is responsible for book and pamphlet publishing<sup>1</sup> and distribution, as well as publication and distribution of the national magazine, Regmaker.

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<sup>1</sup> The General Service Board of A.A in South Africa is only responsible for publishing of South African Conference approved literature e.g. the book *Alkoholiste Anoniem*. All other Conference approved literature is ordered from W.S.A.A. whose function it is to supply A.A. world-wide with standardised Conference approved literature.



## The Conference Charter

Chapter 12 contains the full text of the Conference Charter. The Charter, adopted in 1984, describes in detail the body of principles and relationships through which A.A. services function as a whole. The Conference itself is not a legal entity, and its charter is not a legal document — it is truly an informal agreement between the Fellowship as a whole and its Trustees, setting forth the means by which A.A. can give service.

## Why Do We Need a Conference?

The late Bernard B. Smith, non-alcoholic, 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 in A.A. that rebirth that brought us back to life. “We need it because we, more than 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 over integration. 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.”

## Third Legacy Procedure

A.A.’s Third Legacy Procedure is a special type of electoral procedure, used primarily for the election of Delegates, Regional and General Service Trustees. It is considered to be unique to A.A., and at first glance, appears to introduce a strong element of chance into a matter that should depend solely on the judgment of the majority. In practice, however, it has proved highly successful in eliminating the influence of factions or parties that seem to thrive on most political scenes. The railroading of a candidate for election is made difficult, if not impossible, since voters have a wide selection of candidates to choose from. More importantly, a second-place candidate who may be extremely well qualified but without early popular support is encouraged to stay in the balloting rather than withdraw. Third Legacy Procedure is as follows:

- The names of eligible candidates are posted on a board. All voting members (of the Area or Conference body) cast written ballots, one choice to a ballot. The tally for each candidate is posted on the board.
- The first candidate to receive two-thirds of the total vote is elected.

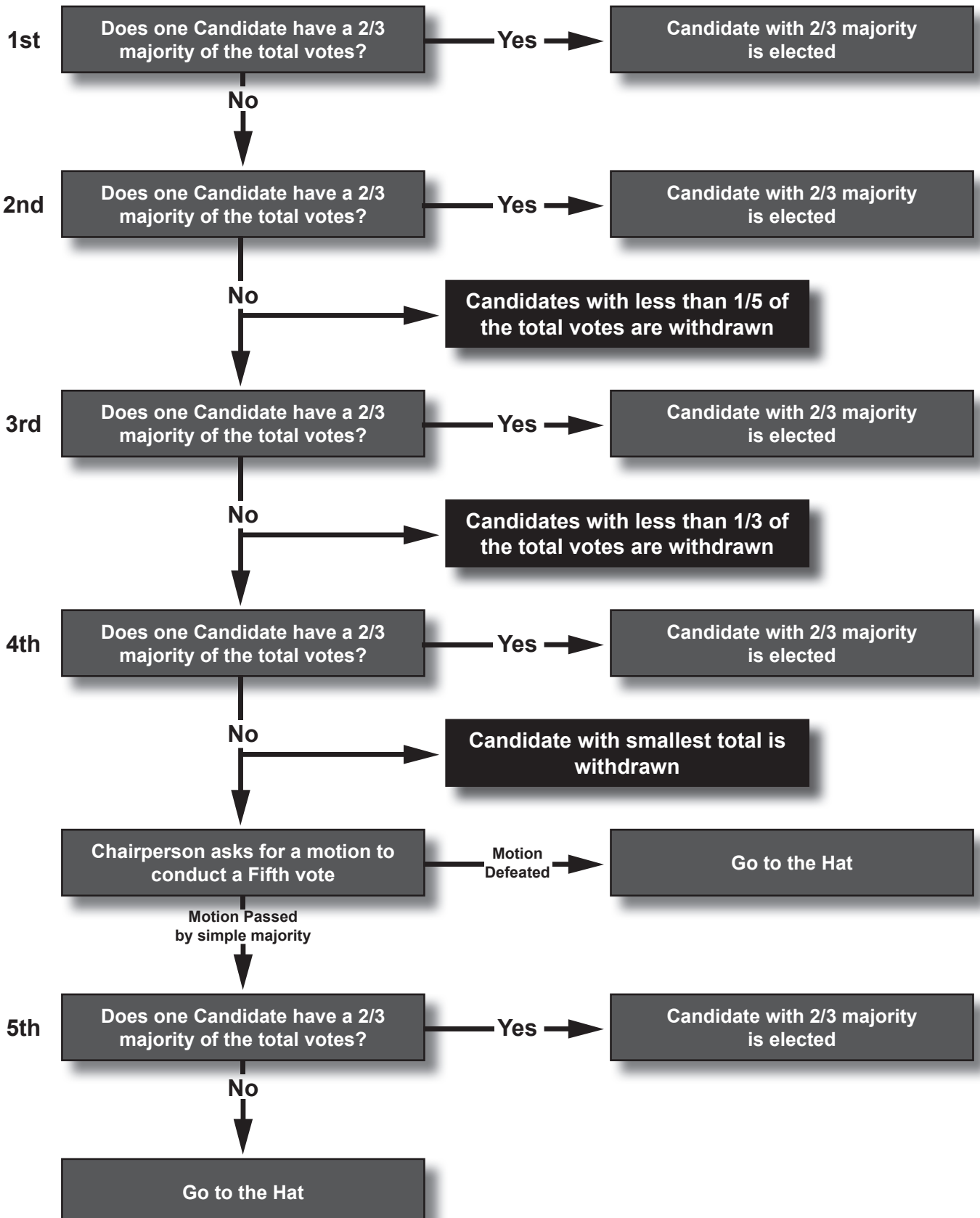
- Withdrawals start after the second ballot. If any candidate has less than one-fifth of the total vote, his or her name is automatically withdrawn<sup>2</sup> — except that the top two candidates must remain. (In case of ties for second place, the top candidate and all tied runners-up remain as candidates.)
- After the third ballot, candidates with less than one-third of the total vote will be withdrawn automatically, except the two top candidates remain. (In case there are ties for second place, the top candidate and all tied runners-up remain as candidates.)
- After the fourth ballot, if no candidate has two-thirds of the total vote, the candidate with the smallest total is automatically withdrawn, except that the top two candidates remain. In case there are ties for second place, the top candidate and all tied second-place candidates remain. At this point, the chairperson asks for a motion, second, and a simple majority of hands on conducting a fifth and final ballot. If this motion is defeated, balloting is over and the choice is made by lot — “going to the hat” — immediately. If the motion carries, a fifth and final ballot is conducted.
- If after the fifth ballot no election occurs, the chairperson announces that the choice will be made by lot (from the hat). At this point, the top two candidates remain. In case there are ties for first place, all tied first place candidates remain. In case there are no ties for first place, the top candidate and any tied second-place candidates remain.
- The teller then draws lots, and the first one “out of the hat” is the Delegate (or Trustee or other officer).

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<sup>2</sup> The 1969 General Service Conference approved the change from optional to automatic withdrawal of candidates

# The Third Legacy Procedure

## Ballot



## **Stimulating interest in General Service**

Most A.A. members are primarily interested in their groups, in their own sobriety, and in helping other drunks one-on-one. And that is as it should be. While the work of general service has precisely the same objective — carrying the message to the alcoholic who still suffers — the connection is not always direct or obvious. Some stimulators are usually needed to get the attention of A.A. members — to show them that service can add a rich dimension to their sober lives and Twelfth Step work and that their participation is vital to the future of A.A.

Good communication is of vital importance. In personal Twelfth Step work, there is no end to communication. The sponsor talks with the drunk, speakers share their experience; we share with each other. But when it comes to general service work, communication has a tendency to break down. It can take hard work to get the attention of alcoholics, but with a creative approach, they can be encouraged to take time out from the nuts and bolts of recovery to think about another phase of their new lives.

Once A.A. members are well informed about service, they often want to become involved and to take on their own service responsibilities. In many Areas, the Delegate and Area Committee members make themselves available to visit groups or district meetings and talk about general service. Workshops on the Traditions, Concepts, or other aspects of service are often an effective way of spreading the word of service. Sometimes two or more Areas will work together to sponsor a service event.





## CHAPTER TWO

### The Group and Its G.S.R.

For most A.A.'s, membership of a home group is one of the keys to continuing sobriety. In a home group, they accept service responsibilities and learn to sustain friendships. The home group affords individual A.A.'s the privilege of voting on issues that affect the Fellowship as a whole; it is the very basis of the service structure. While most A.A. members attend other groups regularly, the home group is where they participate in business meetings and cast their vote as part of the group conscience of the Fellowship as a whole. As with all group conscience matters, each member has one vote. The Long Form of Tradition Three and a section of Warranty Six, Concept 12, aptly describe what an A.A. group is:

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."

Group service — from coffee maker to secretary, treasurer, librarian or chairperson — is usually the way members first experience the joy and the growth that can be derived from A.A. service. (The pamphlet "The A.A. Group" provides extensive information on group organization and opportunities for service.)

### The General Service Representative (G.S.R.)

The General Service Representative has the job of linking his or her group with A.A. as a whole. The G.S.R. represents the voice of the group conscience, reporting the group's thoughts to the Area Assembly, District Committee member and to the Delegate, who passes them on to the Conference. This communication is a two-way street, making the G.S.R. responsible for bringing back to the Area Assembly and Groups, Conference Actions that affect A.A. unity, health, and growth. Only when a G.S.R. keeps the group informed, and communicates the group conscience, can the Conference truly act for A.A. as a whole.

#### QUALIFICATIONS

Experience shows that the most effective G.S.R.'s have been active in Group, Intergroup, or other service, where they have developed a desire to serve, and encountered situations in which the Twelve Traditions have been called upon to solve problems. Usually, prospective G.S.R.'s have at least two years of continuous sobriety. They have time available for district meetings and Area Assemblies. They have the confidence of the group, and an ability to listen to all points of view.

## **DUTIES**

- G.S.R.'s attend District meetings and Area Assemblies.
- G.S.R.'s serve as the mail contact with G.S.O. and they are listed in the A.A. directories as contacts for their groups. They receive the G.S.O. bulletin *Alcoholics Anonymous in SA*, and keep their groups abreast of A.A. activities all over the country.
- They serve as mail contact with their district Committee member and with the Area Committee.
- G.S.R.'s supply their D.C.M.'s and Delegates with up-to-date group information, which is relayed to G.S.O. for inclusion in the directories and for G.S.O. mailings.
- They are knowledgeable about material available from G.S.O., new literature, guidelines, bulletins, videos, tapes, kits, etc., and they are responsible for passing such information on to the groups.
- They learn everything they can about the Twelve Traditions and Twelve Concepts and are familiar with this manual, the books *Twelve Steps and Twelve Traditions* and *A.A. Comes of Age, Twelve Concepts for World Service*, and the pamphlets "The A.A. Group," "A.A. Tradition – How It Developed," "The Twelve Traditions Illustrated," and "The Twelve Concepts Illustrated."
- They work with Group Treasurers to develop practical plans for group support of G.S.O., such as the Regular Contribution Plan and the Birthday Plan.
- They encourage the group to support the Area and district Committees and local central offices or Intergroup, and they are familiar with the leaflet "Self-Support: Where Money and Spirituality Mix."
- They participate in district and Area service meetings, and often help with planning for Area get-togethers, Intergroup functions Rallies and Convention. Following these events, they make reports to their groups for the benefit of those who could not attend.

## **Term and Method of Election**

G.S.R.'s serve for two years and the term frequently runs concurrently with those of Committee members and the Delegate. They represent their home group and are nominated and elected by Group members. Some groups hold a special election for the G.S.R. To emphasize the need for selecting strong G.S.R.'s, such a meeting can provide information on the role of G.S.R.'s and their work in the district and Area. (A basic resource is the pamphlet "G.S.R.: May be the Most Important Job in A.A."), nominations can be made by a steering Committee or during a group business meeting. A plurality is generally sufficient for election.

## **NOTIFICATION**

As soon as a G.S.R. is elected, the group should provide the district and Area Committees, the local Intergroup/Central office, and G.S.O. with the following information:

- Group name and contact number,
- the new G.S.R.'s name, address, and telephone number, and
- the previous G.S.R.'s name (so it can be removed from the mailing list).

## **ALTERNATE G.S.R.**

An alternate should be elected at the same time, in case the G.S.R. is unable to attend all district and Area meetings. Alternates should be encouraged to assist, participate, and share in the responsibilities of the G.S.R., attending district and Area meetings when feasible, depending on local needs.

## **Group Information**

It is important for the group to send information to the relevant District or Area office, who in turn will forward this information to GSO. While local, Area and National Offices communicate regularly, they have different purposes and different mailing lists.

The following information should be submitted to the Area/District office by a nominated representative of the group or by the group's GSR when a new group is formed or when an existing group changes its information:

### **Formation of a new group**

1. Name of Group
2. Venue
3. Meeting date and time
4. Contact names, phone numbers and email address of at least 2 members in the group.
5. Contact names, phone numbers and email addresses of the GSR and alternate GSR for the group.

### **The following actions to be taken at the Area level for a new group**

1. Area to request a group start-up pack from GSO on behalf of the new group.
2. Areas will advertise the formation of the new group in the local Intergroup newsletters, Area meeting minutes and other various communications.
3. If the Area is satisfied that the group is operating successfully after an initial waiting period (suggested 3 months) the Area/District office will request GSO to add the new group to the national database and national website.

### **GSO's contact details are:**

Telephone: 011 867 5950

Fax: 088 011 867 5950

Email: [gso@asouthafrica.co.za](mailto:gso@asouthafrica.co.za)







## CHAPTER THREE

### The District and the D.C.M.

#### THE DISTRICT

A District is a geographical unit containing the right number of groups — right in terms of the Committee member's ability to keep in frequent touch with them, to learn their problems, and to find ways to contribute to their growth and well-being. In the majority of Areas, a District includes 6 to 20 groups. In metropolitan districts, the number is generally 15 to 20, while in rural or suburban Districts the number can be as small as 5. (In the absence of a District, the Area fulfils all of the District functions)

#### THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEMBER

The District Committee Member (D.C.M.) is an essential link between the group G.S.R. and the Area Delegate to the General Service Conference. As leader of the District Committee, made up of all G.S.R.'s in the District, the D.C.M. is exposed to the group conscience of that District. As a member of the Area Committee, he or she is able to pass on the District's thinking to the Delegate and the Committee.

#### QUALIFICATIONS

The District Committee member has usually served as a G.S.R. and is elected by other G.S.R.'s to take responsibility for district activities. If the person chosen is a current G.S.R., a new G.S.R. should be elected to fill his or her position.

A D.C.M. should have sufficient sobriety (generally four years) to be eligible for election as Delegate. He or she also needs to have the time and energy to serve the district well.

#### DUTIES

The D.C.M.'s job is primarily that of two-way communication:

- The D.C.M. regularly attends all district meetings and Area Committees. Receives reports from the groups through G.S.R.'s and through frequent personal contact with groups in the district.
- Holds regular meetings of all G.S.R.'s in the District.
- Helps the Conference Delegate cover the Area, which would be impossible for the Delegate to do on a group-by-group basis.
- Assists the Delegate in obtaining group information in time to meet the deadline for A.A. directories.
- Keeps G.S.R.'s informed about Conference activities; this includes setting up opportunities for the Delegate's Conference report, occasionally making the Conference report if the Delegate cannot be present, and inviting the Delegate to regular district meetings.
- Makes sure that G.S.R.'s are acquainted with *The S.A. A.A. Service Manual*, the *Twelve Concepts for World Service*, and the G.S.O. bulletin *Alcoholics Anonymous in S.A.*, workbooks and guidelines from G.S.O., and any other service material.
- Helps G.S.R.'s make interesting reports to groups, and encourages them to bring new A.A. members to service events. Keeps groups informed about Conference approved books and pamphlets.
- Organizes workshops and/or sharing sessions on service activities.
- Regularly keeps in touch with the alternate D.C.M. and the Delegate; sends district minutes to the Delegate and alternate, and exchanges them with other districts.

- Brings Traditions problems to the attention of the Delegate.
- Makes a regular practice of talking to groups (new and old) on the responsibilities of general service work.

## **Term, Eligibility, and Election Procedures**

The D.C.M.'s term of office is three years, coinciding in most Areas with the terms of the Delegate, Committee Officers, and G.S.R.'s. Some Areas, however, rotate half their Committee members each year. D.C.M.'s are generally elected in September. The election should take place after the G.S.R. election and before that of the Area Delegate, because the D.C.M. is chosen either from among currently serving G.S.R.'s or from a combination of past and present G.S.R.'s. In nearly all cases, a candidate for a District Committee Member must first be a committee member before becoming eligible for election as a District Committee Member or Conference Delegate. While district meetings to elect Committee members are most often held in advance of Area assemblies, and separate from them, occasionally travel distances make this impractical and/or a hardship. (This usually means more districts should be set up.) If necessary, therefore, meetings to elect Committee members can be held immediately before Area assemblies at the place where the Assembly meets. The Committee member who is finishing a term sets up the election meeting and, in most districts, notifies the G.S.R.'s who have just been elected and those who are going out of office. The method of election should be decided by the Area Assembly or by the district Committee.

- Most district Committees allow all current voting members of the district Committee to vote in district elections. Some Committees also allow newly elected G.S.R.'s a vote, even though they might not take office until some time after the election.
- Many district Committees include alternate D.C.M.'s, a secretary and/or treasurer, and other officers or service Committee chairpersons in addition to the D.C.M and G.S.R.'s.
- Sometimes, these jobs are held by the G.S.R.'s already on the Committee; sometimes, they call for additional voting members, who are eligible to stand for D.C.M.
- A district may also choose to follow Third Legacy Procedure (see page P18), which requires a two-thirds majority.

### **THE ALTERNATE D.C.M.**

The alternate is a backup for the D.C.M. If the D.C.M. resigns or is unable to serve for any reason, the alternate steps in. Usually, the Alternate is elected at the same time as the D.C.M., by the same procedure. Alternate Committee members should be encouraged to assist, participate, and share in the D.C.M.'s responsibilities at district and Area meetings.

### **REDISTRICTING**

If it were not for adding Committee members to take care of new groups as A.A. grows, the General Service Conference might well become unwieldy. As the number of groups increases and it becomes too difficult for the D.C.M. to communicate with them all, several courses can be followed:

- *New districts*: Divide the district into two or more districts, each with its own D.C.M.
- *District Committee Member Chairperson (D.C.M.C.)*: A large district in a city or county may hold regular meetings led by a D.C.M.C., who serves as the link between the district and the Area. Within this large district, there are as many district subdivisions as needed to adequately serve the groups. Each of these may be called a sub-district or local district. Each is served by a D.C.M., who may hold regular meetings of G.S.R.'s.

In some Areas, these D.C.M.'s are voting members of the Area Committee and Assembly; in some, they are not.

Good communication and co-operation among Groups, Districts, and Areas is important when redistricting or other changes in district structure are undertaken. There are many variations, but the goal is the same:

- To take care of expansion at the district level. When additional Committee members are elected to respond to expansion, qualifications and election methods listed for a D.C.M. can serve as guidelines.





## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **The Area Committee.**

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 G.S.R.'s 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, and rehabilitation centres? Are news media and professionals who deal with suffering alcoholics well informed about A.A.? Are new groups and Loners being visited and helped?

#### **COMPOSITION**

Basically, the Committee is composed of all District Committee Members, Area officers, and chairs of Area service Committees. There should be enough districts and Committee members to ensure good communication between the Committee and the groups. In the absence of a D.C.M., the alternate D.C.M. is a voting member. In some Areas, past Delegates serve on the Committee, with or without a vote; in others, only the outgoing Delegate is a Committee member, with or without a vote. The decision on the status of past Delegates is up to the group conscience of the Area Assembly.

### **Chairperson**

#### **DUTIES**

- The Chairperson is responsible for the smooth running of Area assemblies,
- Consulting with the Committee before setting the date and time
- Making sure that all groups are notified
- Consulting with officers and Committee members on the program
- Chairing the Assembly meetings
- The Chairperson, more than any other officer, keeps the Delegate informed about what is going on in the Area, and makes sure that Committee members are aware of what goes on in world services

#### **QUALIFICATIONS**

- The chairperson should have a solid period of sobriety (minimum three years), and experience in group, central office, institutional, and/or Area affairs
- Area chairpersons need a sound understanding and appreciation of the Steps, the Traditions, and the Concepts
- Along with a good fund of experience gained through applying these guiding principles successfully to local problems
- Communication skills, leadership qualities, and sensitivity to the wishes of the local Area are also important

## **SUGGESTIONS ON CHAIRING AREA COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

Much depends on the chairperson's ability to conduct a smoothly functioning meeting. These suggestions should be helpful:

- Keep the issues clear. If a motion is offered, be sure it is stated clearly and distinctly so that all know what they are voting for or against
- Stick close to Third Legacy Procedure for elections; discourage departures from it
- On simple matters, a majority vote is enough — even a “sense of the meeting” can take the place of a vote at times. In such a case, the chair asks: “Is it the sense of the meeting that . . . ?” If there are no “nays,” it is apparent there is accord
- Meetings may be fairly informal, but the attention of the entire meeting should be on one subject at a time, without the disruptive influence of private conversations
- An Area Committee makes its own rules, and the chairperson should be sure that all members are aware of current suggested procedures in the manual. If members want to make a change in the rules, it should be done *before* a vote is taken

## **Secretary and Registrar**

### **DUTIES**

- The secretary records and distributes minutes of Area meetings
- Keeps mailing lists up to date and sends out Area mailings
- Sometimes the secretary is responsible for preparing lively bulletins that will encourage attendance at Committee meetings and assemblies
- The secretary is in a good position to act as liaison between officers and Committee members

### **QUALIFICATIONS**

- The secretary should have a “reasonable period of sobriety,” which might mean two years in an Area where A.A. is still young, four or five years in an older Area.
- Some service in group, or central office or general service is useful. A background in general office work is important whilst computer literacy is essential.
- An effective secretary needs to have a sense of order, and the ability to capture the essentials of what is happening at a meeting
- The job is time-consuming and needs to be carried out on schedule, and the secretary needs to be sure that ample time is available. In some Areas, *registrars* now develop and maintain records of all groups in the Area, including group name, meeting location, time, and G.S.R. or group contact
- Registrars may also be responsible for names, addresses and phone numbers of the G.S.R.'s, D.C.M.'s, district and Area officers and Area Committee members
- He or she may provide mailing labels for Area publications such as a monthly newsletter or mailing of minutes. For this job, an organized approach as well as computer literacy can be helpful

## **Treasurer**

### **DUTIES**

- The treasurer keeps financial records for the Area and reports regularly to the Assembly
- The treasurer is responsible for encouraging contribution support for Area and G.S.O. services

### **QUALIFICATIONS**

- The treasurer should be a responsible person with a solid period of sobriety
- He or she should be organized enough to keep good records, and some accounting or bookkeeping experience is useful. Otherwise, the person elected may need help in setting up a system, and possibly some clerical assistance
- Persuasiveness, firmness, and diplomacy will help the treasurer do the job. If the Committee includes a finance chairperson, the treasurer is free for record keeping and financial controls

### **OTHER OFFICERS**

- An Area Committee usually has other officers who are responsible to the Committee for special activities. Examples are:
- Representatives to head up the Area P.I. and C.P.C. Committees
- Correctional and treatment facilities representative to co-ordinate this vital Twelfth Step work
- A literature representative to act as liaison between various service entities; the Literature representative also disseminates information on the Regmaker and other news letters
- An archives representative to gather Area history and maintain the Area archives
- A finance representative to encourage self-support for both Area needs and those of G.S.O.
- A liaison representative to foster communication between the Area and the central office/ Intergroup; and other Committees
- Assignments and responsibilities as suggested by Area needs
- A Convention representative to facilitate this event -ad hoc

### **ALTERNATE COMMITTEE OFFICERS**

Some Areas find it helpful to select alternates for all Committee officers, especially for the chairperson. The alternates can provide continuity at the Area level; they may or may not be seated as voting members, depending on local decision and Area needs. In this as in all other levels of service, alternates should be encouraged to participate in Committee activities as fully as possible. Qualifications of alternates are generally the same as the qualifications for the positions they may be called upon to assume.



## **PAST DELEGATES**

A.A. retains in past Delegates a wealth of experience, which is sometimes used and sometimes not. The A.A. practice of rotation prevents Delegates from succeeding themselves or from returning later as Delegates, but a role for past Delegates is gradually emerging that involves them in Area activities and gives the Area the benefit of their experience with worldwide A.A., but leaves Area Committees and new Delegates free to run their own show. It is suggested that past Delegates not hold office as G.S.R.'s or D.C.M.'s, but find other ways to become involved in Area service.

As stated above, in some Areas they serve on the Area Committee. They are called in for consultation or for special assignments, such as chairing Area sharing sessions, speaking at special meetings designed to inform members about A.A. worldwide, or conducting workshops or orientation meetings for new G.S.R.'s.

Frequently, they are in line for Committee Chairperson or Chairperson of a National Convention. Or they may be appointed by an Area Assembly Chairperson to be responsible for Area public information, or to urge more widespread distribution of Conference approved literature and the Regmaker.

In addition, several regions hold annual meetings of past Delegates, with newly elected Delegates and alternate Delegates being invited as well. Started as a breakfast meeting for past Delegates at a regional convention, this event has proved to be a valuable way of passing on experience to new Delegates.

## **FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

Typical of most financial undertakings in A.A., the cost of supporting an Area Committee is small in relation to comparable activities in business firms and other organisations. Nonetheless, sufficient funds are needed, or the work of the Committee will be hampered. Most Areas today maintain solvent treasuries and report regularly to their G.S.R.'s on the financial status.

## **Area Expenses**

There are, of course, the routine expenses of postage, phone calls, and bulletin printing.

There are also budgets to enable the various committees to carry the message. The Delegates need money for the trip to the annual National Service Conference.

Delegates and Committee members incur further travel expenses when they report to groups following the Conference meeting. Many active Area Committees support public information programs and buy literature for groups in institutions.

The cost of Conference is divided equally between all attendees and each Area Assembly pays their applicable Delegate fees.

## **METHODS OF SUPPORT**

Here are some of the ways Areas remain solvent and effective:

- They share in the Regular Contribution Plan whereby groups contribute monthly or quarterly to the Intergroup/Central Office, G.S.O., district, and Area. (See also the leaflet "Self-Support: Where Money and Spirituality Mix.")
- They receive contributions from Area Convention treasuries and Rallies



## CHAPTER FIVE

### **The Area Assembly and Activities.**

An Area may be part of a province, or all of it, or may include parts of more than one province, depending on the size and needs of the A.A. population. In any case, the Area holds an important middle position in the Conference structure — through the elected Delegate, it participates in A.A., while through the D.C.M.'s and G.S.R.'s, it is close to the local scene.

### **The Area Assembly**

Any meeting of Area G.S.R.'s and the Area Committee (see Chapter Four) is an Assembly. The Area Assembly is the mainspring of the Conference structure — the democratic voice of the movement expressing itself. Assemblies are the responsibility of the Area Committee, and are conducted by its chairperson. In the beginning, general service assemblies were held only to elect Committee officers and the Delegate to the Conference meeting, and without such meetings, there might be no Area service structure today. Now, Assembly meetings consider a variety of issues, from General Service Conference business to Area problems and solutions and financial affairs, while sharing sessions, public information programs, and workshops keep A.A. strong and participation in service growing.

An election Assembly is held at least once every two years to choose a Delegate and Committee officers. It is usually scheduled in September. Generally, the newly elected Delegate and officers take office as of January 1. Non-election assemblies or meetings may be held at any interval the Area wishes. (Refer to Area Procedures below where it states that each Area has developed its own procedures.)

#### **COMPOSITION**

G.S.R.'s, D.C.M.'s, and Area officers make up the Assembly. Any A.A. member may attend, and in many Areas members are encouraged to attend assemblies as a way of encouraging them to become active in general service.

#### **ELIGIBILITY TO VOTE**

Generally speaking, all Area Committee Members and Officers and all G.S.R.'s have one vote each in an Assembly. Experience indicates that even though Committee Members and Area Officers are members of a group in the Area that is represented by a G.S.R., they are entitled to a vote at the Assembly. Alternates normally vote only if the regular D.C.M. or G.S.R. is not present.

#### **AREA PROCEDURES**

Uniform practices throughout the Fellowship are in no way obligatory, or even practical in many cases. It is important for the Area to agree upon a set of procedures, and each individual Assembly is the best judge of whom it will seat. Several Areas have developed written procedures for all aspects of Area operations. Procedures should answer such commonly asked questions as:

- Do both incoming and outgoing D.C.M.'s and G.S.R.'s vote?
- Does the Chairperson, Vice-chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer or Intergroup Chairperson have a vote?
- How long must a group have been in existence before it is entitled to a vote? (Usually, if an A.A. group has submitted the name of a G.S.R., the G.S.R. is permitted to vote.)

- Can one G.S.R. represent two groups? Each group should have its own G.S.R., who votes for one group only. The Chairperson and Vice-chairperson should not operate as a G.S.R for a group.
- When the G.S.R. cannot be present, can he or she vote by proxy? (Normally the alternate votes; proxies may be used in some Areas, but this is not a common practice.)
- The Assembly also needs to decide whether or not G.S.R.'s of prison and hospital groups are to have a vote (some do, and find it helpful).

### **INACTIVE SERVICE WORKERS**

- How does the Area deal with G.S.R.'s and Area Committee members who have been absent from two (or more) assemblies?
- While the Area Assembly needs to establish its own ground rules, it is generally suggested that a service worker be asked to resign if time does not permit him or her to carry out the responsibilities of the position.
- Such a situation could also be handled at the district level, particularly if the D.C.M. is the one involved.

### **TIMING AND LOCATION OF ASSEMBLIES**

The majority of Areas hold Assembly meetings quarterly or every other month — a few meet monthly. When travel distances are great, assemblies may be held semi-annually or even annually, with more emphasis being placed on district meetings, which are more accessible to G.S.R.'s. Some Areas hold all their assemblies at a convenient central spot, while others rotate the meeting from one district to another. Assemblies may run from half a day to a full weekend.

### **A TYPICAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION**

Assembly elections are held every two years, and the Delegate and other Area officers are elected for two-year terms. The order of business is generally something like this:

- Chairperson opens meeting with a moment of silence followed by the Serenity Prayer.
- Secretary, Delegate, other officers, and G.S.R.'s report on activities since the last meeting.
- Chairperson announces procedure for the election of Committee members and acceptance of members already elected by G.S.R.'s in their districts.
- When a District Committee Member has not been elected in advance of the Assembly, G.S.R.'s from each district caucus to elect one.
- Chairperson reviews the election procedure and the Area's guidelines for who votes in the Assembly and asks approval of it, and of the order of election — whether chairperson and other officers are to be elected before or after the Delegate. Recently, the Delegate has been chosen first, followed by the alternate Delegate, Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer, etc.
- The Delegate is usually elected by Third Legacy Procedure (see page P18).
- Before balloting starts, eligible Committee members' names and districts are read to the Assembly or written on the board. Those eligible may be present or past Committee members. (In some Areas, the chair asks who among those eligible wish to stand for Delegate, and those names go on the ballot.)
- The Chairperson asks whether anyone is unable to serve, and if so, that person's name is removed. Some Areas allow nominations from the floor.
-

- Paper and writing instruments are distributed for written ballots.
- The secretary calls the roll of voting members.
- Two nonvoting members are selected as tellers, two as collectors of ballots, and one to record and tally votes.
- Written ballots are cast, collected, and given to tellers to count, and votes are written on the board as the election proceeds.
- The alternate Delegate is elected next, by the same procedure, followed by other Area officers.
- The chairperson directs the secretary to send a report of the Assembly, together with names and addresses, of Delegates, Officers, Committee Members and G.S.R.s attending to the Office Administrator at G.S.O by October 1. All those elected usually take office January 1, but this date varies from Area to Area.
- The chairperson then adjourns the meeting.

### **A TYPICAL NON-ELECTION ASSEMBLY**

When no election is scheduled, Assembly meetings deal with a variety of Area concerns. To keep agendas lively and meaningful, some Areas appoint agenda Committees, which typically include the officers and three, four, or more G.S.R.'s. Some Areas choose to keep business to a minimum and use most of the time for sharing sessions or workshops. Special speakers who have experience with A.A. worldwide can shed light on worldwide services. The agenda for a regular Assembly might be something like the following:

- A moment of silence followed by the Serenity Prayer.
- Chairperson's report on Committee activities since the last meeting.
- Delegate's Conference report or recent communications from G.S.O.
- Secretary's report.
- Treasurer's report (usually a good time to remind everyone of the leaflet "Self-Support: Where Money and Spirituality Mix," a useful guide for helping each group decide how to plan its regular contributions to A.A. services).
- Reports from chairs of special Committees — correctional facilities, treatment facilities, public information, co-operation with the professional community, Regmaker, Alcoholics Anonymous in S.A., literature, Convention, etc.
- District reports from Committee members — on district meetings, district problems, growth, etc.
- G.S.R. time — ideas, opinions, and suggestions from G.S.R.'s.
- Sharing session.
- Newsletter editor's report.
- Brief "information session" on G.S.O. services — conducted by Delegate.
- Reports from central offices or Intergroup.
- Local problems, ideas, and suggestions.

### **SENDING MINUTES TO G.S.O.**

The General Service Office appreciates receiving copies of Area minutes, notes on sharing sessions and workshops, and letters about the meetings. This enables the office to keep up with what is happening in the Areas, and to share the experience of Areas that have found solutions with others that need help with a problem.

## **Area Activities**

### **HELP ON THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE PROGRAMME**

Every A.A. member has something to say about the Fellowship's present and future — and A.A.'s welfare is central to the agenda of every General Service Conference. Thus, one of the most important program items for an Assembly (or a district meeting) is a good look at what might help A.A. on a broad basis.

A certain problem may appear to be peculiar to one Area, but it is surprising how many are found to be common to every corner of A.A., once they are widely discussed. Assemblies and district meetings provide an ideal time to find out what problems and solutions are shared by A.A. groups everywhere.

The Area Assembly is a vital part of the communication process from the group to Conference. Many Conference agenda items follow a path from the A.A. group through the G.S.R and on through district and Area. After Conference, Assemblies and District meetings are occasions for hearing full reports on what took place at Conference, for asking questions of the Delegates, and for deciding what may need attention at future Conferences.

### **SHARING SESSIONS**

In a sharing session, everyone has a chance to use their experience, strength and hope to contribute ideas and opinions about the welfare of A.A. It can be set up anywhere for any group of people, and is especially useful for Assemblies and District meetings. Its format is aimed at drawing out the ideas of even the shyest participant, and keeps the more articulate from dominating the meeting. Each person offers an opinion, and never needs to defend it. The chairperson or leader, functions more as a timekeeper than as a participant.

### **GOOD TOPICS FOR SHARING SESSIONS**

Local situations will always provide fodder for a productive session.

When a group's meeting attendance has fallen, what steps can be taken to rebuild it?

- How can other groups help?
- Sponsorship - the hand of A.A.
- Group conscience - the voice of A.A. G.S.O. services
- What kind of help do groups need and want?
- How useful is the bulletin *Alcoholics Anonymous in S.A* and other services? How can they be made more useful?
- How can an Area Committee work productively with central offices/Intergroup in the Area?
- What methods are there for getting a group to contribute its share of the Area and G.S.O. budget?
- Are groups supporting local, district, Area and G.S.O. services? If not, why not?

### **AREA NEWSLETTERS OR BULLETINS**

Newsletters and bulletins published by Area Committees or Intergroups/Central Offices may include local A.A. news, information about groups and Committees, and reprinted material from A.A. literature. As in most A.A. service activities, it has been found prudent to establish a Committee (rather than one or two individuals) responsible for the format, planning, and content.

Here are some ideas taken from local experience with A.A. newsletters and bulletins: scheduling "theme issues" on some aspect of the A.A. program and using excerpts from

A.A. literature relating to the theme; asking for and publishing letters from A.A. readers; carrying minutes of various Committee meetings; running a Calendar of Events feature; conducting a subscription campaign to build readership. Local A.A. publications are permitted to reprint the Steps, Traditions, and/or the Concepts, and to quote a phrase, sentence or brief paragraph excerpted from A.A. literature such as the Big Book, *Alcoholics Anonymous*, the *Twelve Steps and Twelve Traditions*, *The S.A. A.A. Service Manual* and Conference approved pamphlets without a prior, written request to do so.

When this occurs, the proper credit line should be included to ensure that the copyrights of A.A. literature are protected. After a quotation from a book or pamphlet, the credit line should read: *Reprinted from (name of publication, page number), with permission of A.A. World Services, Inc.*

The A.A. Preamble is copyrighted by the A.A. Grapevine. Beneath it, and beneath any article or cartoon reprinted from the Grapevine, these words should appear: *From the (date) Grapevine. Reprinted with permission of The A.A. Grapevine, Inc.*

Any group or district of the Fellowship is free to use the symbol of a circle and triangle on newsletters, meeting schedules, or other A.A. material.

### **WORKING WITH LOCAL INTERGROUPS AND CENTRAL OFFICES**

Traditionally, General Service Committees and Intergroups/Central Offices have performed different functions. Central Offices provide local services; General Service Committees maintain the link between the A.A. groups and the A.A. General Service Board by means of the Conference. So these two separate but vital service structures coexist in many Areas in mutual cooperation and harmony. There is usually one Central Office per Area Assembly.

These offices provide such services as:

- Receiving, arranging, and following up Twelfth Step calls.
- Answering inquiries about A.A.
- Establishing local public information Committees
- Maintaining information about local hospitals and recovery facilities for alcoholics.
- Publishing local A.A. meeting lists.
- Providing a newsletter or Area bulletin
- Ordering, selling, and distributing A.A. Conference approved literature.

In contrast, the Conference structure is the method through which all A.A. groups in an Area can provide the most effective communication within the Area and between the groups and the General Service Board and G.S.O. on matters of policy that affect A.A. as a whole. These include policy on:

- Conference-approved literature,
- PI, CPC, TF and CF,
- Finances,
- The Regmaker,
- The election of Trustees to the General Service Board.

Many Areas find that a liaison between the Central Office/Intergroup and the Area Committee is very helpful in maintaining good relations and communication. In some Areas the liaison has a vote at the Assembly; in others, a voice but no vote.

## **AREA, PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL CONVENTIONS AND RALLIES\***

Conventions or Rallies are special types of A.A. meetings — usually weekend affairs, but sometimes extending several days. They are frequently set up and guided by Area Committees or by special Committees appointed by Area Chairpersons. Usually, Assembly meetings are not held during conventions, but occasionally they can take place just before or after. A.A. Guidelines on Conferences and Conventions are available from the A.A.W.S.

Conference 2013 voted that conveners of the National Convention need to recognise that National Convention is a GSO function, and that they therefore need to provide a meeting/meetings within the main body of Convention for a GSO report back to the fellowship.

*\*(Refer to Convention Guidelines on page 137, as well as Rally Guidelines on page 148).*

## **FORMING A NEW DELEGATE AREA**

If the A.A. population seems to have grown to the point where the current Delegate and other trusted servants can no longer provide adequate service and communication, there may be local interest in forming a new Area. In such a case, the Area Committee or Committees involved may write to G.S.O. and request an application for an Additional Delegate Area. Detailed information about the current Area structure should be included, such as:

- How often assemblies are held;
- Whether there is a Delegate;
- How often district meetings are held; the number of active D.C.M.'s and whether they assist the Delegate and alternate;
- The number of active G.S.R.'s in the Area; geographical and A.A. population information about the Area and its pattern of growth over the past five years, broken down to yearly figures.

The application is designed to determine problems regarding geography and A.A. population, as well as whether or not the current Area service structure is as well developed as it might be to provide support for the Delegate. When such a request came up at the 1961 Conference, a memo from co-founder Bill W. provided background on the subject. Bill wrote (in part):

“The Conference Committee on Admissions [now Policy/Admissions] should weigh each new application for a new Delegate on its own merit, taking into consideration the primary factors of population, geography — and also expense. But this process of adding Delegates ought to be gradual, aiming at the remedying of obvious and marked flaws in local communications. We should, our budget allowing, continue to remedy obvious flaws in local communication, and that is all.

“It should be re-emphasized that the Conference is not a political body, demanding a completely rigid formula of representation. What we shall need will always be enough Delegates at the Conference to afford a reliable cross section of A.A. plus enough more to make sure of good local communication.”

## **REQUESTING A CHANGE OF REGION**

An Area may decide that it should be part of a different region. In that case:

- The G.S.R.'s in the Area will be informed in advance by the Area Committee of the necessary facts — both advantages and disadvantages — in order to make a sound decision in requesting a change of region. A simple majority (one-half plus one) of G.S.R.'s should be present (or respond to a mail poll). Two-thirds of the majority present or responding should agree before an Area petitions for a change of region.
- Upon notification by the Delegate of the plan to change regions, the General Service Office will request confirmation that the conditions outlined have been fulfilled.
- The Delegate from the requesting Area will write, on behalf of the Assembly, to the secretary of the Board of Trustees, stating the request and providing the required information.
- The Delegate will also send copies of the letter and required information to the Regional Trustees in the two regions involved.
- The Delegate will ask G.S.O. to send a letter to all of the Area Delegates in the two regions involved, requesting that they obtain the group conscience of their respective Areas on the proposed change of region, and that they indicate approval / disapproval as soon as possible.
- Approval by two-thirds of the Delegates from each region involved is required before the proposal is presented to the General Service Conference for action.
- A change of region will become effective *at the end* of the Conference at which it was approved.

## **APPLICATION FOR INCORPORATING NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS NEW AREAS / DISTRICTS INTO THE STRUCTURE OF ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS SOUTH AFRICA.**

- A. An official written request from Alcoholics Anonymous in the neighbouring country, or from the prospective new area / district, requesting incorporation into the structure of Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa, should be directed to the General Service Office of Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa.
- B. The neighbouring country will be recognised in the structure of Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa by the name of their country.
- C. The neighbouring country will be entitled to all the benefits of a normal area / district.
- D. The neighbouring country will also be entitled to delegate representation at the Annual General Service Conference of Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa under the same conditions as other delegates.
- E. The neighbouring country, or newly incorporated area or district will be expected to make contributions to their area office as well as to GSO SA.







## CHAPTER SIX

### The Delegate

The Delegate has a demanding job, not only because a large amount of time and work is involved, but also because it is the Delegate's responsibility to serve the South African Conference as a whole. As voting members of the Conference, Delegates bring to its deliberations the experiences and viewpoints of their own Areas. Yet they are not representatives of their Areas in the usual political sense; after hearing all points of view and becoming fully informed during Conference discussion, they vote in the best interests of A.A. as a whole.

#### DUTIES

Though the high point is the Conference meeting, the Delegate's job goes on year-round and involves all aspects of the Conference structure. The Delegate should:

- Attend the annual Conference meeting fully prepared.
- Immediately upon election, every Delegate is put on the G.S.O. mailing list to receive Conference materials
- Communicate the actions of the Conference to Area Committee members and encourage them to pass on this information to groups and to Intergroups/Central Offices. If an Area is too large for the Delegate to cover in person, he or she will ask Area officers and Committee members to share the load
- Be prepared to attend all Area and Regional Service meetings and Assemblies applicable to his/her respective Area. From these meetings, Delegates come to better understand their own Areas and can make suggestions for the Conference agenda. Here, too, they come in contact with A.A. members who might not be reached otherwise
- If for any reason, the Area Assembly is not functioning as it should, the Delegate may make it his or her responsibility to remedy the situation
- Help Area Committees obtain financial support for the Area and G.S.O.
- Provide leadership in solving local problems involving the A.A. Traditions
- Remind G.S.R.'s to inform groups and individuals about the Regmaker and Conference approved literature
- Co-operate with G.S.O. in obtaining information — for example, making sure that up-to-date information reaches G.S.O. in time to meet the deadline for each issue of the *Alcoholics Anonymous in S.A.*, group directory and helping carry out the triennial membership surveys.
- Visit groups and districts in the Area whenever possible
- Work closely with Committee members and officers, sharing experience throughout the year. After G.S.R.'s and Committee members have reported on the Conference, learn from these A.A.'s how groups and members have reacted. Assume added responsibility if the Area chair and alternate chair are unable to serve. Or, if an Area Committee is not functioning effectively, the Delegate may take an active role in remedying the situation
- Keep the alternate Delegate fully informed and active, so that the alternate can replace the Delegate in an emergency

- Late in the second term, work with newly elected Delegates to pass along a basic knowledge of Conference proceedings and problems

## **TERM OF OFFICE**

A Delegate serves one term of three years and the Conference strongly recommends that a Delegate serve only one term — with the exception of an alternate Delegate who, after attending one Conference in place of the Delegate, may be elected to serve a full term.

## **EXPENSES**

Few things caused more controversy in A.A. than money. A Delegate's expenses are no exception. Seldom does an Area Assembly treasury provide enough funds to meet a Delegate's travel expenses. Sometimes it gives him or her a generous allowance for his or her expenses to Gauteng to attend the Conference meeting in May – and then fails to cover the costs of the Delegate's report back to the Area.

**Each Area bears an equal share of the total cost of travelling and subsistence for all Conference Delegates, according to the Delegate representation per Area.**

## **QUALIFICATIONS**

Like other A.A. members, Delegates come in all shapes and sizes. But some characteristics seem to make for well-qualified Delegates. For example:

- Several years of active participation in local and Area affairs, as a G.S.R. and as a Committee member.
- Time available, not only for the weekend long Conference meeting in May but for all the effort needed before and after the Conference.
- Six years of continuous sobriety. The sobriety requirement varies from Area to Area; in any case, a Delegate should have been sober long enough to be responsible and informed.
- The ability to make and take suggestions — and criticisms, too. Experience in chairing meetings.
- Knowledge of A.A. affairs, and of where to find the correct information when they do not know the answers. Thorough familiarity with the Twelve Traditions and the Twelve Concepts and how they apply to local problems.
- The ability to be open-minded, to sit down with A.A.'s in the Area and with other Delegates to discuss and act on matters vital to A.A.
- 
- **If you are thinking about standing for a term as Delegate, ask yourself these questions:**
  - How well did you do as a G.S.R.? As a Committee member?
  - Did you enjoy the responsibilities?
  - Were you active?
  - Have you discussed the possibility with your family and your employer?
  - Will the time be available for the amount of work required?
  - Are you familiar with this manual? With *A.A. Comes of Age*? And of course, with the Twelve Steps, Twelve Traditions, and Twelve Concepts?
  - Have you talked with past Delegates to get an idea of the time and effort required and the sort of work you will need to do?

## **THE ALTERNATE**

The Conference recommends that all Areas elect alternate Delegates. The alternate serves as a valuable assistant, often travelling with the Delegate or giving reports for him or her. In some Areas, the alternate serves some special function of the Committee.

Many Area Committee treasuries recognise the need to support the alternate's expenses separately from the Delegate's. An alternate who replaces the Delegate at the annual Conference meeting will remain on the G.S.O. mailing list as the Delegate until G.S.O. is informed otherwise by the Area Committee.

## **PREPARING FOR CONFERENCE**

Although you may have been involved in A.A. service for some time, don't take your knowledge for granted:

- Do some reviewing as quickly as possible
- Read and reread this manual, *A.A. Comes of Age*, and *Twelve Concepts for World Service*
- Get copies of the full Conference Reports for the past two or three years for further study
- Seek out some past Delegates to share their experience
- Start a Conference file, because you'll get lots of letters from the Conference coordinator at G.S.O., containing background information and requests. Other guidelines and suggestions are provided in Chapter Twelve
- G.S.O. may request material from you; expedite this, too. Promptness is necessary so that, by the time the Conference opens, your material will have been compiled for use in a report, a panel discussion, a workshop, a floor discussion, or a Committee agenda item.
- Early on, you'll receive two important communications. One will ask your Area Treasurer to send in a cheque for your Area's share of expenses. Be sure this deadline is met. Another will seek information on your arrival time, transportation costs, and housing details. Be sure this is supplied at once. G.S.O. will send a cheque to cover your travel expenses.

## **Reporting on the Conference**

Reporting to groups, districts, and the Area back home is a big part of the Delegate's job, and one that can prove challenging. Part of the feedback to Areas, Districts and Groups is to provide them with a written report on all the Advisory Actions that were taken at Conference. Keep in mind that although a report cannot provide all the details of the Conference it should be comprehensive in order to avoid miscommunication. Extend an invitation to groups who would like more feedback, visit these groups and take sufficient time to communicate important decisions at Conference.

## **Election Procedure**

Each Area has its own election procedure at Area Assembly for the election of a delegate. However, attention is drawn to the typical Assembly Election procedure on pages 22 and 23 of this manual, which is a suggested procedure to follow.





## CHAPTER SEVEN

### The Annual Conference Meeting

While the General Service Conference operates all year round, the annual meeting, held in Gauteng, usually in May, is the culmination of the year's activities, the time when the collective group conscience of A.A South Africa comes together to take actions that will guide the groups in the years to come. The Conference comes closer to "government" than anything else in A.A., but as Bill W. put it in the first edition of the U.S. Service Manual:

*Of course it cannot be too often said that while the Conference can issue orders to the General Service Office, it can never mandate or govern the Society of Alcoholics Anonymous which it serves.*

The Conference represents us, but cannot rule us. The Conference itself is not a legal entity, but the General Service Board (board of Trustees) is, as are A.A. World Services, Inc. and The A.A. Grapevine, Inc. Incorporation of these entities is necessary to carry out policies established by the Conference, handle funds, and conduct A.A.'s business.

### What Goes On at the Conference

The South African General Service Conference holds its annual meeting in Gauteng in May. Delegates attending their first Conference might feel overwhelmed by the experience. To begin with, the Conference spans over a weekend. Then there is the evidence of the yearlong work that has gone into the preparation of the Agenda or Dossier. The Dossier is extensive and the Conference members should be well prepared. Delegates are also expected to participate in the setup of the Dossier by submitting items to be included in the Agenda.

These items may include Area specific issues or problems that Delegates want to make the Conference aware of or matters that may have an impact on A.A. as a whole. The importance of this is immense. In order for the Conference to function the way it should, the Conference needs the input of all the groups on matters affecting A.A. For the Conference to be the voice of the fellowship, participation is of paramount importance.

First term Delegates might feel intimidated by the whole function of the Conference. It is therefore important to remember that as a Delegate you represent an Area and that you are the voice of that Area. In order for the Group Conscience to be the voice of A.A as a whole, you need to take Area and group issues to the Conference and make the rest of A.A aware of these matters.

To be the voice of your Area you need to be involved in and aware of matters affecting your Area or A.A as a whole. Participation as a Delegate in all Area functions is therefore important.

Items that were submitted to the Agenda at Conference are raised and discussed and then voted on. For you as a Delegate to make a decision on these matters you need to be informed. Read the Dossier, and familiarize yourself with items that will be open for discussion. Make sure that all of the matters are not in conflict with any of the Concepts or Traditions.

When you receive the Dossier, read it and make notes on matters that will be affecting your Area. If possible, discuss these with your Area Committee for their input. Be familiar with the Committee that you will be serving on. If this is a new area of A.A service for you,

ask a past Delegate for input or contact the National Secretary with that portfolio to obtain more information.

To know what is happening in A.A. as a whole, read your G.S.O minutes and the *Alcoholics Anonymous in S.A.* Some Conference issues might arise from these.

## Sources of Agenda Items

The final agenda for any Conference consists of items suggested by individual A.A. members, groups, Delegates, Trustees, Area Assemblies, Area Committee Members and the G.S.O Committee.

The Conference considers matters of policy for A.A. as a whole, and there are tried-and-true procedures for placing an item on the agenda in the most effective way — or, when the suggestion does *not* concern overall policy, for routing it to the most appropriate part of the service structure.

If a G.S.R. has an idea for an agenda item, chances are that he or she will want to discuss it first with the group, then at a District or Area meeting, which can then forward it to the G.S.O. Committee member currently serving as Conference Coordinator. An A.A. member who is not part of the general service structure can give the idea to the group's G.S.R. or write directly to the Conference coordinator. Whatever its origin, any agenda item follows the same path to the Conference agenda: The G.S.O. Committee member studies it in the light of previous Conference actions, then passes it on to the Trustees' Conference Committee or the appropriate Conference Committee. Usually, the Trustees' Committee determines the most appropriate way of programming it — as a workshop or presentation subject, a proposal, or a Committee concern.

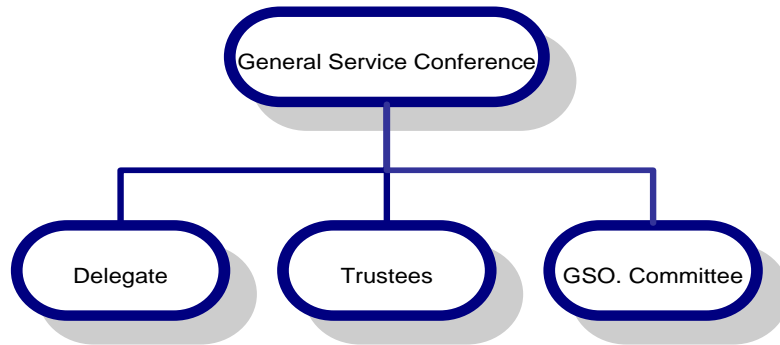
## Conference Membership

Voting membership of the Conference in accordance with the South African structure includes; Area Delegates, G.S.O. Committee members, the Trustees and World Service Delegate/s.

Each Conference member has one vote<sup>3</sup>, even if he or she attends in more than one capacity (for example, a Trustee who serves as a W.S.D on the General Service Board). Historically, the voting ratio has never been important, since no issue has ever divided Conference opinion along the lines of Delegates opposed to other Conference members. But it could conceivably be important at some time. To take care of that situation, the Conference Charter provides “as a matter of tradition, that a two-thirds vote of Conference members voting shall be considered binding upon the General Service Board and its related corporate services, provided the total vote constitutes at least a Conference quorum. But no such vote ought to impair the legal rights of the General Service Board and the service corporations to conduct routine business and make ordinary contracts

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<sup>3</sup> Advisory Action taken at the 2014 Conference – It was the unanimous decision of Conference that all members of Conference should have one vote. This decision overturned the advisory action from Conference 2005 that the Delegates should have two votes each and the G.S.O Committee members and Trustees one vote each. relating thereto.”



## THE VOTING PROCESS

Each Conference Committee (see Chapter Eight) brings to the Conference floor a report of its deliberations, which usually includes recommendations for consideration and voting. In addition, recommendations may come from the floor in the course of discussion. Even if a Committee reports decisively on its solution to a problem, the Conference is not obligated to accept the report. It can refuse a Committee decision, and if it does, the matter is discussed and decided upon in general session.

The Conference, through ample discussion, always strives for substantive unanimity. Before a vote is taken, plenty of time is allotted for full discussion, including questions about the background of a recommendation and the Committee's reasons for coming to its conclusions. In order to become an Advisory Action, a recommendation must be approved by "substantive unanimity" — defined as a two-thirds majority. A simple majority vote of the Conference shall be considered a suggestion to the General Service Board and to G.S.O. Discussion, both in general sessions and during Committee meetings, can at times be hot and heavy, but Conference members always strive to reach a group conscience and to make decisions in the best interests of the Fellowship. After the vote, the Conference chairperson calls for minority opinions — and occasionally, a well-reasoned minority opinion can result in another vote, reversing the first decision. Ideally, of course, that is the rare exception; any matter should be so thoroughly considered *before* a vote is taken that the Conference's original conclusion will stand.



## Conference Advisory Actions

Conference Advisory Actions represent recommendations of the standing Committees, or floor actions that have been approved by the Conference body as a whole with substantial unanimity.

Can the Conference Act for A.A. as a Whole?

Here is what co-founder Bill W. has to say about that in Concept III of *Twelve Concepts for World Service*:

Excepting for its Charter provisions to the contrary, the Conference should always be able to decide which matters it will fully dispose of on its own responsibility, and which questions it will refer to the A.A. groups (or more usually, to their Committee Members or G.S.R.'s) for opinion or for definite guidance. "Therefore it ought to be clearly understood and agreed that our Conference Delegates are primarily the world servants of A.A. as a whole, that only in a secondary sense do they represent their respective Areas. Consequently they should, on final decisions, be entitled to cast their votes in the General Service Conference according to the best dictates of their own judgment and conscience at that time. "Similarly, the Trustees of the General Service Board (operating of course within the provisions of their own Charter and Bylaws) should be able at all times to decide when they will act fully on their own responsibility and when they will ask the Conference for its guidance, its approval of a recommendation, or for its actual decision and direction.

What kind of business is transacted at the Conference?

- Recommendations concerning the composition and functioning of the General Service Board;
- Suggestions for displaying and selling A.A. literature in groups;
- Various recommendations concerning the content of *The S.A A.A. Service Manual* and suggested practices in the service structure;
- Guidelines for forming new Delegate Areas, changing Regional boundaries, as well as the acceptance of new Delegate Areas;
- Recommendations regarding carrying the A.A. message to the general public, to members of the professional community, and to A.A.'s in prisons or treatment centres.

## Reporting to the Membership

The most productive Conference sessions are of little value unless Area Committees and groups back home hear about them. So the Delegate's reporting job is as important as the programme for the Conference itself. No Delegate could possibly report everything that took place, and over the years G.S.O. and Delegates, working together, have developed a system of reporting that has proved tremendously helpful in communicating information throughout the Fellowship.

It begins, in a sense, with the advance information mailed to Delegates, which includes significant questions to take to the Areas for input before the Conference. During the Conference, Delegates take reams of notes. The *Final Conference Report* will be available some time after Conference and provides a complete record of reports, discussions, workshops, and actions.

It is not a verbatim account, but no significant aspect of the Conference is omitted. Throughout the year, Delegates are kept informed of G.S.O. activities, results of meetings of the General Service Board, and the work being done by the various Committees of the Board.



## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **Conference Committees**

The Fellowship submits items for discussion by the Conference to the General Service Office. GSO then compiles a dossier which includes the agenda; this is then checked and approved by the Conference Agenda Committee. The Conference Dossier is then mailed to Conference attendees well in advance of the actual Conference meeting.

The full Conference body goes through the dossier; any items that can be dealt with by the full session are decided there and then. However, most items on the Conference dossier will require further discussion and investigation; these items are assigned to the relevant National Committee.

The task of implementing any decisions is assigned back, as Advisory Actions, to the relevant National Committees who appoint a Working Committee to implement them.

### **National Committees**

The National Committees meet during the Conference weekend, review and discuss everything on their agenda; they prepare a report, which is presented to the full Conference, discussed, and voted on. Generally, the Committee reaches a conclusion as a result of its deliberations, and presents a recommendation to the full Conference.

On some items, the Committee may choose to make no recommendation, or simply to report a suggestion or observation. The Committee may also defer an item to the next year's Conference, or seek further information from the Fellowship or the Trustees before making a decision at a subsequent Conference.

### **Selection of National Committee Members**

Each Delegate serves on one National Committee and remains with that committee for the duration of their term. Normally, a National Committee is made up of one or two Delegates from each Area, a General Service Trustee, a Regional Trustee, and a G.S.O. Committee member. The two Class A Trustees will also be assigned as best suits their qualifications. Committee members are assigned to specific National Committees by the Conference Agenda Committee

Since a Delegate is the representative of the groups it is important that the Agenda Committee maintains representation from each region, on each committee. The maintenance of equal representation should take precedence over individual choice. In most cases a new Delegate will simply replace his/her predecessor on a committee.

Each National Committee shall elect a chairperson at the start of the breakaway meeting at Conference, the new chair taking office as soon as the Conference ends, and serving through to the end of the next year's Conference. Chairs (and alternate Chairs where applicable) are elected by a simple majority vote by the National Committee members.

It was approved by Conference 2015 that 1<sup>st</sup> year attendees at Conference should not be appointed as National Committee Chairpersons. The position requires someone with more Conference experience and knowledge of the activities of their National Committee.

### **Working Committees**

At the breakaway meeting at Conference, each National Committee shall decide as to the best structure for implementing the tasks and Advisory Actions allocated to that Committee. This structure is known as the Working Committee.

Each National Committee shall elect the Working Committee at the breakaway meeting at Conference. The Working Committee shall be chaired by the new National Committee

Chairperson, as elected at Conference. The Working Committee shall report back regularly to the full National Committee and to GSO.

The Working Committee may appoint further sub-committees as it deems necessary.

Any member of Conference, regardless of which National Committee they serve on, may elect to serve on any working committee.

## **The Standing Committees**

### **CONFERENCE AGENDA COMMITTEE**

Reviews and approves the overall format and content of the agenda for the annual Conference meeting; has the year-round job of communicating with Delegates and G.S.O. on subjects for the Conference agenda and theme. The Agenda Committee comprises the G.S.O. Chair, Board Chair, Delegate Chair and the Conference Coordinator. The committee may second any other member of the Conference to assist in its task.

The Conference Agenda Committee is also responsible for *The S.A. A.A. Service Manual*, the *Final Conference Report*, and the A.A. directories. The Conference Agenda Committee reads drafts of the Conference Report and checks them for accuracy. This Committee receives any suggestions for changes in the Conference Charter and makes recommendations on them.

### **ADMINISTRATION, STRUCTURE & ARCHIVES COMMITTEE (ASA)**

This Committee is assigned to consider matters of practice and policy related to A.A. archives, as well as the Structure and Administration of Alcoholics Anonymous as a whole.

### **NATIONAL CONVENTIONS / REGIONAL FORUMS**

The Area that is hosting the National Convention reports to the Conference on progress of Convention, venues, theme, fundraising and overall planning. This usually starts two years prior to the hosting year.

Areas will also be responsible for organising their Regional Forum, liaising with G.S.O. and their Regional Trustee.

### **FINANCE COMMITTEE**

Reviews the budget and financial reports of the General Service Board and G.S.O, and reviews or initiates Conference recommendations that involve finances. The Finance Committee needs to be kept abreast of the Fellowship's needs. It has to look at the annual budgets, be concerned with the income needed to carry out service work, and has invariably recommended the expansion of services to groups and to the public.

### **LITERATURE AND PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE**

Reviews new literature and audio-visual needs, reviews existing pamphlets and new pamphlet drafts as they are prepared. The Literature Committee has played a vital part in the development of A.A. pamphlets and books. It has never hesitated to put on the brakes if it feels that A.A.'s literature is expanding too rapidly — or to urge A.A.'s publishing operation into action when there is a real need for a new pamphlet or book. Their function also includes other South African publications like the *A.A. in SA* and *Alco Solo* and translations of literature into other African Languages.

The Literature Committee is also responsible for reviewing the development and circulation of *Regmaker* for the past year at the group level; its members also seek suggestions and recommendations in all Areas concerning *Regmaker*, including material and format. The Literature Committee has been helpful in clarifying matters of policy for Alcoholics Anonymous' national journal.

### **COOPERATION WITH THE PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITY & PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE (CPC/PI)**

Responsible for suggesting policies and recommending activities that will help carry the message to the still suffering alcoholic through sharing information about the A.A. program with professional groups and individuals who have contact with alcoholics, furthering mutual understanding and co-operation between A.A. and professionals, and increasing awareness of members and outside groups and organizations on ways of co-operating with others without affiliating.

This committee is also responsible for Public Information, which includes creating greater understanding – and preventing misunderstandings – of the A.A. program through the public media, electronic media, P.I. meetings, and speaking to community groups.

### **CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES & TREATMENT FACILITIES COMMITTEE (CF/TF)**

Encourages A.A. members to assume responsibility for carrying the message to alcoholics behind the walls, reviews all aspects of service to A.A. groups in correctional facilities, and makes recommendations for changes and/or improvements. It is also concerned with clarifying what A.A. can and cannot do, within the Traditions, to help inmate alcoholics both inside and upon release.

This Committee also sets up means of bridging the gap from treatment to A.A., and works to clarify what A.A. can and cannot do, within the Traditions, to help alcoholics in treatment. It coordinates the work of individual A.A. members and groups who carry the message to alcoholics in treatment facilities.

### **BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

Reviews all resumés of nominees for the General Service Board and presents the slates to the Conference for disapproval, if any. Members of the Board are the voting body that appoints Regional, General Service and Class A trustees.

### **POLICY/ADMISSIONS**

This function is catered for by the Board of Trustees. They are responsible for matters of policy pertaining to the Conference itself and for reviewing all requests for admissions to the annual meeting of the General Service Conference. All changes in the Conference plan, all steps in the expansion of the Conference, and procedures affecting the cost of the Conference are taken to the Board of Trustees. They have the job of approving or disapproving requests for additional Delegate Areas.

## Terms of service – Area service positions

Terms of service in A.A. are only recommended guidelines, but experience has proved that these guidelines are valid. It is also recommended that any service position, whether Area Chairperson, Delegate or G.S.R. should take effect as of September 1, after an Election Assembly. It is further recommended that the out-going Servant stay on until January 1 of the following year, in order to hand over to the new Trusted Servant. Assemblies must decide whether both or only the new Trusted Servant has a vote at Assembly meetings. These recommendations are not necessarily applicable for Group Servants.

## Terms of Service – Trustees

All Trustees (Class A and Class B) serve for a four year term, commencing from the start of the Trustee's attendance at their first Board Meeting to which they are invited to attend, and ending four years later, immediately before the start of the Board Meeting coinciding with the anniversary of their appointment.

The above Term of Service would apply irrespective of whether the Trustee is elected by email vote or by a vote at a Board Meeting.

In their term of service, all Trustees are required to attend the annual Conferences.

### Recommended Terms of Service for Trusted Servants are as follow:

Trusted Servant	Years of recommended sobriety	Term of Service
G.S.R	2	2
D.C.M.	4	3
Area Chairperson	3	2
Treasurer*	3	2
Secretary*	3	2
Delegate	6	3
G.S.O Committee Member	5	3
Regional Trustee (Class B)	10	4
General Service Trustee (Class B)	10	4
W.S.D	10	4
Non-Alcoholic Trustee (Class A)	Not Applicable	4
Intergroup rep or Area Committee member	2	2

\* Trusted Servants have the option of serving more than one term.

Non-Alcoholic (Class A) Trustees may serve two consecutive terms of four years each

The Board can extend the term of a Class A Trustee by a maximum of one additional Term



## CHAPTER NINE

### The General Service Board.

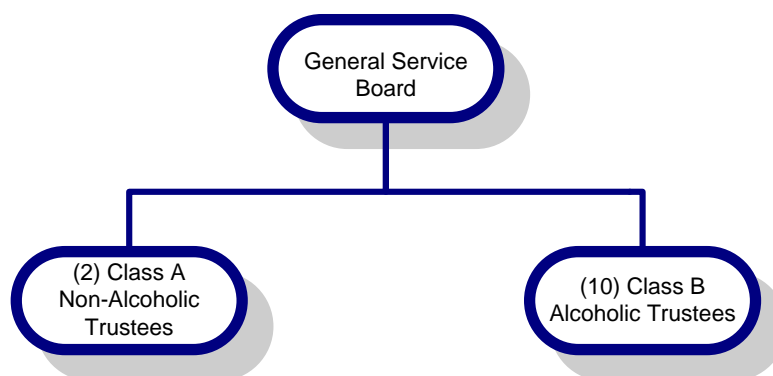
The General Service Board (the Trustees) is the chief service arm of the Conference, and is essentially custodial in its character. . . Excepting for decisions upon matters of policy, finance, or A.A. Tradition liable to seriously affect A.A. as a whole, the General Service Board has entire freedom of action in the routine conduct of the policy and business affairs of the A.A. service corporations — excerpt from the Conference Charter which is captured in the spirit of Concept 12

The Trustees of Alcoholics Anonymous are concerned with everything happening inside and outside A.A. that may affect the health and growth of the fellowship. However, as the Charter points out, their duties are essentially custodial. Whenever a decision on movement wide policy is needed, they turn to the Conference. And because Trustees are members of the Conference body, they participate in policy-making — but as individual Conference members, not as a group. The Trustees do much of their work through the operating corporation, The General Service Board of South Africa, and through the Trustees' Committees. The chart "The General Service Conference Structure" (Chapter One) shows how the General Service Board fits into the whole picture and demonstrates that the Trustees derive from the Conference what "authority" they have. This relationship was established when the Conference structure was first set up, and over the years, the only changes considered necessary have been in the composition of the General Service Board, not in its duties or responsibilities. The Bylaws of the General Service Board (see Appendix D) describe fully all aspects of the workings of the board.

### Composition

The Board of Trustees today consists of twelve men and women – ten alcoholics (Class B Trustees) and two non-alcoholics (Class A Trustees), who bring varying talents and backgrounds to their service responsibilities. There is always a careful balance on the board between Trustees who are selected primarily to bring regional and A.A. service experience to the board and those selected primarily for business or other professional backgrounds.

*Two major changes in board composition have taken place over the years. The first was in 1962, when because of the Fellowship's growth, it was necessary to broaden the base of Trusteeship to bring in A.A.'s who had service experience in different Areas of the U.S. and Canada. At that time, the board was increased in size to make room for several A.A. Trustees from states and provinces away from New York City. In 1966 came the next major change. From the beginning, there had been a majority (of one) of non-alcoholics on the board. By the mid-1960s, however, A.A. had solid experience in running its own affairs and had developed a practical method for bringing in Trustees from a distance. So the Fellowship took the next major step and reorganized its board to include seven non-alcoholics and fourteen A.A.'s. Similarly Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa has a majority of alcoholic Trustees on the Board.*



## QUALIFICATIONS OF AN EFFECTIVE TRUSTEE

A.A. has been fortunate over the years in having many competent Trustees, both A.A. members and non-alcoholics, and the choice of Trustees remains one of the most important factors in ensuring A.A.'s future. There are no hard-and-fast rules governing qualifications. In general, though, there are certain things to look for.

### NON-ALCOHOLIC TRUSTEES

In seeking candidates for Class A Trustees, the board looks for men and women with a proven track record in their own fields, and with a demonstrated interest in Alcoholics Anonymous and some experience in working with A.A. and its members. It would be safe to say that the busiest people have made the largest contribution and shown the greatest dedication and judgment.

### ALCOHOLIC TRUSTEES

Experience has shown that A.A. Trustees who are strong in some or all of the following Areas have contributed most to matters that come before the board:

- *Length of sobriety:* The Conference feels that ten years of continuous sobriety is right for Regional and General Service Trustees.
- *Business or professional background:* While business experience is not necessary for all alcoholic Trustees, it has proved essential for General Service Trustees, who deal with the business affairs of the corporate board. Regional Trustees with sound professional qualifications are always valuable to the board, but may also be stronger in other Areas.
- *Leadership:* In A.A. this seems to mean qualities enabling a member to deal with A.A. growth and affairs with good feeling and a minimum of friction. Good leaders can bring to the board the quality of resoluteness and the courage of their convictions, along with good judgment, objectivity, and the willingness to stand up and express themselves. Such candidates generally have the love and respect of A.A.'s in their community, or province, and can represent the board and interpret its actions back home.
- *Grasp of A.A. structure:* Some A.A.'s have special aptitude for the A.A. structure and are thoroughly familiar with all its elements, from the group through the Area to the board and the Conference. They are usually familiar with A.A.'s history and the trends that affect its future.
- *Availability:* Trustee candidates need to think long and hard about the time they have available, without hurting family or career.
- *Regional Trustees* have especially time consuming jobs. In addition to the quarterly board meetings, each of which takes two or three days, plus travel time, they are required to attend the weekend long Conference in May and often have demanding

travel schedules within their regions. Throughout the year, these Trustees keep in touch with their colleagues on the board and with G.S.O.

- *General Service Trustees* must be available for all meetings of their respective Committees, for quarterly Trustee weekends and the Conference, and for consultation with G.S.O. Committee members at any time.

## Non-Alcoholic Trustees

A.A.'s debt to those who do not share our disease but willingly share our problems is immense, going back to the beginning. Bill W. wrote:

“In the days when A.A. was unknown, it was the non-alcoholic Trustees who held up our hands before the general public. They supplied us with ideas. . . . They voluntarily spent hours on end, working side by side with us and among the grubbiest of details. They gave freely of their professional and financial wisdom. Now and then they helpfully mediated our difficulties.” Written in 1966, those words hold true today. Non-alcoholic Trustees remain a rich source of wisdom and perspective, and since they need not maintain anonymity, they are available to appear in public on behalf of A.A. The ratio plan calls for seven non-alcoholics, each of whom may be elected to serve two consecutive three-year terms. If necessary, the chair of the General Service Board — after approval by that board — can extend the term of a Class A Trustee by one additional term. The chair serves for no more than four consecutive years. Board members make an effort to choose Class A Trustees from a variety of professional backgrounds, and the board has included doctors, lawyers, clergy, sociologists, business people, and financial experts among its members. Whatever their backgrounds, the bylaws make one key provision for non-alcoholic Trustees: they “shall be persons who are not and have not been afflicted by the disease of alcoholism and who express a profound faith in the recovery program upon which the Fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous is founded.”

**ELECTION PROCEDURE** Class A Trustees are nominated and elected by the Board of Trustees as a whole, after an extensive search and interview process. This begins by asking current and past members of the Board, Delegates, and G.S.O. Committee Members to submit names and background information on potential non-alcoholic candidates. The list is narrowed down at a meeting of the Board of Trustees as a whole, (which acts as the Trustees Nominating Committee) and the best-qualified prospects are invited to a board meeting to meet all the members of the Board. The Board then elects by majority vote one person for each vacancy, and the name(s) (along with a résumé) goes to the Conference for ratification

## Regional Trustees

There are five Regional Trustees, one from each region, who serve a four-year term. While no Trustee can be said to “represent” a geographical section — all Trustees represent only the Fellowship as a whole — Regional Trustees bring to the Board’s discussions a regional A.A. point of view and experience that is invaluable. Candidates for Regional Trustee are proposed by the Areas, either one candidate from each Area or, in some cases, a candidate is put forward by two or more Areas acting together.

This responsibility should be considered carefully by the A.A.'s involved. It is suggested that the bylaws of the General Service Board, along with the qualifications and



responsibilities required to fill the Trustee position, be carefully reviewed before a selection is made.

Delegates and Committee officers in a region scheduled to select a Regional Trustee candidate are informed by G.S.O. G.S.O. notifies all A.A. groups in the region of the opening and of suggested procedures through an issue of the newsletter *Alcoholics Anonymous in SA*

In the event of the resignation or death of a Trustee, the region elects a Trustee to fill the vacancy at the next Conference, if possible.

Regional Trustees can also serve as the World Service Meeting Delegates representing South Africa. As such, they participate in two World Service Meetings, which are held every two years. W.S.M. Delegates should have the same qualifications as any Trustees, and also have time both to attend the World Service Meetings and Zonal Meetings and to present and carry out any decisions reached at these meetings.

## **ELECTION PROCEDURE**

The candidate will be elected at either an Area Committee Meeting or an Area Assembly.

The following guidelines are recommended:

1. Third Legacy Procedure should be used.
2. A Delegate shall not be eligible as a Trustee candidate for a period of one year after his or her last Conference.
3. No Area shall submit an individual as candidate for both Regional Trustee and General Service Trustee in the same year.”
4. An Area may only submit one candidate as Regional Trustee

A résumé of the candidate, covering professional, business, and A.A. service qualifications, with name and address, should be forwarded to G.S.O., who will in turn forward the proposals to the Board.

The Board as a whole will examine these qualifications and elect and appoint the new Trustee by majority vote. The new Trustee will be invited to the next Board meeting and the selection will be ratified at the next Conference.

The Secretary of the Board will notify the newly elected Trustees, in writing, of the appointment.

## **General Service Trustees**

In addition to the five Regional Trustees, there are five General Service Trustees, who serve on the board and are available at any time for the solution of problems on which G.S.O. Committee members need help. Because of this requirement, all General Service Trustees originally came from Gauteng or its commuting Area and were sometimes known as “in-town Trustees.” With the advent of faster and more efficient communication by telephone, express mail, e-mail and electronic media, these positions are no longer restricted to residents of Gauteng<sup>4</sup> and its vicinity. While there are no “specialists” in A.A., only recovered drunks, it has been possible to choose, for General Service Trusteeships, men and women with the kind of business or professional acumen that is particularly applicable to the problems at hand, whether their backgrounds are in publishing, public relations, or administration. General Service Trustees can share with the General Service Board their operations, thus increasing the awareness of all Trustees on these matters.

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<sup>4</sup> This was an Advisory Action at the 2005 Conference that for certain Trustee and G.S.O positions, “out of town” members can be appointed

They serve as Trustees for four years. They may fill in for Regional Trustees, as needed or requested. Each General Service Trustee is requested to attend Regional Forums. If schedules permit, each General Service Trustee could attend one Regional Forum in each of the regions over the course of their four-year term. They are also available for other A.A. service activities as requested by Areas or regions, and additional activities as requested by the board of Trustees.

## **ELECTION PROCEDURE**

All Areas in South Africa are notified of a vacancy and asked to submit names of suitably qualified candidates, provided that:

1. An Area should submit the names of all eligible candidates.
2. Any nominations from an Area to be recorded in the Area minutes and submitted in writing to the Chairman of the General Service Office for onward submission to the Board of Trustees.
3. No Area should submit the same name for Regional and General Service Trustee in the same year.

The Board as a whole reviews all candidates for eligibility and makes their selection by majority vote. The new Trustee will be invited to the next board meeting and the selection will be ratified at the next conference.

## **Trustees' Service Committees**

### **FINANCE**

The Trustee oversees all G.S.O. financial matters and serves on the National Finance Committee. The Finance Trustee and G.S.O. Treasurer also meet with the independent auditor of General Service Board of Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa to receive the audit report. The Finance Committee will confirm and assure the independence of the independent auditor. It will discuss any weaknesses in internal controls, whether there were any adjustments not recorded on the books, whether the organizations are following the most appropriate and best accounting principles and whether or not management conducts itself with the highest level of integrity

### **ARCHIVES & ADMINISTRATION**

The Trustee serves on the National Committee and oversees the preserving and organising of A.A. historical material already on hand as well as the search for further historical records. He also helps oversee matters relating to Administration and Structure as they pertain to the Fellowship as a whole.

It encourages the planning of sound service structures and exploration of expanding A.A. services to reach the alcoholic through internal communication, literature distribution, sponsorship, public information, community relations, and institutions work. Two W.S.M. Delegates are elected by Conference. Both Delegates serve four-year terms.

### **LITERATURE & PUBLICATIONS**

The Trustee serves on the National Committee and helps to develop new and revised Conference-approved recovery literature and evaluate literature needs. He may also help assess the need for, and develop, audiovisual materials as needed. The Literature Committee is very active, and while its regular meetings are held quarterly, its members spend a great deal of the intervening time working on a variety of Committee projects.

## **COOPERATION WITH THE PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITY/PUBLIC INFORMATION**

The Trustee serves on the National Committee and oversees the suggestion of policies and the recommendation of activities that will help carry the message to the still suffering alcoholic through sharing information about the A.A. program with professional groups and individuals who have contact with alcoholics, furthering mutual understanding and co-operation between A.A. and professionals, and increasing awareness of members and outside groups and organizations on ways of co-operating with others without affiliating.

The Trustee is also responsible for Public Information, which includes creating greater understanding — and preventing misunderstandings — of the A.A. program through the public media, electronic media, P.I. meetings, and speaking to community groups.

## **CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES & TREATMENT FACILITIES**

The Trustee serves on the National Committee and helps encourage A.A. members to assume responsibility for carrying the message to alcoholics behind the walls, reviews all aspects of service to A.A. groups in correctional facilities, and makes recommendations for changes and/or improvements. The Trustee is also concerned with clarifying what A.A. can and cannot do, within the Traditions, to help inmate alcoholics both inside and upon release.

The Trustee works with the national committee to help, where possible, to organise the carrying of the message to alcoholics in *treatment facilities*, sets up means of bridging the gap from treatment to A.A., and works to clarify what A.A. can and cannot do, within the Traditions, to help alcoholics in treatment.

## **World Service Meeting Delegates**

World Service Meeting Delegates participate in two World Service Meetings, which are held every two years, in locations alternating between New York City and another country. The World Service Meeting serves as a forum for sharing the experience, strength, and hope of Delegates who come from all parts of the world. It seeks ways and means of carrying the A.A. message to the alcoholic who still suffers, in any nation and any language. It can also represent an expression of the group conscience worldwide. World Service Delegates also attend SSASM meetings in Gauteng in the years between World Service Meetings.

## **ELECTION OF WORLD SERVICE DELEGATES**

In the year of election of a World Service Delegate, each area is entitled to submit one candidate. The nominations are to be submitted, together with the nominee's CV, to GSO by the end of January of that year. At its February meeting, the Board may also submit one candidate. CV's will be included in the Dossier. All nominations, provided they comply with the requirements as suggested in the Service Manual, will then be submitted to Conference for voting and approval.



## CHAPTER TEN

### The General Service Office

The General Service Office of A.A. (“G.S.O.” to most members) is located at 28 Hennie Alberts Street, Brackenhurst, Alberton 1448. GSO serves all A.A. groups in South Africa,

### Services

G.S.O. is responsible for the day-to-day direction of the office and the efficient operation of group services, the publishing department, the G.S.O. Archives, and G.S.O.’s financial affairs. G.S.O. help with group problems by sharing G.S.O.’s store of accumulated A.A. experience through extensive correspondence and telephone calls, and by travelling on request to A.A. events. All G.S.O Committee members serve three year terms and have subject assignments (such as literature, correctional & treatment facilities and cooperation with the professional communities & public information). The G.S.O Committee also produces correspondence, minutes, reports, and copy for bulletins.

Conference 2013 acknowledged that teleconferencing is not a viable option for GSO Committee meetings. This obviously places limitations on members outside of Gauteng serving as GSO Committee Members.

**OTHER SERVICES:** In addition to help with group problems, G.S.O. offers an array of services that include:

*Group services:* Provides complimentary literature packages for new groups, and the Group Directory.

*Help for groups in treatment and correctional facilities:* Corresponds with groups; provides bulletins, films, the correctional facilities directory; helps in bridging the gap from treatment and prisons into regular A.A. groups.

*A.A. International:* Communicates with members and groups in countries that have no structure and with overseas service offices, and helps with translations of A.A. literature.

*Loners and Alco-Solo members:* Supplies bulletins, letters, and directories for members who cannot attend meetings and for seagoing A.A.’s.

*Public Information:* Provides accurate information for the media, answers inquiries from the general public, and coordinates with local P.I. Committees.

*Anonymity breaks:* Upon learning that an A.A. member’s anonymity has been broken in the media, G.S.O. communicates with the Area Delegate, who can either remind the member of the anonymity Tradition or ask G.S.O. to send a reminder.

*Cooperation with the Professional Community:* Supplies information to professionals who work with alcoholics and works with local C.P.C. Committees.

*Idea exchange for central offices/Intergroups:* A G.S.O Committee member acts as liaison between G.S.O. and local offices, sharing common problems and solutions.

*Self-support:* Encourages groups and members to support their Area Committees, local Intergroups/Central Offices, and G.S.O.

*General Service Conference:* Coordinates the program and arrangements for the annual meeting in May, gathers ideas and solutions from Conference Committees, and helps Delegates keep their Areas informed.

*National Conventions:* G.S.O helps by exchanging programming ideas, finances, and Conference approved literature.

*Regional Forums:* G.S.O. helps by exchanging programming ideas; often, A.A. G.S.O. Committee and Trustees are invited as speakers.

*Alcoholics Anonymous Web site:* This Web site ([www.aasouthafrica.org.za](http://www.aasouthafrica.org.za)) provides information for anyone interested in A.A., including a comprehensive list of all meetings in South Africa and neighbouring countries. It also provides various services and acts as a means of communication for all members and A.A. structures.

## **The General Service Reserve Fund**

The Board of Trustees established a Reserve Fund, whose principal purpose is to provide the financial resources necessary to continue the essential services of G.S.O. in the event of emergency or disaster. Currently, the fund is limited to no more than one year's combined operating expenses of G.S.O. If the Reserve Fund exceeds the 12-month upper limit, a one-year period is allowed to review the Reserve Fund level, followed by a second year to formulate actions to adjust the Reserve Fund below 12-months operating expenses. In practice, however, the office, as well as the Trustees' Finance Committee, continuously monitors the Reserve Fund balance, as well as the number of months of operating expenses, in an attempt to allow for orderly management of the Fellowship's financial affairs, keeping in mind our primary goal of carrying the message to the alcoholics who still suffer.

**FINANCIAL SUPPORT** According to the Seventh Tradition, every group should be self-supporting, and the Tradition includes such pooled services as those provided by the General Service Office. A.A. has two sources of revenue: group contributions donated to the General Service Board's General Fund, and income from the publishing and literature sales. In recent years, A.A. groups have contributed enough to cover about half of the service expenses (services are provided to all registered groups, whether or not they make a contribution). The rest has been covered by publishing and literature sales income.

The number and extent of group services have increased over the years, but the real cost of service per group has decreased consistently owing to the growth of the Fellowship. However, all groups do not contribute to the support of the service work. About 60% do not. This places a heavier burden on the groups that do. More important than the rand amount of contributions, however, is group participation in this part of A.A. service work, as in the other activities that make groups members of the A.A. community. Making regular contributions to G.S.O. ties a group to A.A. worldwide. Many groups have found it convenient to set up a *regular contribution plan* whereby they send in a predetermined percentage each month or each quarter. For part of this – or to make additions to it – they use various methods. The Birthday Plan is one: On their A.A. birthdays each year, group members could make their personal contributions (through group treasuries) on the basis of any chosen amount for each year of sobriety. Many groups have their own ways of getting their regular or special contributions together. In Memoriam contributions honour the memory of a deceased member. Of course contributions of this type, like those of any other, can be accepted from A.A. members only. In keeping with the Traditions, G.S.O. accepts contributions only from A.A. members, groups or other A.A. entities.

## **Contributions and Bequests**

The General Service Conference limited individual contributions to R30 000 per year. Furthermore, the General Service Conference 2012 limited one time bequests to an amount of R150 000.00 (One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Rand). These amounts to be adjusted annually by the official CPI rate. All bequests to Areas should be considered as normal income, and be shared 70% / 30% between Area and GSO.

## Literature available from G.S.O. in South Africa

...we have seen the Foundation (the board of Trustees), the A.A. book, the development of pamphlet literature, the answered mass of pleas for help, the satisfied need of groups for counsel on their problems, the beginning of our wonderful relations with the public, all becoming part of a growing service to the whole world of A.A. At last, our Society really began to function as a whole. — Bill W. in his introduction to this manual

### **BOOKS** (Published by A.A. World Services)

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS	DR BOB AND THE GOOD OLD TIMERS
12 STEPS AND 12 TRADITIONS	PASS IT ON
A.A. COMES OF AGE	DAILY REFLECTIONS
AS BILL SEES IT	A.A. IN PRISON: INMATE TO INMATE
CAME TO BELIEVE	EXPERIENCE, STRENGTH & HOPE
LIVING SOBER	BEST OF BILL
LANGUAGE OF THE HEART	A RABBIT WALKS INTO A BAR
A.A. AROUND THE WORLD	VOICES OF LONG-TERM SOBRIETY
THANK YOU FOR SHARING	SPIRITUAL AWAKENINGS
THE HOME GROUP	I AM RESPONSIBLE: THE HAND OF A.A.
EMOTIONAL SOBRIETY	IN OUR OWN WORDS
BEGINNERS' BOOK	SPIRITUAL AWAKENINGS II
STEP BY STEP	EMOTIONAL SOBRIETY II
ONE ON ONE	YOUNG AND SOBER
INTO ACTION	NO MATTER WHAT
HAPPY, JOYOUS & FREE	DAILY QUOTE BOOK
SOBER AND OUT	

### **PAMPHLETS** (Published by A.A. World Services)

THIS IS A.A.  
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT A.A.  
IS A.A. FOR YOU?  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND A.A.  
A.A. FOR THE WOMAN  
3 TALKS TO MEDICAL SOCIETIES BY BILL W  
12 CONCEPTS (ILLUSTRATED)  
MEMO TO AN INMATE WHO MAY BE AN ALCOHOLIC  
A.A. MEMBER – MEDICATIONS AND OTHER DRUGS  
JACK ALEXANDER ARTICLE ABOUT A.A.  
DO YOU THINK YOU'RE DIFFERENT  
LETTER TO A WOMAN ALCOHOLIC  
Q & A ON SPONSORSHIP  
THE A.A. GROUP  
A.A. TRADITION: HOW IT DEVELOPED

INSIDE A.A.

GSR THE MOST IMPORTANT JOB

A MESSAGE TO CORRECTIONS PROFESSIONALS

A.A FOR THE OLDER ALCOHOLIC

A.A. AS A RESOURCE FOR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL

A NEWCOMER ASKS ...

MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY ASK ABOUT A.A.

A.A. IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

A.A. IN TREATMENT FACILITIES

HOW A.A. MEMBERS COOPERATE WITH PROFESSIONALS

IS THERE AN ALCOHOLIC IN YOUR LIFE?

A.A. IN YOUR COMMUNITY

A.A. & GAY/LESBIAN ALCOHOLICS

IT SURE BEATS SITTING IN A CELL

BE FRIENDS WITH OUR FRIENDS

PROBLEMS OTHER THAN ALCOHOL

IS A.A. FOR ME?

TOO YOUNG?

WHAT HAPPENED TO JOE?

IT HAPPENED TO ALICE

SPEAKING AT NON A.A. MEETINGS

A MEMBER'S EYE VIEW OF A.A.

A BRIEF GUIDE TO A.A.

12 TRADITIONS (ILLUSTRATED)

A.A.'S LEGACY OF SERVICE

CIRCLES OF LOVE AND SERVICE

IF YOU ARE A PROFESSIONAL

UNDERSTANDING ANONYMITY

BRIDGING THE GAP

A.A. & THE ARMED SERVICE

THE CO-FOUNDERS OF A.A.

IS THERE AN ALCOHOLIC IN THE WORK PLACE?

12 STEPS (ILLUSTRATED)

**SOUTH AFRICAN PUBLICATIONS**

INTRODUCTION TO A.A.

15 POINTS TO CONSIDER

NOW THAT YOU'VE STOPPED

WHO, ME?

ARE YOU AN ALCOHOLIC

TWELFTH STEP (4 IN 1)

WHO, ME?

ALKOHOLISTE ANONIEM

JUST FOR TODAY CARD

TWAALF STAPPE

TWAALFDE STAP (4 IN 1)

'N NUWELING VRA

WIE, EK?

IS A.A. VIR JOU

PRAYERS AND PROMISES CARD	NET VIR VANDAG
GSO LITERATURE BROCHURE	VYFTIEN PUNTE
i-ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS: ZULU	i-ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS: XHOSA
TWELFTH STEP (4 IN 1): ZULU	TWELFTH STEP (4 IN 1): XHOSA
WELCOME BOOK	WELKOM BOEK
RAINBOW LEAFLET	
THE FELLOWSHIP COLLECTION: 30 YEARS OF RECOVERY SHARES	

### **OTHER A.A. MATERIAL**

STEP & TRADITION WINDOW SHADE	WALLET CARD – PREAMBLE
RESPONSIBILITY WALLET CARD	ANONYMITY WALLET CARD
GROUP TREASURER'S HANDBOOK	PORTUGUESE BIG BOOK
BUSINESS CARDS	

### **SPECIAL MATERIAL**

BILL'S LAST MESSAGE	DR BOB'S FAREWELL TALK
A.A. AT A GLANCE	INFORMATION ON A.A.
WHERE DO I GO FROM HERE?	CARRY THE MESSAGE INSIDE WALLS
YOUR A.A. GSO	A MESSAGE TO TEENAGERS
PROBLEMS OTHER THAN ALCOHOL	PRIMARY PURPOSE CARD
YOUR D.C.M.	SELF-SUPPORT CARD
DVD – BILL'S STORY	DVD – MARKINGS ON THE JOURNEY
DVD – BILL DISCUSSES THE 12 TRADITIONS	
VARIOUS POSTERS (English, Afrikaans, Xhosa, Zulu, Tswana, Sotho, Sepedi)	

### **SERVICE MATERIAL**

PUBLIC INFORMATION KIT	PUBLIC INFORMATION WORKBOOK
TREATMENT FACILITIES KIT	TREATMENT FACILITIES WORKBOOK
C.P.C. KIT	C.P.C. WORKBOOK
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES KIT	CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES WORKBOOK
ARCHIVES WORKBOOK	SA GROUP HANDGROUP

### **DIRECTORIES**

<sup>5</sup>\*A.A. *directories*: listings of A.A. offices, groups, and contacts;

### **REPORTS**

\**Conference Report*: Annual summary of proceedings at the May meeting of the General Service Conference of South Africa

\**World Service Meeting Report*: A summary of proceedings.

### **NOTE:**

GSO to be responsible for updating the literature list on an annual basis.

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<sup>5</sup> For A.A. internal use only







## CHAPTER ELEVEN

### Guidelines to Trusted Servants

This chapter is a new addition to the South African Service Manual. This chapter will provide you with guidelines and questions that you can answer for yourself in preparation to Conference or to a new service portfolio. These guidelines are as applicable to a member of a group as they are to the Chairperson of the Board.

The main focus of these guidelines is the Twelve Traditions and the Twelve Concepts.

### Check list on the Twelve Traditions

Service Material from the General Service Office

These questions were originally published in the A.A Grapevine in conjunction with a series on the Twelve Traditions that began in November 1969 and ran through September 1971. While they were originally intended primarily for individual use, many A.A groups have since used them as a basis for wider discussion.

#### **Tradition One: Our common welfare should come first; personal recovery depends upon A.A unity.**

- Am I in my group a healing, mending, integrating person, or am I divisive? What about gossip and taking other members' inventories?
- Am I a peacemaker? Or do I, with pious preludes such as "just for the sake of discussion," plunge into argument?
- Am I gentle with those who rub me the wrong way, or am I abrasive?
- Do I put down some A.A activities as if I were superior for not participating in this or that aspect of A.A?
- Am I informed about A.A as a whole? Do I support, in every way I can, A.A as a whole, or just the parts I understand and approve of?
- Do I spout platitudes about love while indulging in and secretly justifying behaviour that bristles with hostility?
- Do I go to enough A.A meetings or read enough A.A literature to really keep in touch?
- Do I support my Area Assembly, Intergroup and other group or do I just belong to a Home group?
- Do I do all that I can to ensure A.A.'s future, do I understand that with out A.A as a whole, recovery will be difficult?

#### **Tradition Two: 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.**

- Do I criticize or do I trust and support my group officers, A.A Committees, and office workers? Newcomers? Old-timers?
- Do I look for credit in my A.A jobs? Praise for my A.A ideas?
- Do I have to save face in group discussion, or can I yield in good spirit to the group conscience and work cheerfully along with it?

- In group discussions, do I sound off about matters on which I have no experience and little knowledge?
- Is my group or Area conscience conveyed or is it just one person's opinion?
- As a trusted servant, can I be trusted with the responsibilities that my group or Area place on me.
- Does my ego get bigger with the responsibility entrusted to me in A.A service or do I do service because I am guided by the group conscience?

**Tradition Three: The only requirement for A.A membership is a desire to stop drinking.**

- In my mind, do I prejudge some new A.A members as losers?
- Is there some kind of alcoholic whom I privately do not want in my A.A group?
- Do I set myself up as a judge of whether a newcomer is sincere or phoney?
- Do I let language, religion (or lack of it), race, education, age, or other such things interfere with my carrying the message?
- Am I over impressed by a celebrity? By a doctor, a clergyman, an ex-convict? Or can I just treat this new member simply and naturally as a sick human being, like the rest of us?

**Tradition Four: Each group should be autonomous except in matters affecting other groups or A.A as a whole.**

- Do I insist that there are only a few *right* ways of doing things in A.A?
- Does my group always consider the welfare of the rest of A.A? Of nearby groups? Of Loners in Limpopo? Of Alco Solo members, unable to get to a meeting regularly?
- Do I put down other members' behaviour when it is different from mine, or do I learn from it?
- Do I always bear in mind that, to those outsiders who know I am in A.A, I may to some extent represent our entire beloved Fellowship?
- Do I share my knowledge of A.A tools with other members who may not have heard of them?
- Does my Group, Area or Committee make decisions without considering how this might affect other Groups, Areas, and Committees?
- Is my group, Area or Service arm so autonomous that others perceive us as apart from the rest of the fellowship?

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

- Do I ever cop out by saying, "I'm not a group, so this or that Tradition doesn't apply to me"?
- Have I today imposed on any A.A member for a special favour or consideration simply because I am a fellow alcoholic?
- Am I willing to twelfth-step the next newcomer without regard to whom or what is in it for me?
- Do I help my group in every way I can to fulfil our primary purpose?
- Do I understand that the South African Conference's has the same primary purpose?

**Tradition Six: 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.**

- Should my fellow group members and I go out and raise money to endow several A.A beds in our local hospital?
- Is it good for a group to lease a small building? Or save up to buy a building?
- Some alcoholics will stay around A.A only if we have a smoking (non-smoking) meeting. If this is what is required to carry the message to them, should we have these facilities?

**Tradition Seven: Every A.A group ought to be fully self-supporting, declining outside contributions.**

- Honestly now, do I do all I can to help A.A (my group, my central office, my GSO) remain self-supporting? Could I put a little more into the basket on behalf of the new guy who can't afford it yet?
- If GSO runs short of funds some year, what will I do to ensure its survival?
- Is it more important to get a big A.A collection from a few people, or a smaller collection in which more members participate?
- Is a group treasurer's report unimportant A.A business? How does the treasurer feel about it?
- How important in my recovery is the feeling of self-respect, rather than the feeling of being always under obligation for charity received?
- Does my Group keep large amounts of money in a bank account and claim that it is our prudent reserve?

**Tradition Eight: Alcoholics Anonymous should remain forever non-professional, but our service centres may employ special workers.**

- Is my own behaviour accurately described by the Traditions? If not, what needs changing?
- When I chafe about any particular Tradition, do I realize how it affects others?
- Do I sometimes try to get *some* reward—even if not money—for my personal A.A efforts?
- Do I try to sound in A.A like an expert on alcoholism? On recovery? On medicine? On sociology? On A.A itself? On psychology? On spiritual matters? Or, heaven help me, even on *humility*?
- Have I paid enough attention to the book *Twelve Steps and Twelve Traditions*? To the pamphlet *A.A Tradition—How It Developed*?

**Tradition Nine: A.A, as such, ought never be organised; but we may create service boards or Committees directly responsible to those they serve.**

- Do I still try to boss things in A.A?
- Do I resist formal aspects of A.A because I fear them as authoritative?
- Am I mature enough to understand and use all elements of the A.A program—even if no one makes me do so—with a sense of personal responsibility?
- Am I aware of all those to whom I am responsible in any A.A job?

- Have I learned to step out of an A.A job gracefully—and profit thereby—when the time comes?
- What has rotation to do with anonymity? With humility?

**Tradition Ten: Alcoholics Anonymous has no opinion on outside issues; hence the A.A name ought never be drawn into public controversy.**

- Do I ever give the impression that there really *is* an “A.A opinion” on Antabuse? Tranquilizers? Doctors? Psychiatrists? Churches? Hospitals? Jails? Alcohol? The federal or state government? Legalizing marijuana? Vitamins? Al-Anon? Alateen?
- Can I honestly share my own personal experience concerning any of those without giving the impression I am stating the “A.A opinion”?
- What in A.A history gave rise to our Tenth Tradition?
- How can I manifest the spirit of this Tradition in my personal life outside A.A? Inside A.A?

**Tradition Eleven: 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.\***

- Do I sometimes promote A.A so fanatically that I make it seem *unattractive*?
- Am I careful about throwing A.A names around—even within the Fellowship?
- Is my A.A sobriety attractive enough that a sick drunk would want such a quality for himself?
- Do I understand the implication for the whole fellowship if I should break my anonymity on a public level?
- Do I understand that in breaking my anonymity on a *non-public* level, I might be the only representation of the fellowship that people know and that they will judge the whole fellowship according to my behaviour?

\*(Conference 2014 adopted the decision of the American 63<sup>rd</sup> General Service Conference, which confirmed that the internet, social media and all forms of public communications are implicit in the last phrase of the *short form* of Tradition 11, which reads “at the level of press, radio and films”.

**Tradition Twelve: Anonymity is the spiritual foundation of all our Traditions, ever reminding us to place principles before personalities.**

- Why is it good idea for me to place the common welfare of all A.A members before individual welfare? What would happen to *me* if A.A as a whole disappeared?
- When I do not trust A.A.’s current servants, who do I wish had the authority to straighten them out?
- In my opinions of and remarks about other A.A.’s, am I implying membership requirements other than a desire to stay sober?
- Do I ever try to get a certain A.A group to conform to *my* standards, not its own?
- Have I a personal responsibility in helping an A.A group fulfil its primary purpose? What is *my* part?
- Does my personal behaviour reflect the Sixth Tradition—or belie it?
- Do I do all I can do to support A.A financially? When is the last time I anonymously gave away a Regmaker subscription?

- Do I complain about certain A.A.'s behaviour—especially if they are paid to work for A.A? Who made *me* so smart?
- Do I fulfil all A.A responsibilities in such a way as to please privately even my own conscience? Really?
- Do my utterances always reflect the Tenth Tradition, or do I give A.A critics real ammunition?
- Do I understand that in service a person is conveying a group conscience or do I criticize the personality because I disagree with the message?

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\*Some of the questions have been adapted to be applicable to South Africa.



## **Checklist on the Twelve Concepts**

### **A service piece for home groups, districts, Areas**

Some of these discussion points were originally developed by an A.A. group and further developed by the Trustees' Literature Committee to be distributed by the General Service Office. While this checklist is intended as a starting point for discussion by groups, districts or Areas, individual A.A. members may find it useful along with our co-founder Bill W.'s writings, a service sponsor if you have one and reflection on your own service experience. Additional information about the Concepts can be found in The A.A. Service Manual/Twelve Concepts for World Service and "The Twelve Concepts Illustrated" pamphlet.

(The Concepts stated here are in the short form.)

### **Concept I: Final responsibility and ultimate authority for A.A. world services should always reside in the collective conscience of our whole Fellowship.**

- Does our group have a General Service Representative (G.S.R.)?
- Do we feel that our home group is part of A.A. as a whole and do our group's decisions and actions reflect that?
- Do we hold regular group conscience meetings encouraging everyone to participate?
- Is the "collective conscience" of Alcoholics Anonymous at work in my home group and my Area or is it just one persons' opinion?
- 

### **Concept II: 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.**

- What is a Conference Advisory Action?
- Does our home group's G.S.R., D.C.M., Area Delegate report back to the group on the highlights of the Conference and Conference Advisory Actions?

### **Concept III: 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."**

- Do we understand what is meant by the "Right of Decision"?
- Do we grant it at all levels of service or do we "instruct"?
- Do we trust our trusted servants — G.S.R., D.C.M., Area Delegate, the Conference itself?

### **Concept IV: 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.**

- Do we understand the spiritual principles underlying the "Right of Participation"?
- Do we expect that, because we are A.A. members, we should be allowed to vote at any group, even if we are not active members of that group?



**Concept V: Throughout our structure, a traditional “Right of Appeal” ought to prevail, so that minority opinion will be heard and personal grievances receive careful consideration.**

- Do we encourage the minority opinion, the “Right of Appeal”, to be heard at our home group, district Committee meetings, Area Assemblies and the Conference?
- Has our group experienced the “tyranny of the majority” or the “tyranny of the minority”?
- Does our group understand the importance of all points of view being heard before a vote is taken?

**Concept VI: The Conference recognizes that the chief initiative and active responsibility in most world service matters should be exercised by the trustee members of the Conference acting as the General Service Board.**

- Are we familiar with how our General Service Board (G.S.B.) Class A and Class B trustees serve A.A.? Are we familiar with how our other trusted servants serve A.A.?
- Are we clear about the terms, “chief initiative” and “active responsibility”? Can we see a direct link to our home group?

**Concept VII: 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. purse for final effectiveness.**

- Do we act responsibly regarding the “power of the purse?”
- Do we realize that the practical and spiritual power of the Conference will nearly always be superior to the legal power of the G.S.B.?
- 

**Concept VIII: 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.**

- Do we understand the relationship between the General Service Board and the rest of the fellowship?
- How can the business term “custodial oversight” apply to the Trustees?
- Does my home group subscribe to the Regmaker? Do I?

**Concept IX: 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.**

- Do we discuss how we can best strengthen the composition and leadership of our future trusted servants?
- Do we recognize the need for group officers? What are our criteria for election? Do we sometimes give a position to someone “because it would be good for them” or “because they are available?”
- Do I set a positive leadership example?
- Do I allow and encourage past Delegates and old-timers guiding me when I am wrong or am I totally narrow minded when it comes to constructive criticism?

**Concept X: Every service responsibility should be matched by an equal service authority, with the scope of such authority well defined.**

- Do we understand “authority” and “responsibility” as they relate to group conscience decisions by G.S.R.’s, D.C.M.’s and our Area delegates?
- Why is delegation of “authority” so important to the overall effectiveness of A.A.? Do we use this concept to define the scope of “authority?”

**Concept XI: 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.**

- Do we understand how the roles of Trustee and non-alcoholic Trustee appointed Committee members help serve and strengthen the Committee system?
- Do we practice rotation in all our service positions?

**Concept XII: 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.**

- How do we guard against becoming a “seat of perilous wealth or power?”
- How do we practice prudent use of our Seventh Tradition contributions and literature revenue?
- Do we insure the spiritual liberties of all A.A. members by not placing any member in the position of absolute authority over others?
- Do we try to reach important decisions by thorough discussion, vote and, where possible, substantial unanimity?
- Are we careful to avoid public controversy?
- Do we always try to treat each other with mutual respect and love?

\*Service Material from the General Service Office, N.Y.

## Using the manual as a workbook

<b>G.S.R</b>	<b>Delegate</b>
<b>What happened at my first Area Assembly?</b>	<b>What Happened at my first Conference?</b>
<b>For what was I unprepared?</b>	<b>For what was I unprepared?</b>
<b>How can I prepare better for the next meeting?</b>	<b>How can I prepare better for the next meeting?</b>
<b>What did I learn that is not in the Service Manual?</b>	<b>What did I learn that is not in the Service Manual?</b>
<b>What can I pass on to the Alternate G.S.R to prepare them better?</b>	<b>What can I pass on to the Alternate Delegate to prepare them better?</b>
<b>What other service would I like to do in the Fellowship after my term of office is over?</b>	<b>What other service would I like to do in the Fellowship after my term of office is over?</b>
<b>What can I do to get involved in other service now? Like serving on an Area or National Committee.</b>	<b>What can I do to get involved in other service now? Like serving on an Area or National Committee.</b>



## CHAPTER TWELVE

### Conference Charter for A.A. South Africa

*Purpose:* The South African General Service Conference of Alcoholics Anonymous is a guardian of world services and of the Twelve Steps and Twelve Traditions of Alcoholics Anonymous. The Conference shall be a service body only; never a government for Alcoholics Anonymous.

*Composition:* The Conference shall be composed of Area Delegates, entitled to Conference representation as elsewhere defined, the Trustees of the South African General Service Board, the staff members of the General Service Office, the Conference Secretary and the Directors of the Board's related corporate bodies.

*Note:* *The North American Conference Charter states:*

*Other countries have created autonomous General Service Conferences of their own, which rely on the Steps and Traditions that are protected by the United States/Canada Conference. In addition, these other Conferences often turn to the actions of the United States/Canada Conference for guidance. Consultation between Conferences is encouraged, and a World Service Meeting of Delegates from the various Conferences is held once every two years. The United States/Canada Delegates to the World Service Meeting are chosen from the General Service Board. In countries where a General Service Structure exists, the United States/Canada Conference will Delegate sole right to publish our Conference-approved literature to the General Service Board of that structure. Only matters seriously affecting A.A.'s worldwide needs shall be the subject of joint consideration.*

*Conference Relation to A.A.:* The Conference will act for A.A. in the perpetuation and guidance of its world services, and it will also be the vehicle by which the A.A. movement can express its view upon all matters of vital A.A. policy and all hazardous deviations from A.A. Tradition. Delegates should be free to vote as their conscience dictates; they should also be free to decide what questions should be taken to the group level, whether for information, discussion, or their own direct instruction.

But no change in Article 12 of the Charter or in the Twelve Traditions of A.A. or in the Twelve Steps of A.A. may be made with less than the written consent of three-quarters of the A.A. groups, as described in the Resolution adopted by the 1955 Conference and Convention, North America.

*Conference Relation to the General Service Board and its Corporate Services:* The Conference will replace the founders of Alcoholics Anonymous, who formerly functioned as guides and advisers to the General Service Board and its related service corporations. The Conference will be expected to afford a reliable cross section of A.A. opinion for this purpose.

To effectively further this same purpose it will be understood, as a matter of tradition, that a two-thirds vote of a Conference quorum shall be considered binding upon the General Service Board and its related corporate services. A quorum shall consist of two-thirds of all the Conference members registered.

But no such vote ought to impair the legal rights of the General Service Board and the service corporations to conduct routine business and make ordinary contracts relating thereto.

It will be further understood, regardless of the legal prerogatives of the General Service Board, as a matter of tradition, that a three-quarters vote of all Conference members may bring about a reorganization of the General Service Board and the directors and staff members of its corporate services, if or when such reorganization is deemed essential. Under such a proceeding, the Conference may request resignations, may nominate new Trustees, and may make all other necessary arrangements regardless of the legal prerogatives of the General Service Board.

*Area Assemblies, Composition of:* Assemblies, designated as Area Assemblies, are composed of the elected General Service Representatives of all A.A. groups desiring to participate, district Committee members, and Area Committee officers in each of the Delegate Areas of South Africa. Each Delegate Area will be entitled to one Assembly. But Areas of large A.A. population and/or whose geography presents communication problems will be entitled to additional assemblies, as provided by "The South African A.A. Service Manual" or by any further amendment thereto.

*Area Assemblies, Purpose of:* Area assemblies convene every two years for the election of Area Committee members, from which are elected Delegates to the General Service Conference of Alcoholics Anonymous. Such Area assemblies are concerned only with the National and world service affairs of Alcoholics Anonymous.

*Area Assemblies, Methods of Electing Area Committee Members and Delegates:* Whenever practicable, Committee members are elected by written ballot without personal nomination. And Delegates are selected from among such Committee members by a two-thirds written ballot or by lot, as provided in "The South African A.A. Service Manual."

*Area Assemblies, Terms of Office for Group General Service Representatives, Area Committee Members and Delegates:* Unless otherwise directed by the Conference, these terms of office shall all be concurrent and of two years' duration each. In approximately half the Areas, Assembly elections will be held in the even years; the remaining assemblies will elect in the odd years, thus creating rotating Panels of the Conference, as further described in "The South African A.A. Service Manual."

*The General Service Conference Meetings:* The Conference will meet yearly in Gauteng, unless otherwise agreed upon. Special meetings may be called should there be a grave emergency. The Conference may also render advisory opinions at any time by a mail or telephone poll in aid of the General Service Board or its related services.

*The General Service Board: Composition, Jurisdiction, Responsibilities:* The General Service Board of Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa shall be a legal entity composed of alcoholics (Class B Trustees) and non-alcoholics (Class A Trustees). It shall number Ten (10) alcoholics and two (2) non-alcoholics. The non-alcoholics shall be nominated and elected by the Board, subject to the approval of the General Service Conference and may serve two (2) consecutive four-year terms. The Board can extend the term of a Class A Trustee by a maximum of one additional Term

All Trustees (Class A and Class B) serve for a four year term, commencing from the start of the Trustee's attendance at their first Board Meeting to which they are invited to attend, and ending four years later, immediately before the start of the Board Meeting coinciding with the anniversary of their appointment.

The above Term of Service would apply irrespective of whether the Trustee is elected by email vote or by a vote at a Board Meeting.

During their term of service, Trustees are required to attend the annual Conferences.

Each of the five (5) South African Regions shall nominate one Alcoholic Regional Trustee, whose appointment shall be confirmed by the Board. In addition, five (5) further Alcoholic Trustees, known as General Service Trustees, shall be elected by the Board. Their appointment will be confirmed by the Conference. These General Service Trustees shall provide continuous service to the Board at all times of the year.

Historically, the appointment of Trustees was staggered to ensure a necessary level of experience on the Board at all times. However this staggering of appointments no longer applies. It is stipulated that all Trustee appointments shall be approved by a majority of Trustees remaining in office, and that the appointment be confirmed by a two thirds majority of the South African General Service Conference.

The General Service Board is the chief service arm of the Conference, and is essentially custodial in its character. Excepting for decisions upon matters of policy, finance, or A.A. Tradition, liable to seriously affect A.A. as a whole, the General Service Board has entire freedom of action in the routine conduct of the policy and business affairs of the A.A. service corporations and may name suitable Committees and elect directors to its subsidiary corporate service entities in pursuance of this purpose.

The General Service Board is primarily responsible for the financial and policy integrity of its subsidiary services: The Charter and bylaws of the general Service Board, or any amendments thereto, should always be subjected to the approval of the General Service Conference by two-thirds vote of all its members.

*The General Service Conference, Its General Procedures:* The Conference will hear the financial and policy reports of the General Service Board and its related corporate services. The Conference will advise with the Trustees, directors, and staff members upon all matters presented as affecting A.A. as a whole, engage in debate, appoint necessary Committees, and pass suitable resolutions for the advice or direction of the General Service Board and its related services.

The Conference may also discuss and recommend appropriate action respecting serious deviations from A.A. Tradition or harmful misuse of the name "Alcoholics Anonymous."

The Conference may draft any needed bylaws and will name its own officers and Committees by any method of its own choosing.

The Conference at the close of each yearly session will draft a full report of its proceedings, to be supplied to all Delegates and Committee members; also a condensation thereof which will be sent to A.A. groups throughout South Africa.

*General Warranties of the Conference:* In all its proceedings, the General Service Conference shall observe the spirit of the A.A. Tradition, taking great care that the Conference never becomes the seat of perilous wealth or power; that sufficient operating funds, plus an ample reserve, be its prudent financial principle; that none of the Conference members shall ever be placed in a position of unqualified authority over any of the others; that all important decisions be reached by discussion, vote, and, whenever possible, by substantial unanimity; that no Conference action ever be personally punitive or an incitement to public controversy, that though the Conference may act for the service of Alcoholics Anonymous, it shall never perform any acts of government; and that, like the Society of Alcoholics Anonymous which it serves, the Conference itself will always remain democratic in thought and action.

The following resolution is adapted from, and proffered in the spirit of the classic Resolution passed at the Twentieth General Service Conference, St. Louis, Missouri, July 3, 1955. It is hoped it will continue to serve the interests of A.A in South Africa as faithfully as it has done in America.

## A Resolution

Offered by a Select Committee, under Chairmanship of the South African General Service Conference Chairperson at the Thirty-third Anniversary Convention of Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa.

This Resolution ratifies the historic authority given to the South African General Service Conference to act for Alcoholics Anonymous, South Africa.

We, the members of the Thirty-third Anniversary Convention of Alcoholics Anonymous, South Africa, here assembled at Cape Town on the 20<sup>th</sup> April 1984, declare our belief that our Fellowship has now come of age and is entirely ready to assume full and permanent possession of the Three Legacies of our A.A. inheritance — the Legacies of Recovery, Unity and Service.

We believe that the South African General Service Conference of Alcoholics Anonymous, is entirely capable of assuming the guardianship of A.A.'s Twelve Traditions and of taking over full guidance and control of the South African service of our Society, as provided in the South African A.A. Service Manual, and thus avoiding, in future time all possible strivings for individual prestige or personal power, and also providing our Society in South Africa with the means of functioning on a permanent basis, in relation to the A.A. world.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED That the South African General Service Conference of Alcoholics Anonymous is a guardian of the Traditions of Alcoholics Anonymous, the perpetuators of the South African services of our Society, the voice of the group conscience of our entire Fellowship.

AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD That neither the Twelve Traditions of Alcoholics Anonymous nor the warranties of Article XII of the Conference Charter shall ever be changed or amended by the South African General Service Conference except by first asking the consent of the registered A.A. groups of the world. [This would include all A.A. groups known to the general service offices around the world.]<sup>6</sup> These groups shall be suitably notified of any proposal for change and shall be allowed no less than six months for consideration thereof. And before any such Conference action can be taken, there must first be received in writing within the time allotted the consent of at least three-quarters of all those registered groups who respond to such proposal.

WE FURTHER UNDERSTAND that, as provided in Article XII of the Conference Charter, the South Africa General Service Conference binds itself to the Society of Alcoholics Anonymous by the following means:

That in all its proceedings, the South African General Service Conference shall observe the spirit of the A.A. Tradition, taking great care that the Conference never becomes the seat of perilous wealth or power; that sufficient operating funds, plus an ample reserve, be its prudent financial principle; that none of the Conference members shall ever be placed in a position of unqualified authority over any of the others; that all important decisions be reached by discussion, vote and, whenever possible, by substantial unanimity; that no Conference action ever be personally punitive, or an incitement to public controversy; that though the Conference may act in the service of Alcoholics Anonymous and may traditionally direct its world services, it shall never enact laws or regulations binding on

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<sup>6</sup> Resolution: It was resolved by the 1976 General Service Conference that those instruments requiring consent of three-quarters of the responding groups for change or amendment would include the Twelve Steps of A.A., should any such change or amendment ever be proposed.

A.A. as a whole or upon any A.A. group or member there-of, nor shall it perform any other such acts of government; and that, like the Society of Alcoholics Anonymous which it serves, the Conference itself will always remain democratic in thought and action.

(This Resolution was unanimously adopted by the 1984 South African General Service Conference of Alcoholics Anonymous held in Johannesburg and by acclamation at the 1984 Convention held in Cape Town.







## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

### THE DECREE OF THE GENERAL SERVICE BOARD, OF SOUTH AFRICA.

As Bill W. explains in the introduction to this manual, the General Service Board (the Trustees) was originally the Alcoholic Foundation, with bylaws as broad as the continent. When the corporate name was changed to General Service Board of A.A., new bylaws were needed which would reflect more clearly the scope and direction of Alcoholics Anonymous. The new bylaws, adopted in 1957, are the work of the late Bernard B. Smith, noted international lawyer, long a non-alcoholic Trustee, chairman of the board from 1951 to 1956. "Bern" Smith composed the bylaws out of his great love and respect for our Fellowship. They contain both the Twelve Steps and the Twelve Traditions. They are good reading for all A.A.'s and friends of A.A.

The General Service Board of Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa has but one purpose, that of serving the Fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous. It is in effect an agency created and now designated by the Fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous to maintain services for those who should be seeking, through Alcoholics Anonymous, the means for arresting the disease of alcoholism through the application to their own lives, in whole or in part, of the Twelve Steps which constitute the recovery program upon which the Fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous is founded. These Twelve Steps are as follows:

1. We admitted we were powerless over alcohol — that our lives had become unmanageable.
2. Came to believe that a Power greater than ourselves could restore us to sanity.
3. Made a decision to turn our will and our lives over to the care of God *as we understood Him*.
4. Made a searching and fearless moral inventory of ourselves.
5. Admitted to God, to ourselves, and to another human being the exact nature of our wrongs.
6. Were entirely ready to have God remove all these defects of character.
7. Humbly asked Him to remove our shortcomings.
8. Made a list of all persons we had harmed, and became willing to make amends to them all.
9. Made direct amends to such people wherever possible, except when to do so would injure them or others.
10. Continued to take personal inventory and when we were wrong promptly admitted it.
11. Sought through prayer and meditation to improve our conscious contact with God *as we understood Him*, praying only for knowledge of His will for us and the power to carry that out.
12. Having had a spiritual awakening as the result of these steps, we tried to carry this message to alcoholics, and to practice these principles in all our affairs.

The General Service Board of Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa (hereinafter referred to as either the “General Service Board” or the “Board”) claims no proprietary right in the recovery program, for these Twelve Steps, as all spiritual truths, may now be regarded as available to all mankind. However, because these Twelve Steps have proven to constitute an effective spiritual basis for life which, if followed, arrests the disease of alcoholism, the South African General Service Board asserts the negative right of preventing, so far as it may be within its power so to do, any modification, alteration, or extension of these Twelve Steps, except at the instance of the Fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous in keeping with the Charter of the General Service Conference of Alcoholics Anonymous as the same may from time to time be amended (hereinafter referred to as the “Charter”).

Members of the South African General Service Conference of Alcoholics Anonymous are hereinafter referred to as “Conference Delegates.”

The General Service Board in its deliberations and decisions shall be guided by the Twelve Concepts of Alcoholics Anonymous and the Twelve Traditions of Alcoholics Anonymous (hereinafter referred to as the “Traditions”) which are as follows:

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 centres may employ special workers.
9. A.A., as such, ought never be organised; 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 membership of the General Service Board shall consist of the Trustees approved by the South African General Service Conference.

Each Trustee shall automatically become a member upon qualifying as a Trustee, and shall automatically cease to be a member upon ceasing to be a Trustee approved by the South African General Service Conference.

The South African General Service Board shall be a legal entity composed of alcoholics and non-alcoholics. It shall number ten alcoholics and two non-alcoholics. The non-alcoholics who shall be selected by the Conference shall be persons who are not and have

not been afflicted by the disease of alcoholism and who express a profound faith in the recovery program upon which the Fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous is founded. These Trustees shall be ineligible to serve for not more than three successive three-year terms as confirmed by the Conference, except in cases of the impending expiration of the term of office such a Trustee serving as chairman or vice-chairman, the Board has the authority to extend this term if in its judgment this is in the best interest of the Fellowship.

Each region shall submit names of members for joint consideration by the Board Nominating Committee and the Conference Committee on trustees and for eventual decision on appointment by the full Conference as Regional Trustees. In addition, four further Alcoholic Trustees, who shall reside within commuting distance of the South African General Service Office, and shall be known as General Service Trustees, shall be elected by the Board, and their appointment confirmed by Conference. These General Service Trustees shall provide continued services to the Board at all times of the year.

At the expiration of a one year period from the date of incorporation of the General Service Board of Alcoholics Anonymous, South Africa one General Service Trustee and one Regional Trustee (as determined by Conference ballot) shall retire. The said region shall then nominate a Regional Trustee, and the board selects a General Service Trustee for a four year period to fill the Trustee position so vacated. At the expiration of a two year period from the date of incorporation of the General Service Board of Alcoholics Anonymous, South Africa a second General Service Trustee and a second Regional Trustee (as determined by Conference ballot) shall retire. The said region shall then nominate a Regional Trustee, and the board selects a General Service Trustee for a four year period to fill the Trustee position so vacated. At the expiration of a three one year period from the date of incorporation of the General Service Board of Alcoholics Anonymous, South Africa a third General Service Trustee and a third Regional Trustee (as determined by Conference ballot) shall retire. The said region shall then nominate a Regional Trustee, and the board selects a General Service Trustee for a four year period to fill the Trustee position so vacated. Thereafter each trustee shall retire at the expiration of his allotted time in office. It is stipulated, however, that these and all subsequent Trustees appointments shall be approved by a majority of Trustees remaining in office and that the appointment be confirmed by a two-thirds majority of the South African General Service Conference.

Regional and General Service Trustees shall be ineligible to serve for more than one term of four years except with respect to such a Trustee serving as chairperson whose term shall be extended to the completion of his term of office as chairperson as hereafter provided.

As a condition of election as a Trustee of the South African General Service Board, each person shall before qualifying to serve as a Trustee, execute an appropriate instrument addressed to the General Service Board of Alcoholics Anonymous, South Africa, stating that he or she agrees to comply with and be bounded by all the terms and provisions of these bylaws.

In the event that any Trustee shall resign, be removed or shall die, the Board may at any regular or special meeting elect a new Trustee to fill such vacancy, provided that he or she shall only serve the balance of that term of the vacancy they replace and that they be of the same Trustee classification as the person being replaced.

Before qualifying to serve as a Trustee, a person so appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall execute an appropriate instrument addressed to the Service Board of Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa, stating that he or she agrees to comply with and be bounded by all the terms and provisions of these bylaws.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Trustees are expected, at the request of the Conference, to resign their Trusteeship and Board Membership, even though their term of office as Trustee may not have expired.

The Board of Trustees shall have all the powers provided for in these bylaws as are vested in a Board of Directors in terms of the laws of the Republic of South Africa as amended from time to time.

The Board of Trustees may by general resolution delegate to committees or to officers of the Board such powers as they may deem appropriate in the service of purpose to which the South African General Service Board is dedicated.

Two members of the Board are expected to exercise the powers vested in them by law in a manner consonant with the faith that permeates and guides the Fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous inspired by the Twelve Steps of Alcoholics Anonymous, in accordance with the Twelve Traditions and in keeping with the Charter of the South African General Service Conference.

The South African General Service Board may set up new corporate bodies to serve the purpose of A.A, provided the Board shall own all of the assets of such corporate bodies and their structure shall be in keeping with that of the South African General Service Board of Alcoholics Anonymous. Manifestly, the South African General Service Board is expected to refrain from forming any new corporate body if a majority of the Conference Delegates shall disapprove of its formation.

Other than the right to participate in the disposition thereof during the period of membership, no Trustee shall have the right, title or interest in the property or assets of the South African General Service Board shall cease on the termination of his membership and his ceasing to be a Trustee.

In order that the South African General Service Board may more effectively serve the purpose for which it is formed, the Board of Trustees shall at its annual meeting or at any other meeting, if a vacancy occurs, elect such office-bearers in accordance with the prevailing laws of South Africa.

The chairman shall have those duties generally attributable by law and custom, with such other greater or lesser duties as may from time to time be determined by the board

The chairman of the board shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting (Conference Meeting) and shall serve for a period of one year. The presiding chairman may present himself for re-election, or two Trustees may nominate another Trustee as Chairman. Provided however, that no chairman shall serve for longer than four consecutive years. At any time, a chairman may be removed by a majority of Conference.

The South African General Service Board and its subsidiary companies shall meet at least once each year, but may hold any further meeting that the board of the South African General Service Conference may deem necessary.

The board and its subsidiary companies shall present a full report and balance sheet of their precious year's activities to the South African General Service Conference at the time of the annual Conference of Alcoholics Anonymous, recognizing the fact that the Conference members are the normal arbiters of all the board's activities.

At least twenty-one days' notice of the time and place of all meetings shall be given by mail signed by the chairman or, at his request, by the secretary or assistant secretary. The chairman at the time of the mailing of the notices shall determine the order in which matters shall be dealt with at all meetings and he or a majority of the trustees present at any meeting may decide to modify such order.

Whenever in the judgment of one-third of the trustees present at a meeting a decision to take any action involves a matter of principle or basic policy and in the judgment of at least

one-third of the trustees a delay in arriving at a decision will not adversely affect the Fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous, the matter shall be submitted to a mail vote of Conference delegates and if a majority of the Conference delegates vote against the taking of such action, the Board of Trustees will be expected to refrain from deciding to take such action.

Whenever a mail vote is taken of Conference delegates, at least four weeks' notice shall be given, and the vote shall be determined in keeping with an analysis of such votes by the chairman and secretary or, in their absence, by a deputy chairman and assistance secretary, at the end of such four week period. An announcement of the result of such vote shall thereupon be mailed by the secretary or assistant secretary to Conference delegates and to trustees.

At all meetings of trustees, two fifths of the trustees shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum for the conduct of the affairs of the South African General Service Board, and the vote of the majority of the trustees present at any meeting at which there is a quorum shall, except as otherwise may be provided by these bylaws or statute, constitute a decision of the membership or of the Board of Trustees, as the case may be.

If at any meeting there is less than a quorum present, a majority of those present may adjourn the meeting to a time to be fixed by those present, without further notice to any absent trustees.

Because a stratification of the structure of the South African General Service Board is regarded as inadvisable and experience has shown the great value of flexibility in serving its great purposes, no provision is made in these bylaws for standing committees.

Committees shall be formed in keeping with the needs of service by resolution of the board, with such powers as the board may regard as then necessary. Committees may be created, discharged, eliminated, replaced, their powers expanded or limited, as the board may from time to time by appropriate resolution determine. Except as the Board of Trustees may otherwise decide at any meeting, the chairman of the Board of Trustees shall designate the members of the committee and the chairman thereof.

No member of the General Service Board shall at any time have any right, title or interest in and to the funds or property of the General Service Board. Should at any time in the future the General Service Board be dissolved, the trustees shall distribute the funds and property of the General Service Board for severance compensation to employees and to such other purposes as the trustees in their exclusive discretion and judgment shall determine are calculated to help men and women attain and maintain sobriety.

The Articles and or Memorandum of Association of the South African General Service Board and these bylaws may be amended by the affirmative vote of 75% of all the members of the Board of Trustees.

However, in keeping with the spirit and principles of the Fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous, the board is expected, although not legally required, to submit any amendment or amendments of the Articles and Memorandum of Association and these bylaws to Conference delegates either by mail or at the annual meeting of the South African General Service Conference as the Board of Trustees may determine, and if a majority of such delegates disapproves of such amendment or amendments, the trustees are expected to refrain from proceeding therewith. Where, however, an amendment or amendments are submitted to Conference delegates and are not disapproved as aforesaid, the amendment or amendments require the affirmative vote of only a majority of the members of the Board of Trustees present at a meeting of the South African general Service Board unless otherwise prescribed by law.





## **TWELVE CONCEPTS**

### **For World Service**

**BY BILL W.**

as adopted by the 12th Annual General Service Conference of Alcoholics Anonymous on April 26, 1962

**PUBLISHED BY GENERAL SERVICE OFFICE OF ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS®**

### **The Twelve Concepts (Short Form)**

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
6. The Conference recognizes that the chief initiative and 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. purse 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.

## Preface

The “Twelve Concepts for World Service” were written by Bill W. in 1962. His introduction to that first printing, following this preface, explains its purpose, as relevant today as at that time. Over the years the size of the Fellowship and the responsibilities of its service entities have grown immensely. Therefore, some details of the original text have become outdated and were changed in editions of the Concepts since that time, and a number of bracketed inserts were added.

Following the recommendations of an ad hoc Committee of the A.A. General Service Board, the 1985 General Service Conference recommended that future publication of the Concepts in “The A.A. Service Manual” and the booklet “Twelve Concepts for World Service” be in the original 1962 version, with required factual changes provided as numbered footnotes at the end of each chapter. The only exceptions are certain footnotes written by Bill W. in the years following the first appearance of the Concepts: these are marked by asterisks that appear on the same pages as the text they refer to. A “short form” of the Concepts was prepared by the 1974 General Service Conference for inclusion in *The A.A. Service Manual*. It now appears in the Bylaws of the General Service Board, printed in that manual, and also precedes the introduction to the Twelve Concepts. General Service Office September 1985.

## Introduction

The “Twelve Concepts for World Service” to be described in this Manual are an interpretation of A.A.’s world service structure. They reveal the evolution by which it has arrived in its present form, and they detail the experience and reasoning on which our operation stands today. These Concepts therefore aim to record the “why” of our service structure in such a fashion that the highly valuable experience of the past, and the lessons we have drawn from that experience, can never be forgotten or lost.

Quite rightly, each new generation of A.A. world servants will be eager to make operational improvements. Unforeseen flaws in the present structure will doubtless show up later on. New service needs and problems will arise that may make structural changes necessary. Such alterations should certainly be effected, and these contingencies squarely met.

Yet we should always realize that change does not necessarily spell progress. We are sure that each new group of workers in world service will be tempted to try all sorts of innovations that may often produce little more than a painful repetition of earlier mistakes. Therefore it will be an important objective of these Concepts to forestall such repetitions by holding the experiences of the past clearly before us. And if mistaken departures are nevertheless made, these Concepts may then provide a ready means of safe return to an operating balance that might otherwise take years of floundering to rediscover.

There will also be seen in these Concepts a number of principles which have already become traditional to our services, but which have never been clearly articulated and

reduced to writing. For example: the “Right of Decision” gives our service leaders a proper discretion and latitude; the “Right of Participation” gives each world servant a voting status commensurate with his (or her) responsibility, and “Participation” further guarantees that each service board or Committee will always possess the several elements and talents that will insure effective functioning. The “Right of Appeal” protects and encourages minority opinion; and the “Right of Petition” makes certain that grievances can be heard, and properly acted upon. These general principles can of course be used to good effect throughout our entire structure.

In other sections, the Concepts carefully delineate those important traditions, customs, relationships and legal arrangements that weld the General Service Board into a working harmony with its primary Committees and with its corporate arms of active service — A.A. World Services, Inc. and The A.A. Grapevine, Inc. This is the substance of the structural framework that governs the internal working situation of A.A.’s World Headquarters.

Concern has been expressed lest the detailed portrayal of our internal structure might not later harden down into such a firm tradition or gospel that necessary changes would be impossible to make. Nothing could stray further from the intent of these Concepts. The future advocates of structural change need only make out a strong case for their recommendations — a case convincing to both the Trustees and to the Conference. This is no more than would be required for the transaction and passage of any other important piece of A.A. business. Save for an exception or two, it is noteworthy that the Conference Charter itself can be easily amended.

Perhaps one more precaution ought to be observed when a proposed structural change is to be specially far-reaching. In such an event, the alteration should for an appropriate period be labelled as “experimental.” On final approval, an alteration of this character could be entered into a special section of this Manual which might be entitled “AMENDMENTS.” This would leave the original draft of the Twelve Concepts intact as an evidential record of our former experience. Then it could always be clearly seen by our future service workers just what did happen and why.

In other chapters great emphasis is laid on the need for a high order of personal leadership, on the desirability of careful induction methods for all incoming personnel, and upon the necessity for the best possible personal relations between those who work in our services. The Concepts try to design a structure in which all may labour to good effect, with a minimum of friction. This is accomplished by so relating our servants to their work and to each other that the chances of personal conflict will be minimized.

In the A.A. services we have always had to choose between the authoritarian setup, whereby one group or one person is set in *unqualified* authority over another, and the democratic concept which calls for “checks and balances” that would prevent unqualified authority from running unrestrained. The first approach is that of the “institutional” or authoritarian type. The second is the method of “constitutional” governments and many large business corporations in their upper echelons.

Well knowing our own propensities for power driving, it is natural and even imperative that our service concepts be based on the system of “checks and balances.” We have had to face the fact that we usually try to enlarge our own authority and prestige when we are in the saddle. But when we are not, we strenuously resist a heavy-handed management wherein someone else holds the reins. I’m the more sure of this because I possess these traits myself.

Consequently ideas like the following pervade the Concepts: “No group or individual should be set in *unqualified* authority over another,” “Large, active and *dissimilar* operations should be separately incorporated and managed, each with its own staff, equipment and working capital,” “We ought to avoid undue concentration of money or

personal influence in any service group or entity, ” “At each level of service, authority should be equal to responsibility,”“ Double-headed executive direction should be avoided.” These and other similar provisions define working relations that can be friendly and yet efficient. They would especially restrain our tendency to concentrate money and power, this being nearly always the underlying (though not always the conscious) motivation of our recurrent passion for the “consolidation” of world service entities.

Because of the large range of topics which had to be included, these Concepts have been difficult to organize and write. Since each Concept is really a *group of related principles*, the kind of abbreviated statements used in A.A.’s “Twelve Steps and Twelve Traditions” has not been possible. However, these Concepts do represent the best summation that I am able to make after more than twenty years experience in the creation of our service structure and in the conduct of A.A.’s world affairs. Like the earlier written “Twelve Steps and Twelve Traditions,” and the Conference Charter, these service principles are also the outcome of long reflection and extensive consultation.

It is much to be hoped that these Twelve Concepts will become a welcome addition to our “Third Legacy Manual of A.A. World Service,” and that they will prove to be a reliable working guide in the years that lie ahead.

## CONCEPT I

**The final responsibility and the ultimate authority for A.A. world services should always reside in the collective conscience of our whole Fellowship.**

The A.A. groups today hold ultimate responsibility and final authority for our world services — those special elements of over-all service activity which make it possible for our Society to function as a whole. The groups assumed that responsibility at the St. Louis International Convention of 1955. There, on behalf of Dr. Bob, the Trustees and A.A.'s old-time leaders, I made the transfer of world service responsibility to our entire Fellowship.

Why, and by what authority was this done? There were reasons of stark necessity for it, and there were further reasons which have to do with A.A.'s fundamental structure and tradition.

By the year 1948 our necessities had become clear enough. Ten years earlier — in 1938 — helped by dedicated friends, Dr. Bob and I had commenced work upon a world service structure. Our first step was the creation of a Trusteeship for A.A. as a whole. We called this body The Alcoholic Foundation; and in 1954 it was renamed The General Service Board of Alcoholics Anonymous.

This Trusteeship was designed to inaugurate and maintain all of those special services for A.A. as a whole that could not well be performed by single groups or Areas. We envisioned the writing of a uniform A.A. literature, the development of a sound public relations policy, and a means of handling the large numbers of pleas for help that might follow in the wake of national and international publicity. We thought in terms of aiding new groups to form and of furnishing them with counsel based upon the experience of the older and already successful groups. We thought there would be a need for a monthly magazine and also for translations of our literature into other languages.

By 1950 nearly all of these dreams for world service had come true. In the dozen years following the creation of The Foundation, A.A. membership had jumped from 50 to 100,000. The A.A. Traditions had been written and adopted. A confident unity had pretty much replaced fear and doubt and strife. Our services had unquestionably played a large and critical role in this unfoldment. World service, therefore, had taken on crucial meaning for A.A.'s future. If these vital agencies were to collapse or bog down, our unity within and the carrying of our message to innumerable alcoholics without, would suffer serious and perhaps irreparable damage. Under all conditions and at any sacrifice, we would have to sustain those services and the flow of life blood that they were pumping into the world arteries of our Fellowship. Among the A.A. groups it had been proven that we could survive great strain and stress. But could we stand heart failure at our world centre?

And so we asked ourselves: What further precautions could we take that would definitely guard us against an impairment or a collapse? Nevertheless the period 1945 to 1950 was one of such exuberant success that many A.A.'s thought that our future was completely guaranteed. Nothing, they believed, could possibly happen to our Society as a whole, because God was protecting A.A. This attitude was in strange contrast to the extreme vigilance with which our members and groups had been looking after themselves. They had quite prudently declined to charge Providence with the entire responsibility for their own effectiveness, happiness, and sobriety.

When, at A.A.'s Service Headquarters, some of us began to apply this tested principle of "stop, look, and listen" to A.A.'s world affairs, it was widely thought that we must be foolish worriers who lacked faith. Many said, "Why change? Things are going fine!" "Why call in

Delegates from all over the country? That means expense and politics, and we don't want either." And the clincher was always, "Let's keep it simple."

Such reactions were natural enough. The average member, preoccupied with his group life and his own "twelfth stepping" knew almost nothing of A.A.'s world services. Not one member in a thousand could tell who our Trustees were. Not one in a hundred had the least idea what had been done for A.A.'s general welfare. Tens of thousands already owed their chance at sobriety to the little noticed activity of our Trustees and general services. But few realized that this was true.

Among the Trustees themselves, a sharp division of opinion was developed. For a long time most of them had strongly opposed calling together a representative conference of A.A. Delegates, to whom they would become accountable. They thought that the risks were immense and that politics, confusion, expense, and fruitless strife surely would result. It was true that the woes of much lesser undertakings, such as local A.A. services and clubs, had sometimes been great. Hence the conviction was widespread that calamity would be in the making if ever a conference representing all of A.A. were assembled. These arguments were not without merit; they were difficult to contest.

However, in 1948, there occurred an event that shook us all. It became known that Dr. Bob was suffering from a fatal illness. As nothing else could, this news drove home the hard fact that he and I were almost the sole links between our virtually unknown Trustees and the movement they served. The Trustees always had relied heavily upon Dr. Bob and me for advice. They had taken a firm grip on money expenditures, but they necessarily turned to us every time that A.A. policy questions arose. Then, too, the groups of that time did not really rely much on the Trustees for the management of their service affairs; they were still looking to Dr. Bob and me. So here was a society whose total functioning was still largely dependent upon the credit and the confidence which, for the time being, its founders happened to enjoy.

The fact had to be faced that A.A.'s founders were perishable. When Dr. Bob and I had gone, who would then advise the Trustees; who could link our little-known Board to our thousands of groups? For the first time it was seen that only a representative conference could take the place of Dr. Bob and me. This gap simply had to be filled without delay. Such a dangerous open end in our affairs could not be tolerated. Regardless of trouble or expense, we had to call an A.A. General Service Conference and deliver our world services into its permanent keeping. It took little imagination to see that future collapse would be the certain penalty if we did not act boldly and decisively. Thus propelled by events, we did take the necessary action. Now that the Conference is in its second decade, we find that our former fears of the troubles a Conference might involve were largely groundless. The results of the Conference have exceeded our highest expectations. It now stands proven that the A.A. groups can and will take the final responsibility for their world services.

There were other reasons for this basic shift of ultimate responsibility and authority to A.A. as a whole. These reasons centre around Tradition Two, which declares, "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." Tradition Two, like all the A.A. Traditions, is the voice of experience, based upon the trials of thousands of groups in our pioneering time. The main principles of Tradition Two are crystal clear: the A.A. groups are to be the final authority; their leaders are to be entrusted with Delegated responsibilities only.

Tradition Two had been written in 1945, and our Trustees had then authorized its publication. But it was not until 1951 that the first experimental General Service Conference was called to see whether Tradition Two could be successfully applied to A.A. as a whole, including its Trustees and founders. It had to be found out whether the A.A. groups, by virtue of this Conference, could and would assume the ultimate responsibility for their world service operation. It took five years more for all of us to be convinced that Tradition Two was for everybody. But at St. Louis in 1955, we knew that our General Service Conference — truly representing the conscience of A.A. world-wide — was going to work and work permanently.

Perhaps many of us are still vague about the “group conscience” of Alcoholics Anonymous, about what it really is.

Throughout the entire world today we are witnessing the breakdown of “group conscience.” It has always been the hope of democratic nations that their citizens would always be enlightened enough, moral enough, and responsible enough to manage their own affairs through chosen representatives. But in many self-governing countries we are now seeing the inroads of ignorance, apathy, and power-seeking upon democratic systems. Their spiritual resources of right purpose and collective intelligence are waning. Consequently many a land has become so helpless that the only answer is dictatorship.

Happily for us, there seems little prospect of such a calamity in A.A. The life of each individual and of each group is built around our Twelve Steps and Twelve Traditions. We very well know that the penalty for extensive disobedience to these principles is death for the individual and dissolution for the group. An even greater force for A.A.’s unity is the compelling love that we have for our fellow members and for the principles upon which our lives today are founded.

Therefore we believe that we see in our Fellowship a spiritualized society characterized by enough enlightenment, enough responsibility, and enough love of man and of God to insure that our democracy of world service will work under all conditions. We are confident that we can rely upon Tradition Two, our group conscience and its trusted servants. Hence it is with a sense of great security that we old-timers have now fully vested in A.A.’s General Service Conference the authority for giving shape — through the labours of its chosen Delegates, Trustees, and service workers — to the destiny that we trust God in His wisdom is holding in store for all of us.

## CONCEPT II

**When, in 1955, the A.A. groups confirmed the permanent charter for their General Service Conference, they thereby Delegated to the Conference complete authority for the active maintenance of our world services and thereby made the Conference — excepting for any change in the Twelve Traditions or in Article 12 of the Conference Charter — the actual voice and the effective conscience for our whole Society.**

It is self-evident that the thousands of A.A. groups and the many thousands of A.A. members, scattered as they are all over the globe, cannot *of themselves* actually manage and conduct our manifold world services. The group conscience is out there among them, and so are the needed funds. The power of the groups and members to alter their world service structure and to criticize its operation is virtually supreme. They have all of the final responsibility and authority that there is. The operation is really theirs; they really own it. This has been true ever since the groups took over from the founders and old-timers at St. Louis in 1955.

But an ultimate authority and responsibility in the A.A. groups for world services — if that is all there were to it — could not amount to anything. Nothing could be accomplished on that basis alone. In order to get effective action, the groups must Delegate the actual operational authority to chosen service representatives who are fully empowered to speak and to act for them. The group conscience of A.A. could not be heard unless a properly chosen Conference was fully trusted to speak for it respecting most matters of world service. Hence the principle of amply Delegated authority and responsibility to “trusted servants” must be implicit from the top to the bottom of our active structure of service. This is the clear implication of A.A.’s Tradition Two.

Even from the beginning, large delegations of service authority had to be the rule. It will be recalled how, in 1937, the Akron and New York Groups authorized Dr. Bob and me to create over-all services which could spread the A.A. message worldwide. Those two fledgling groups gave to us the authority to create and manage world services. Following their action, we held both the final responsibility and the immediate authorization to get this project underway and keep it going. On our own, however, we knew we could do little, and so we had to find trusted servants who in turn would help us. As time went by, we<sup>11</sup> found that we had to Delegate to these friends a very large part of our own authority and responsibility. That process of delegation was as follows:

First of all, Dr. Bob transferred nearly all of his immediate responsibility for the creation of world service to me. In New York we stood a better chance of finding friends and funds, and we saw that our world service centre consequently would have to be located in that city. I started the search for trusted non-alcoholic friends who could help, and in 1938 The Alcoholic Foundation was formed as a small Trusteeship of A.A. members and our non-alcoholic friends.

At first the Trustees of our new Foundation took jurisdiction over money matters only. Little by little, however, they were obliged to assume many other responsibilities, because I alone could not discharge these on any permanent basis. Hence I gave the Trustees added responsibility and corresponding authority as fast as possible.

For example, in 1940, a year after the book “Alcoholics Anonymous” was published, we all saw that this great new asset had to be put in trust for our whole Fellowship. Therefore the

stock ownership of Works Publishing, Inc.<sup>7</sup> (a publishing corporation which I helped to separately organize) was turned over to the Board of Trustees.

Nearly all the income from the A.A. book was then needed to finance the overall service office that we had set up for A.A. The Trustees, therefore, presently took over the primary management of office operation, because they were now responsible for the funds upon which its support depended. Consequently, so far as financial decisions were concerned, I became an adviser only. Another sizable chunk of my original authority was thus Delegated. When, in 1941, the A.A. groups began to send contributions to The Alcoholic Foundation for support of our over-all service office, the Trustees' control of our world service monies became complete.

After some time it became apparent that A.A.'s public relations, a vital matter indeed, could not continue to be entrusted to me alone. Therefore the A.A. groups were asked to give the Trustees of the Foundation complete control in this critical Area. Later on, the Trustees took jurisdiction over our national magazine, "The A.A. Grapevine," which had been separately organized by another group of volunteers.

Thus it went with every one of our world services. I still functioned in an advisory capacity in our Headquarters operation, but the Board of Trustees was in full legal charge of all our affairs. As Dr. Bob and I looked to the future, it was clear that ample delegation to the Board was the only possible way.

Notwithstanding these delegations, Dr. Bob and I did quite properly feel that we still held an ultimate responsibility to A.A., and to the future, for the proper organization and structuring of our A.A. world services. If anything were to go wrong with them, we would be held accountable, because the groups still looked to us, rather than to their then little known Trustees, for leadership in A.A.'s world affairs.

In the course of these developments the great difference between *ultimate* and *immediate* service authority became apparent. Services, Inc.

As early as 1945 it began to be evident that the co-founders' ultimate responsibility and authority for services should never be wholly vested in a Board of Trustees. Certainly our Trustees must be given a large share of the active and immediate responsibility. But the ultimate and final responsibility which Dr. Bob and I still possessed simply could not be transferred to a self-appointing Board which was relatively unknown among A.A.'s as a whole. But where, then, would our ultimate responsibility for world services finally be lodged? And what would become of my own leadership in world service matters? A.A.'s history now shows where the ultimate authority finally went. At St. Louis it went from Dr. Bob and me to the A.A. groups themselves.

But the groups' acceptance of ultimate service authority and responsibility was not enough. No matter what authority the groups had, they could not meet their new responsibilities until they had actually Delegated most of the active ones. It was precisely in order to meet this need that the General Service Conference of Alcoholics Anonymous was given the general responsibility for the maintenance of A.A.'s world services and so became the service conscience for A.A. as a whole.

Exactly as Dr. Bob and I earlier had found it necessary to Delegate a large part of our active authority to the Trustees, so have the A.A. groups since found it necessary to Delegate these same powers to their General Service Conference. The final say — the

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<sup>7</sup> Works Publishing, Inc. was later renamed A.A. Publishing, Inc. Today A.A. Publishing is a division of A.A. World



ultimate sanction in matters of large importance — has not been given to the Trustees alone. By the Conference Charter, confirmed at St. Louis, this authority is now Delegated to the A.A. groups and thence to their Conference, a body which is a representative cross section of our entire Fellowship.

*Therefore the General Service Conference of A.A. — plus any later formed sections — has become for nearly every practical purpose the active voice and the effective conscience of our whole Society in its world affairs.* In making this momentous transfer, we old-timers deeply hope that we have avoided those pitfalls into which societies have so often fallen because their originators have failed, during their lifetimes, to properly Delegate and distribute their own authority, responsibility, and leadership.

## CONCEPT III

**As a traditional means of creating and maintaining a clearly defined working relation between the groups, the Conference, the A.A. General Service Board and its several service corporations, staffs, Committees and executives, and of thus insuring their effective leadership, it is here suggested that we endow each of these elements of world service with a traditional “Right of Decision.”**

Within the framework of their general responsibilities, whether these be defined by charter, by resolution, or by custom, it should be the traditional right of all world service boards, Committees, and executives to decide which problems they will dispose of themselves and upon which matters they will report, consult, or ask specific directions. We ought to trust our world servants with these discretions, because otherwise no effective leadership can be possible. Let us consider in detail, therefore, why the need for a “right of decision” in our leadership is imperative, and let us examine how this principle can be applied practically in all levels of our structure of world service.

We have seen how the A.A. groups, under the concept of the “group conscience,” are today holding the ultimate authority and the final responsibility for world services. We have also noted how, by reason of the Conference Charter and the “trusted servant” provision of Tradition Two, the groups have Delegated to their General Service Conference full authority to manage and conduct A.A.’s world affairs.

The Conference and General Service Board Charters in broad terms define the responsibility of the Conference to act on behalf of A.A. as a whole. In these two documents a necessarily large Area of Delegated service authority and responsibility has been staked out. These instruments, in a general way, describe the relation between the groups, the Conference, the Trustees, and the active service units. These broad definitions and descriptions are an indispensable frame of reference, and we could not function without them.

Nevertheless it has long been evident that these highly important Charter provisions cannot *by themselves* ensure smooth functioning and proper leadership at the several different levels of service which are involved. This has become crystal clear, and we need not seek very far for the reasons.

For example: knowing that theirs is the final authority, the groups are sometimes tempted to instruct their Delegates exactly how to vote upon certain matters in the Conference. Because they hold the ultimate authority, there is no doubt that the A.A. groups have the *right* to do this. If they insist, they *can* give directives to their Delegates on any and all A.A. matters.

But good management seldom means the full exercise of a stated set of ultimate rights. For example, were the groups to carry their instruction of Delegates to extremes, then we would be proceeding on the false theory that group opinion in most world service matters would somehow be much superior to Conference opinion. Practically speaking, this could almost never be the case. There would be very few questions indeed that “instructed” Delegates could better settle than a Conference acting on the spot with full facts and debate to guide it. Of course it is understood that complete *reporting* of Conference actions is always desirable. So is full *consultation* with Committee Members and Group Representatives. Nevertheless the “instructed” Delegate *who cannot act on his own*

*conscience* in a final Conference vote is not a “trusted servant” at all; he is just a messenger.

Now the Conference Charter does not actually solve typical problems like this. It is a broad document which can be variously construed. Under one interpretation, the groups can instruct the Delegates all they like. Under another, the Delegates and Trustees actually can ignore such instructions, whenever they believe that to be desirable. How, then, shall we practically understand and reconcile such a condition?

Let us look at two more illustrations: the Conference, as will be later demonstrated, is in a state of nearly complete practical authority over the Trustees, despite the legal rights of the Board. Suppose the Conference Delegates began to use this ultimate power of theirs unwisely? Suppose they began to issue hasty and flat directives to the Trustees on matters respecting which the Trustees would be far more knowledgeable than the Delegates? What then?

This same kind of confusing problem used to beset the relations between the Trustees and their wholly-owned active service corporations, entities which are nowadays partly directed by non-Trustee volunteers and paid service workers. But the Board of Trustees certainly does own these outfits. Therefore the Trustees can hire and fire; their authority is final. Yet if the Trustees were constantly to exert their really full and absolute authority, if they were to attempt to manage these operating entities *in detail*, then the volunteers and Staff members working in them would quickly become demoralized; they would be turned into buck-passers and rubber stamps; their choice would be to rebel and resign, or to submit and rot.

Therefore some traditional and practical principle has to be devised which at all levels *will continuously balance the right relation between ultimate authority and Delegated responsibility*. How, then, are we going to accomplish this?

There are three possible attitudes that we might take toward such a state of affairs. We could, for instance, throw away all corporate charters, bylaws, job definitions, and the like. This would leave it entirely to each group of trusted servants to figure out what its authority and responsibility really is. But such an absence of any chartered structure would be absurd; nothing but anarchy could result.

Then of course we could take the opposite tack. Refusing to give our leadership any worthwhile discretion at all, we could add to our present Charters great numbers of rules, regulations, and bylaws that would attempt to cover every conceivable action or contingency. That would be altogether too much red tape — more than we A.A.’s could stand.

The right A.A. solution for this problem is to be found, however, in the latter part of Tradition Two, which provides for “trusted servants.” This really means that we ought to trust our responsible leaders *to decide*, within the understood framework of their duties, *how they will interpret and apply their own authority and responsibility to each particular problem or situation as it arises*. This sort of leadership discretion should be the essence of “*The Right of Decision*,” and I am certain that we need not have the slightest fear of granting this indispensable privilege at nearly every level of world service.

There will always be plenty of ultimate authority to correct inefficiency, ineffective-ness, or abuse. If the Conference does not function well, the groups can send in better Delegates. If the Trustees get badly out of line, the Conference can censure them, or even reorganize them. If the Headquarters' services go sour, the Trustees can elect better directors and hire better help. These remedies are ample and direct. But for so long as our world services function reasonably well — and there should always be charity for occasional mistakes — then “trust” must be our watchword, otherwise we shall wind up leaderless.

These are the reasons for my belief that we should forthwith invest in all of our service bodies and people a traditional “Right of Decision.” In our structure of world service this “Right of Decision” could be practically applied as follows:

1. Excepting its Charter provisions to the contrary, the Conference always should be able to decide which matters it will fully dispose of on its own responsibility, and which questions it will refer to the A.A. groups (or more usually, to their Committee Members or G.S.R.'s) for opinion or for definite guidance.

Therefore it ought to be clearly understood and agreed that our Conference Delegates are *primarily* the world servants of A.A. as a whole, that only in a secondary sense do they represent their respective Areas. Consequently they should, on final decisions, be entitled to cast their votes in the General Service Conference *according to the best dictates of their own judgment and conscience at that time.*

2. Similarly the Trustees of the General Service Board (operating of course within the provisions of their own Charter and Bylaws) should be able at all times to decide when they will act fully on their own responsibility and when they will ask the Conference for its guidance, its approval of a recommendation, or for its actual decision and direction.
3. Within the scope of their definitely defined or normally implied responsibilities, all Headquarters service corporations, Committees, staff or executives should also be possessed of the right to decide when they will act wholly on their own and when they will refer their problems to the next higher authority.

This “Right of Decision” should never be made an excuse for failure to render proper reports of all significant actions taken; it ought never be used as a reason for constantly exceeding a clearly defined authority, nor as an excuse for persistently failing to consult those who are entitled to be consulted before an important decision or action is taken.

Our entire A.A. program rests squarely upon the principle of mutual trust. We trust God, we trust A.A., and we trust each other. Therefore we cannot do less than trust our leaders in service. The “Right of Decision” that we offer them is not only the practical means by which they may act and lead effectively, but it is also the symbol of our implicit confidence.

## CONCEPT IV

**Throughout our Conference structure, we ought to maintain at all responsible levels a traditional “Right of Participation,” taking care that each classification or group of our world servants shall be allowed a voting representation in reasonable proportion to the responsibility that each must discharge.**

The principle of “Participation” has been carefully built into our Conference structure. The Conference Charter specifically provides that the Trustees, the Directors of our service corporations (A.A. World Services, Inc. and The A.A. Grapevine, Inc.), together with their respective executive staffs, shall always be voting members of the General Service Conference itself.

Exactly the same concept is borne in mind when our General Service Board elects the Directors of its wholly-owned active service corporations, A.A. World Services, Inc. and The A.A. Grapevine, Inc. If it wished, the General Service Board could elect none but its own Trustees to these corporate directorships. But a powerful tradition has grown up to the effect that this never ought to be done.

For example, A.A. World Services, Inc. (which also includes the A.A. Publishing division) currently has seven directors, only two of whom are Trustees.<sup>8</sup> The other five non-Trustee directors comprise three volunteers, both expert in office management and publishing, and two directors who are paid staff members: the general manager and his assistant. The general manager is traditionally the president of A.A. World Services, Inc. and his assistant is a vice president. For communication linkage, the editor or a staff member of the Grapevine or his nominee is invited to attend A.A. World Services, Inc. meetings.

Therefore the active management of A.A. World Services, Inc. and its publishing division is composed of Trustees whose mission is to see that these projects are properly managed; of volunteer experts who contribute their advice and professional experience; and of two paid office executives who are charged with getting most of the work done. It will be seen that each member of every classification, is a director, and so has a legal vote; that each corporate officer bears a title which, both practically and legally, denotes what his (or her) actual status and responsibility is.

Such a typical corporate business management easily permits a proper degree of voting “participation.” Every skilled element to do the allotted job is present. No class is set in absolute authority over another. This is the corporate or “participating” method of doing business, as distinguished from structures so common to many institutional, military and governmental agencies wherein high-level people or classes of people often are set in absolute authority, one over the other.

We should also note that the seven<sup>9</sup> A.A. Grapevine directors are elected on the same principle as those of A.A. World Services, Inc. Here too we see Trustees, volunteer experts and paid staff members acting in concert as the active managers of that operation. And a world service nominee should be present at all GV meetings, both corporate and editorial.

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<sup>8</sup> Currently A.A.W.S. has nine directors, of which four are Trustees

<sup>9</sup> Currently eight

The General Service Board, furthermore, rigorously abides by the principle of “Participation” whenever its chairman makes appointments to the Board’s principal standing Committees. Numbers of non-Trustees and paid staff workers are customarily chosen for these important posts. As with the active service corporations, the same elements are nearly always present in these Committees, viz., representatives of the General Service Board, non-Trustee experts, and one or more staff members who must do most of the leg work. All can vote, and therefore all can truly “participate.” When the time comes to ballot, there are no “superiors,” no “inferiors,” and no “advisers.”

To this highly effective and unifying principle of “Participation” at all responsible levels, there is one regrettable but necessary exception. Members holding paid staff positions cannot become Trustees. This cannot be permitted because such a practice would interfere with the four-year rotation of the A.A. Trustees. And if ever the General Service Board had to be reorganized by the Conference, paid A.A. Trustees might prove to be a vested interest most difficult to dislodge.

Nevertheless our Trustees of today traditionally invite paid executives, staff members, accountants, and any others whose reports or advice may be required, to attend each quarterly meeting of the General Service Board. Thus the Trustees are put into direct communication with these workers who are thus made to feel that they are wanted and needed. Although they do not vote, these workers may freely participate in debate.

The preservation of the principle of “Participation” in our service structure is, to those of us who already understand its application and benefits, a matter of the highest importance to our future. Experience suggests, however, that some of each new generation of Delegates and Trustees will inevitably try to weaken, modify, or toss out the principle of “participation.” Every year, a few Delegates will question the “right” of the corporate directors, staffs, and even of the Trustees to vote in Conference. New volunteer corporate directors will ask why any paid woman staff member should also be a director and thereby have a vote as good as their own. Every now and then a move will be made to abolish A.A. World Services, Inc. and The A.A. Grapevine, Inc. It will be urged that these separate corporations ought to become “departments” or “Committees” of the General Service Board, mainly managed by Trustees. To my view, it is so vital that we preserve this traditional “Right of Participation” in the face of every tendency to whittle it down that we should here bring some of our pioneering experience to bear upon the problem.

In its early days the A.A. Headquarters was run on authoritarian and institutional lines. At that time the Trustees saw no reason to Delegate their managerial powers or to work in voting participation with any others outside their own body. The result was often grievous trouble and misunderstanding, and it was out of this rough going that the principle of “Participation” finally emerged. This lesson was learned the hard way, but it was learned.

We have seen how Dr. Bob and I had placed our Board of Trustees in full legal possession of all of our service assets. This had included our book literature, our funds, our public relations, and our A.A. General Service Office. This is how our early Trustees came to have all of the authority there was. But most of the actual responsibility for the conduct of A.A.’s Headquarters nevertheless fell on me, my assistant, and her staff. On the one hand we had Trustees who possessed complete authority, and on the other hand there were founders and office managers who had great responsibility but practically no authority. It was a kind of schizophrenia, and it caused real trouble.

It was natural for the Trustees, who had all of the authority and all of the money, to feel that theirs was the duty to directly manage the office and to actively superintend practically everything that was done. To accomplish this, two Trustee Committees were formed, a policy and an administrative Committee. We at the office had no membership on these Committees and hence no real “participation.” Of course I could go to Trustee meetings to persuade or advise, and the same was true of the Committee meetings. But my assistant, who really carried the greater part of the office load, couldn’t get inside a Trustees meeting, and she was called into Committee meetings only to make suggestions and reports, answer questions, and receive orders. Sometimes these Committees issued us conflicting directives.

The situation was complicated by yet another wheel in the management machine. Our publishing company (then Works Publishing, Inc.) was of course wholly owned by the Board of Trustees. Except in one important particular, Works Publishing, Inc. had, however, become a pure “dummy.” It had nothing to do with the active management except to issue checks for office and publishing expenses. An old A.A. friend of mine, its Trustee-treasurer, signed those checks. Once, when he was a bit out of sorts, he tore up all of our pay checks because my assistant had issued them a couple of days early so that the gals in the back office could buy Easter bonnets. Right then and there we began to wonder how much *absolute* authority over money and people any one of us drunks could handle. Also, how much of this type of coercion we alkie on the receiving end could sit and take. In any case it had become dead sure that our Headquarters could not be run by two executive Committees and a dummy corporation, each able to issue point-blank non-participating directives.

The point may be made that nowadays we drunks can “dish it out” or “take it” better than we used to. Even so, I would sure hate to see us ever go back to a non-participating setup. Now that we have more service people involved and more money to handle, I am afraid the result would be much the same and maybe worse. There was really nothing exceptional about the incident of the torn-up checks. Every time an absolute authority is created, it always invites this same tendency toward over domination respecting all things, great and small.

It was years before we saw that we could never put all authority in one group and virtually all responsibility in another and then expect efficiency of operation, let alone real harmony. Of course, no one is against the idea of final authority. We are only against its misapplication or misuse. “Participation” can usually stop this sort of demoralizing nonsense before it starts. Let us look at another aspect of this participation problem. The final authority for services must lie in the A.A. groups; but suppose the groups, sensing their great power, should try to over-exercise it by sending in Delegates irrevocably instructed as to how to vote on most questions. Would the Delegates feel that they were participants, trusted servants? No, they would feel like agents and order-takers.

The Delegates themselves, of course, could also give the Trustees this same treatment. The Delegates’ power is so great that they could soon make the Trustees feel like rubber stamps, just as the Trustees unknowingly did to workers at Headquarters. If, therefore, the Conference ever begins to refuse the Trustees vote in it, and if the Trustees ever again refuse to let corporate service volunteers and staff members vote at the level of their own corporate and Conference work, we shall have thrown all past experience to the winds. The principle of allowing a proper voting participation would have to be painfully relearned.

One argument for taking away the Trustee and service worker vote in the Conference is this: it is urged that there is danger if we allow service people and Trustees to vote on their own past performance; for example, their annual reports. To a certain extent this argument is sound. As a matter of tradition, there is no doubt that Trustees and service workers alike should refrain from voting on reports on their own past activities.

But those who would *do away entirely* with the votes of Trustees and service workers in the Conference overlook the point that such reports of past performance constitute only a fraction of the business of that body. The Conference is far more concerned with policies, plans, and actions which are to take effect in the future. To take away the votes of Trustees and service workers on such questions would obviously be unwise. Why should our Conference be deprived of the votes of such knowledgeable people as these?<sup>10</sup>

Perhaps someone will object that, on close votes in the Conference, the combined Trustees and service worker ballots may decide a particular question. But why not? Certainly our Trustees and service workers are no less conscientious, experienced, and wiser than the Delegates. Is there any good reason why their votes are undesirable? Clearly there is none. Hence we ought to be wary of any future tendency to deny either our Trustees or our service people their Conference votes, except in special situations that involve past performances, job qualifications, or money compensation, or in case of a sweeping reorganization of the General Service Board itself, occasioned by malfunction of the Board. However, this should never be construed as a bar to Trustee vote on structural changes. It is also noteworthy that in actual practice our Trustees and Headquarters people have never yet voted in a “bloc.” Their differences of opinion among themselves are nearly always as sharp and considerable as those to be found among the Delegates them-selves.

There is another good reason for “participation,” and this one has to do with our spiritual needs. All of us deeply desire to belong. We want an A.A. relation of brotherly partnership. It is our shining ideal that the “spiritual corporation” of A.A. should never include any members who are regarded as “second class.” Deep down, I think this is what we have been struggling to achieve in our world service structure. Here is perhaps the principal reason why we should continue to ensure “participation” at every important level. Just as there are no second-class A.A.’s, neither should there be any second-class world service workers, either.

The “Right of Participation” is therefore a corrective of ultimate authority because it mitigates its harshness or misuse. It also encourages us who serve A.A. to accept the necessary disciplines that our several tasks require. We can do this when we are sure that we belong, when the fact of our “participation” assures us that we are truly the “trusted servants” described in A.A.’s Tradition Two.

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<sup>10</sup> There is another very practical reason for not giving Conference Delegates absolute voting authority over Trustees, service directors, and staff members. It should be borne in mind that our Delegates can never be like a Congress in constant session, having its own working Committees, elected leaders, etc. Our Delegates cannot possibly function in this manner for the simple reason that they meet for a few days only, once a year. Hence they cannot have an extensive first-hand acquaintance with many of the problems on which they are expected to vote. This is all the more reason for allowing the sometimes better-informed minority of Trustees and Headquarters people the balloting privilege in all cases where no self-interest is involved



## CONCEPT V

**Throughout our world service structure, a traditional “Right of Appeal” ought to prevail, thus assuring us that minority opinion will be heard and that petitions for the redress of personal grievances will be carefully considered.**

In the light of the principle of the “Right of Appeal,” all minorities — whether in our staffs, Committees, corporate boards, or among the Trustees — should be *encouraged* to file minority reports whenever they feel a majority to be in considerable error. And when a minority considers an issue to be such a grave one that a mistaken decision could seriously affect A.A. as a whole, it should then charge itself with the actual *duty* of presenting a minority report to the Conference.

In granting this traditional “Right of Appeal,” we recognize that minorities frequently can be right; that even when they are partly or wholly in error they still perform a most valuable service when, by asserting their “Right of Appeal,” they compel a thorough-going debate on important issues. The well-heard minority, therefore, is our chief protection against an uninformed, misinformed, hasty or angry majority.

The traditional “Right of Appeal” should also permit any person in our service structure, whether paid or unpaid, to petition for the redress of a personal grievance, carrying his complaint, if he so desires, directly to the General Service Board. He or she should be able to do this without prejudice or fear of reprisal. Though in practice this will be a seldom exercised right, its very existence will always tend to restrain those in authority from unjust uses of their power. Surely our workers should cheerfully accept the necessary direction and disciplines that go with their jobs, but all of them should nevertheless feel that they need not silently endure unnecessary and unfair personal domination.

Concerning both “Appeal” and “Petition,” I am glad to say that in A.A.’s world services these valuable practices and rights have always been put to good use. Therefore I am committing them to writing only by way of helping to confirm and enlarge their future applications.

The *Rights of “Appeal” and “Petition”* of course aim at the total problem of protecting and making the best possible use of minority feeling and opinion. This has always been, and still is, a central problem of all free governments and democratic societies. In Alcoholics Anonymous individual freedom is of enormous importance. For instance, any alcoholic is a member of A.A. the moment he says so; we cannot take away his right to belong. Neither can we force our members to believe anything or pay anything. Ours is indeed a large charter of minority privileges and liberties.

When we look at our world services, we find that here we have also gone to great lengths in our trust of minority groups. Under Tradition Two, the group conscience is the final authority for A.A. world service, and it will always remain so respecting all the larger issues that confront us. Nevertheless the A.A. groups have recognized that for world service purposes the “group conscience of A.A.” as a *totality* has certain limitations. It cannot act directly in many service matters, because it cannot be sufficiently informed about the problems in hand. It is also true that during a time of great disturbance the group conscience is not always the best possible guide because, temporarily, such an upset may prevent it from functioning efficiently or wisely. When, therefore, the group conscience cannot or should not act directly, *who does act for it?*

The second part of Tradition Two provides us with the answer when it describes A.A. leaders as “trusted servants.” These servants must always be in readiness to do for the groups what the groups obviously cannot or should not do for themselves. Consequently the servants are bound to use their own information and judgment, sometimes to the point of disagreeing with uninformed or biased group opinion.

Thus it will be seen that in world service operations A.A. often trusts a small but truly qualified minority — the hundred-odd members of its General Service Conference — to act as A.A.’s group conscience in most of our service affairs. Like other free societies, we have to trust our servants, knowing that in the unusual event that they should fail their responsibilities, we shall still have ample opportunity to recall and replace them.

The foregoing observations illustrate, in a general way, A.A.’s concern for the freedom and protection of individual members and the whole membership’s willingness to trust able and conscientious servants to function in their several capacities, for us all. As the long-time recipients of this kind of trust, I am sure that many of A.A.’s old-timers would like me to record their gratitude along with my own.

By 1951, when the General Service Conference was put into experimental operation, these attitudes of trust already were an essential part of A.A. life. In drafting the Charter for our Conference, therefore, we naturally infused that document with provisions which would insure protection and respect for minorities. This is exemplified, for instance, in our “Third Legacy” method of selecting Delegates. Unless the majority candidate can poll a two-thirds vote of his State or Provincial Assembly, he must place his name in a hat with one or more of the choices of the Assembly minority. By thus drawing lots, the minority candidates have an equal chance with the majority’s choice.

Strictly speaking, a democracy operates on the will of the majority, no matter how slim that majority may be. So when making special concessions to the feelings and the often-demonstrated wisdom of minorities, we occasionally may deny democracy’s cherished principle of final decision by a simple majority vote. Nevertheless we actually have found that our Third Legacy method of electing Delegates has much *strengthened* the *spirit* of democracy among us. Unity has been cemented, cooperation has been increased, and when the Delegate is finally chosen, no discontented minority can trail in his wake. To increase the actual *spirit of democracy* by special deference to minority opinion is, we think, better than to follow blindly the rule which always insists on an unqualified dominance by a slight majority vote.

Consider another example: our respect for the minority position, plus a desire for unity and certainty, often prompts A.A.’s General Service Conference to debate at length on important questions of policy, provided there is no need for an immediate or early decision. On many occasions the Conference has insisted on a continuing discussion even in certain cases when a two-thirds majority easily could have been obtained. Such a traditional voluntary practice is evidence of real prudence and courteous deference to minority views. Unless it has been absolutely unavoidable, the Conference has usually refused to take important decisions on anything less than a two-thirds vote.

This same kind of consideration for the minority position can be found in the Charter provision that no Conference vote can be considered binding on the Trustees of the General Service Board unless it equals two-thirds of a Conference quorum. This gives the

Trustees a power of veto in cases where the majority is not great. By reason of this provision the Trustees, if they wish, can insist on further debate and so check any tendency to haste or emotionalism. In practice the Trustees seldom exercise this option. More often they go along with a simple majority of the Delegates, especially when prompt action on less critical matters is clearly needed. But the choice is always theirs whether to veto a simple majority or to act with it. Here again is a recognition of the constructive value of a trusted minority.

If to such a generous recognition of minority privileges we now add the traditional Rights of “Appeal” and “Petition,” I believe we shall have granted to all minorities, whether of groups or of individuals, the means of discharging their world service duties confidently, harmoniously, and well.

More than a century ago a young French nobleman named De Toqueville came to America to look at the new Republic. Though many of his friends had lost their lives and fortunes in the French Revolution, De Toqueville was a worshipful admirer of democracy. His writings on government by the people and for the people are classics, never more care-fully studied than at the present time.

Throughout his political speculation De Toqueville insisted that the greatest danger to democracy would always be the “tyranny” of apathetic, self-seeking, uninformed, or angry majorities. Only a truly dedicated citizenry, quite willing to protect and conserve minority rights and opinions, could, he thought, guarantee the existence of a free and democratic society. All around us in the world today we are witnessing the tyranny of majorities and the even worse tyranny of very small minorities invested with absolute power. De Toqueville would have neither, and we A.A.’s can heartily agree with him.

We believe that the spirit of democracy in our Fellowship and in our world service structure will always survive, despite the counter forces which will no doubt continue to beat upon us. Fortunately we are not obliged to maintain a government that enforces conformity by inflicting punishments. We need to maintain only a structure of service that holds aloft our Traditions, that forms and executes our policies there under, and so steadily carries our message to those who suffer.

Hence we believe that we shall never be subjected to the tyranny of either the majority or the minority, provided we carefully define the relations between them and forthwith tread the path of world service in the spirit of our Twelve Steps, our Twelve Traditions, and our Conference Charter — in which I trust that we shall one day inscribe these tradition-al Rights of “Appeal” and “Petition.”

## CONCEPT VI

**On behalf of A.A. as a whole, our General Service Conference has the principal responsibility for the maintenance of our world services, and it traditionally has the final decision respecting large matters of general policy and finance. But the Conference also recognizes that the chief initiative and the active responsibility in most of these matters should be exercised primarily by the Trustee members of the Conference when they act among themselves as the General Service Board of Alcoholics Anonymous.**

Just as the A.A. groups find themselves unable to act decisively respecting world service affairs unless they Delegate a great amount of active authority and responsibility to their Conference, so must the Conference in turn Delegate a liberal administrative authority to the General Service Board, in order that its Trustees may act freely and effectively in the absence of the Conference itself.

This critical need for Trustee liberty of action raises several important questions.<sup>11</sup> Next to the Conference, A.A.'s Board of Trustees should be the most influential group of world servants that we have, and therefore we shall have to consider carefully the kind and degree of authority, responsibility, leadership, and legal status the Trustees must possess in order to function at top effectiveness over the years to come. We shall need to review and perhaps amend somewhat our present methods of choosing Trustees. We shall need to define clearly the several kinds of professional and financial skills that will always be required for a balanced Trusteeship. Only by doing so can we permanently insure the Board's capability of future leadership.

In order to avoid continuous confusion, it will also be necessary to show precisely how the Trustees ought to be related to the Conference and just how they in turn should relate themselves to their active service corporations, A.A. World Services, Inc. (including its division of A.A. Publishing) and the A.A. Grapevine, Inc., our monthly magazine. In a general way these relations already are indicated in our Conference Charter, and to some extent they have been discussed on preceding pages. Nevertheless there still remains a real need to interpret and spell them out in detail. Of course there is no desire to freeze these relations into a rigid pattern. However satisfactory and right our present arrangements seem, the future may reveal flaws that we do not yet envision. New conditions may require refinements or even considerable alterations. For this reason our service Charter is capable in most respects of being readily amended by the Conference itself.

It ought to be recalled, however, that all of our present arrangements, including the status of A.A.'s Trustees, are based on a great amount of experience, which it is the purpose of these writings to describe and make clear. When this is done, we shall not be hampered later on by such a lack of understanding that we could be tempted into hasty or unwise amendments. Even if we do someday make changes that happen to work out poorly, then the experience of the past will not have been lost. These articles can then be relied upon as a point of safe return.

Let us therefore make a more specific examination of the need of a wide latitude of administrative freedom for the Trustees of the General Service Board.

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<sup>11</sup> See Concept VIII for a definition of the Trustees' powers and activities

As we have seen, the Conference Charter (and also the Charter of the General Service Board, and its Bylaws) has already staked out a large Area of freedom of action for our Trustees. And we have reinforced these Charter provisions by granting to all world service bodies, including of course our Trustees, the traditional Rights of “Decision,” “Participation,” and “Appeal.” A careful review of these legal and traditional rights can leave little doubt what the actual administrative responsibilities of the Trustees are; nor can there be any question that their authority in this Area is large indeed.

Why should our Trustees be given this very wide latitude of judgment and action? The answer is that we A.A.’s are holding them mainly responsible for all our service activities: A.A. World Services, Inc. (including A.A. Publishing) and The A.A. Grapevine, Inc. These entities (as of 1960) have combined gross receipts approaching one-half million dollars annually.<sup>12</sup> Our Trustees are also responsible for A.A.’s world-wide public relations. They are expected to lead in the formulation of A.A. policy and must see to its proper execution. They are the active guardians of our Twelve Traditions. The Trustees are A.A.’s bankers. They are entirely responsible for the investment and use of our substantial reserve funds. The very wide range of their activities will be still further seen under “Concept XI,” where-in the work of their five<sup>13</sup> standing Committees is described.

While the Trustees must always operate under the close observation, guidance and sometimes the direction of the Conference, it is nevertheless true that nobody but the Trustees and their wholly-owned service corporations could possibly pass judgment upon and handle the very large number of transactions now involved in our total world service operation. In view of this very large responsibility, they must therefore be given a correspondingly large grant of authority and leadership with which to discharge it. We should quite understand, too, that the conduct of our world services is primarily a matter of policy and business. Of course our objective is always a spiritual one, but this service aim can only be achieved by means of an effective business operation. Our Trustees must function almost exactly like the directors of any large business corporation. They must have ample authority to really manage and conduct A.A.’s business.

This is the basic corporate concept on which our structure of world service rests. We have deliberately chosen the corporate form rather than the institutional or governmental model, because it is well known that the corporation is a far superior vehicle when it comes to the administration of policy and business.

From top to bottom, our whole service structure indeed resembles that of a large corporation. The A.A. groups are the stockholders; the Delegates are their representatives or proxies at the “annual meeting”; our General Service Board Trustees are actually the directors of a “holding company.” And this holding company, the General Service Board, actually owns and controls the “subsidiaries” which carry on our active world services.

This very real analogy makes it even more clear that, just like any other board of directors, our Trustees must be given large powers if they are to effectively manage the principal world affairs of Alcoholics Anonymous.

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<sup>12</sup> The 2003 revenue of A.A. World Services and the Grapevine was approximately 18.3 million dollars.

<sup>13</sup> There are now eleven standing Committees.

## CONCEPT VII

**The Conference recognizes that the Charter and the Bylaws of the General Service Board are legal instruments: that the Trustees are thereby fully empowered to manage and conduct all of the world service affairs of Alcoholics Anonymous. It is further understood that the Conference Charter itself is not a legal document: that it relies instead upon the force of tradition and the power of the A.A. purse for its final effectiveness.**

This concept may appear to be contradictory; it may look like the collision of an irresistible force with an immovable object. On the one hand we see a Board of Trustees which is invested with complete legal power over A.A.'s funds and services, while on the other hand we find that A.A.'s General Service Conference is clothed with such great traditional influence and financial power that, if necessary, it could overcome the legal rights of the Board of Trustees. It can therefore give the Trustees directives and secure compliance with them — practically speaking.

This means that the practical power of the Conference will nearly always be superior to the legal power of the Trustees. This superior power in the Conference flows from the powerful traditional influence of the Charter itself. It derives from the large majority of group-chosen Delegates in the Conference. And finally, in any great extremity, it would rest upon the undoubted ability of the Delegates to deny the General Service Board the monies with which to operate — viz., the voluntary contributions of the A.A. groups themselves. Theoretically, the Conference is an advisory body only, but practically speaking, it has all of the ultimate rights and powers that it may ever need.

When we reflect that our Trustees have no salaried financial interest in their posts, we can be quite sure that such a Board would never think of legally contesting the clear and sustained will of the Conference Delegates and the A.A. Areas they represent. If someday the chips were really down, there would be little chance of a stalemate. The Conference would find itself in complete control of the situation. As the conscience of A.A., the Delegates would find themselves in ultimate authority over our General Service Board and also its corporate arms of active world service.

The history of this development is interesting and important. When in 1950 the Conference Charter was drawn, this question of where the final authority ought to rest was a very moot matter. Would the Conference have the last word, or would the Trustees? By then we knew for sure that complete and final authority over our funds and services should never continue to reside in an isolated Board of Trustees who had an unqualified right to appoint their own successors. This would be to leave A.A. world services in the hands of a paternalistic group, something entirely contradictory to the "group conscience" concept of Tradition Two. If the Trustees were to be our permanent service administrators and the guardians of A.A.'s Twelve Traditions, it was evident that they must somehow be placed in a position where they would necessarily have to conform to our Traditions, and to the desires of our Fellowship.

To accomplish this objective, we considered all kinds of devices. We thought of incorporating the Conference itself, thus placing it in direct legal authority over the Board. This would have meant that all Conference members would have had to have a legal

status. It would have been much too cumbersome an arrangement, involving really the incorporation of our whole Fellowship, an idea which the Conference itself later repudiated.

We also considered the idea of country-wide elections for all Trustees. But this procedure would have produced a political shambles, rather than the top flight managerial talent the Board had to have. So that notion was abandoned.

We next inquired whether the Conference itself could not both nominate and directly elect our Trustees. But how could several scores of Delegates do this? They would come from all over the country. They would not be too well acquainted with each other. Their terms would be short and their meetings brief. How, then, could such a body nominate and elect alcoholic and non-alcoholic Trustees of a top managerial calibre? Clearly there could be no reliable method for doing this. Very reluctantly, we had to drop the idea.

It thus became obvious that new Trustee choices — subject to Conference approval — would still have to be left pretty much to the Trustees themselves. Only they would be capable of understanding what the Board needed. Except in a time of reorganization, this method of selection would have to continue — certainly as to the larger part of the Board's membership. Otherwise the Board could not be held accountable for management results. We might wind up with no effective management at all. For these reasons, the Conference was given the right to reject, but not to elect, new Trustee candidates.<sup>14</sup>

It was out of these considerations that our present Conference Charter was developed, a structure which clearly gives the Conference a final and ultimate authority but which nevertheless legally preserves the right of the Trustees to function freely and adequately, just as any business board of directors must. This arrangement is in strict conformity with the "trusted servant" provision of Tradition Two, which contemplates that our servants, within the scope of their duties, should be trusted to use their own experience and judgment. Trusted servants at all A.A. levels are expected to exercise leadership, and leadership is not simply a matter of submissive housekeeping. Of course leadership cannot function if it is constantly subjected to a barrage of harassing directives.

Up to the present time our experience shows that this balance of powers between the Trustees and the Conference is thoroughly workable. We have taken great pains to reserve final authority to the Conference by practical and traditional means. By legal means we have Delegated ample functional and discretionary authority to the Trustees. We believe this balance can be maintained indefinitely, because the one is protected by tradition and the other by law.

Now we come to another interesting question often raised by new General Service Board Trustees. They say, "We Trustees have certain rights and duties which are legally established by our Charter. Are we not violating this Charter when we accept a Conference opinion or directive? We should have a perfect legal right to say 'no' to anything and every-thing that the Conference wants."

Our Trustees certainly do have this absolute legal authority, but there is nothing in their Charter that *compels* them to use *all* of their authority *all* of the time. They are quite at

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<sup>14</sup> Trustee elections are now held during Conference week for regional and at-large Trustees; to that extent the Conference now chooses Trustees according to the procedure described in the "Service Manual"

liberty to accept advice or even direction from anyone at all. They can simply refrain from using their absolute legal right to say “no” when it would be much wiser, all things considered, to say “yes.” Just as the Conference should avoid the overuse of its traditional authority, so should the Trustees avoid overuse of their legal rights. The President of the U.S., for example, has an absolute legal right to veto congressional legislation. Yet ninety-nine percent of the time he does not do it, because (a) he likes a piece of legislation or (b) he does not like the legislation but believes a veto would nevertheless be unwise or impossible of success. Whether or not he will exercise his veto is determined by circumstances. It is just like that with A.A.’s Board of Trustees.

Clearly, then, our Board of Trustees does reserve a veto power over any Conference action; this is legally necessary and right in principle, even though the veto will seldom be used. At certain times, however, the Trustees’ veto could be of important and constructive use.

Here, for instance, are three typical examples in which it would be the duty of the Trustees to veto Conference action:

- If, in a time of haste or heavy stress, the Conference should take an action or issue a directive to the Trustees in clear violation of its own Charter, or that of the General Service Board; or if the Conference were to pass any measure so ill-considered or so reckless as to seriously injure, in the judgment of the Trustees, A.A.’s public relations or A.A. as a whole, it would then be the duty of the Trustees to ask for a Conference reconsideration. In event of a Conference refusal to reconsider, the Trustees could then use their legal right to veto. And, if desirable, they could appeal the issue directly to the A.A. groups themselves.
- Although traditionally the Trustees never should substantially exceed a Conference-approved budget without consulting the Conference, they *should feel entirely free to reduce the Conference budget figure* during any fiscal year, even though such an action might curtail or cancel special plans or projects initiated and directed by the Conference itself.
- If, by reason of unforeseen conditions, any particular plan, project, or directive of the Conference should become impractical or unworkable during a fiscal year, the Trustees should, without prejudice, be able to use their right of veto and cancellation.

If, therefore, in the years ahead, the Conference will always bear in mind the actual rights, duties, responsibilities, and legal status of the General Service Board, and if the Trustees in their deliberations will constantly realize that the Conference is the real seat of ultimate service authority, we may be sure that neither will be seriously tempted to make a “rubber stamp” out of the other. We may expect that in this way grave issues will always be resolved and harmonious cooperation will be the general rule.



## CONCEPT VIII

**The Trustees of the General Service Board act in two primary capacities: (a) With respect to the larger matters of over-all policy and finance, they are the principal planners and administrators. They and their primary Committees directly manage these affairs. (b) But with respect to our separately incorporated and constantly active services, the relation of the Trustees is mainly that of full stock ownership and of custodial oversight which they exercise through their ability to elect all directors of these entities.**

Since our Trustees bear the primary responsibility for the good conduct of all our world service affairs, this discussion deals with the basic concepts and methods by which they can best discharge their heavy obligations. Long experience has now proved that our Board as a whole must devote itself almost exclusively to the larger and more serious questions of policy, finance, group relations, public relations and leadership that constantly confront it. In *these more critical matters*, the Board must of course function with great care and deliberation. Here the Board is expected skilfully to *plan, manage, and execute*.

It follows, therefore, that the close attention of the Board to such large problems must not be subject to constant distraction and interference. Our Trustees, as a body, cannot be burdened with a mass of lesser matters; they must not concern themselves with the endless questions and difficulties which arise daily, weekly, and monthly in the routine conduct of the World Service Office and of our publishing enterprises. In these Areas the Board cannot possibly manage and conduct in detail; it must Delegate its executive function.

Here the Board's attitude has to be that of custodial oversight; it cannot be the executive. Hence the Trustees are the guarantors of the good management of A.A. World Services, Inc. and The A.A. Grapevine, Inc. They discharge their custodial obligation by electing the directors of these services, a part of whom must always be Trustees. By this means, the executive direction of these functions is securely lodged in the active service corporations themselves rather than in the General Service Board. Each corporate service entity should possess its own charter, its own working capital, its own executive, its own employees, its own offices and equipment. Except to mediate difficult situations and to see that the service corporations operate within their budgets and within the general framework of A.A. and Headquarters policy, the Board will seldom need to do more, so far as routine service operations are concerned.

This arrangement is in line with modern corporate business practice. The General Service Board is in effect a holding company, charged with the custodial oversight of its wholly-owned and separately incorporated subsidiaries, of which each has, for operating purposes, a separate management. We have demonstrated to our satisfaction that this corporate basis of operation is superior to any other.

This lesson, as we have observed before, has been learned the hard way. When discussing "Participation" in Concept IV, we saw that earlier attempts to manage the A.A. General Service Office and A.A. Publishing Company through a multiplicity of Trustee Committees did not work well. These were really efforts to make our services into departments of the old Alcoholic Foundation (now the General Service Board). It was found difficult to define the powers of these several Trustee service Committees respecting each other and respecting the work at hand. Responsibility and authority rarely could be kept in balance. Point-blank directives, rather than participating decisions, were the rule. In

these Committees nobody held titles that fully denoted what individual responsibilities actually were; and, naturally enough, those who handled money and signed checks assumed the greater authority. The control of money, therefore, too often determined A.A. policy, regardless of the views of the workers and volunteers at the office who sometimes understood these matters better.

But the moment we consolidated our service office function into a single and permanent corporate structure wherein officers and directors had legally defined titles and duties and responsibilities — the moment such a corporation was provided with its own working capital, employees, and facilities — the moment its directors could legally vote in proportion to their actual responsibilities — the moment we were able in this way to define clearly executive authority — from that moment we began to see great improvement. More harmonious and effective conduct of our business has been the result ever since.

We finally learned what the business world well knows: that we could not, at the level of top management, run a large, active and full-fledged business entity with loose-jointed Committees and departments. For example, how could our Trustees function today if they were to become a mere “Committee” or “department” of the General Conference instead of the legally chartered and carefully defined body that they necessarily are?

Neither can our General Service Board be made into an operating corporation. Any corporation conducting a large and active business always must have a single executive head who is familiar with every department, who is actually on the job most of the time, and who therefore can directly coordinate the several departments and mediate their differences. This would mean (if we tried it) that the General Service Board “divisions” would have to report to the General Service Board Chairman, as their chief executive. But unless he was *an executive in fact*, and constantly available to them, how could they do so? In the very nature of our particular setup, our Board Chairman can never be such an executive. He is usually a non-alcoholic and could not give the required time. Nor, as a Trustee, could he be paid a salary for the work that would be required of him as the top executive of all our services.

Suppose, however, that the Trustees engaged a full-time manager who would actively conduct all three of our service enterprises as departments of the Board. An immediate difficulty would be that such a person could never be a Trustee and could therefore never act as the Chairman of the General Service Board. He would therefore have no real status. He would become a man of all work under the absentee direction of the Board Chairman. Consider, too, the fact that half of our Board of Trustees normally live out of town<sup>15</sup> and the further fact that we cannot well ask our non-alcoholic Trustees to give the active services close and continuous supervision. Altogether, these are weighty reasons why we should never turn the General Service Board into an operating corporation.

Nor would we be much better off if we formed one big subsidiary service corporation, wholly-owned by the General Service Board and designed to encompass under a single top executive all of our active services, including The A.A. Grapevine. This plan would also create executive difficulties because it would over concentrate executive authority. And finally, an individual executive having the many diverse talents required would be hard to find and hard to replace.

A further consideration is that we have always rigorously avoided any great money or executive concentration by placing our reserve funds with the Trustees and by dividing our total working capital between the A.A. World Services, Inc. and The A.A. Grapevine, Inc.,

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<sup>15</sup> In 2003, about 95% of the Trustees live “out of town

each entity having its separate executive. There is always a powerful connection between money and authority. Whenever we concentrate money, we shall inevitably create the temptation for the exercise of too much executive authority, an undesirable condition for us. Therefore we should strenuously avoid placing too much money or too much authority in any one service entity. These are potent reasons for maintaining separate incorporations for each of our active services.

However, experience dating from our earliest days strongly suggests that future Trustees and service workers, in the supposed interests of accounting simplicity, tax savings, and hoped-for efficiency, will be periodically tempted to go in for concentrations and consolidations of one kind or another. Should this be again attempted, we know that the risk of making an administrative shambles out of the total operation will be great indeed.

These observations are not intended to bar any future needful change. It is urged only that we avoid unnecessary repetitions of those painful experiences and mistakes of the past which sometimes resulted from too much concentration of money and authority. It can only be left on the record that we still see no workable way to convert the Board of Trustees into an active, “all-purpose” service corporation.

## CONCEPT IX

**Good service leaders, together with sound and appropriate methods of choosing them, are at all levels indispensable for our future functioning and safety. The primary world service leadership once exercised by the founders of A.A. must necessarily be assumed by the Trustees of the General Service Board of Alcoholics Anonymous.**

No matter how carefully we design our service structure of principles and relationships, no matter how well we apportion authority and responsibility, the operating results of our structure can be no better than the personal performance of those who must man it and make it work. Good leadership cannot function well in a poorly designed structure. But weak leadership can hardly function at all, even in the best of structures. But once we have created a basically sound structure, that job is finished, except for occasional refinements.

With *leadership* we shall have a continuous problem. Good leadership can be here today and gone tomorrow. Furnishing our service structure with able and willing workers has to be a continuous activity. It is therefore a problem that in its very nature cannot be permanently solved. We must continuously find the right people for our many service tasks. Since our future effectiveness must thus depend upon ever-new generations of leaders, it seems desirable that we now proceed to define what a good service leader should be; that we carefully indicate in each level of service, especially in our Board of Trustees, what special skills will always be required; and that we review our present methods of finding and choosing that leadership.

First let's remember that the base for our service structure rests on the dedication and ability of several thousand General Service Representatives (G.S.R.'s), several hundred Area Committee Members, and nearly a hundred Delegates. These are the direct agents of the A.A. groups; these are the indispensable linkage between our Fellowship and its world service; these are the primary representatives of A.A.'s group conscience. Without their support and activity we could not operate permanently at all.

When making their choices of G.S.R.'s, the A.A. groups should therefore have such facts well in mind. It ought to be remembered *that it is only the G.S.R.'s* who, in Group Assembly meetings (or in caucus) can name Committee Members and finally name the Delegates. Hence great care needs to be taken by the groups as they choose these Representatives. Hit-or-miss methods should be avoided. Groups who name no G.S.R.'s should be encouraged to do so. In this Area a degree of weakness tends to persist. The needed improvement seems to be a matter of increased care, responsibility, and education.

As the G.S.R.'s meet in their Assemblies to name Delegates, an even greater degree of care and dedication will be required. Personal ambitions will have to be cast aside, feuds and controversy forgotten. "Who are the best qualified people that we can name?" This should be the thought of all.

Thus far our Third Legacy method of naming Delegates by a two-thirds vote or by lot has proved highly satisfactory. This system of choosing has greatly reduced political friction; it has made each Delegate feel that he or she is truly a world servant rather than just the winner of a contest. In Committee Members and Delegates alike, our Third Legacy

methods have generally produced people of a high level of dedication and competence. In this Area of service we are in good shape. Our Area Assemblies need only to continue to act with care and in selfless good spirit.

It should be reported that some members still doubt whether choice by lot is ever a good idea. They say that the best man does not always win. In answer it must be pointed out that each time we have abandoned the “two-thirds vote or lot” in naming Delegates, there has been a sense of defeat and disturbance in the minority camp which is nowhere nearly offset by the advantage of naming the supposedly best man. Indeed the second-best man can often be as good a Delegate as the Assembly’s first choice; he may even be a better Delegate.

We now come to the principal theme of this particular Concept: How can we best strengthen the composition and leadership of the future Board of Trustees, the Board which in years to come will have to exercise A.A.’s primary leadership in world service administration, the Trusteeship which will in fact have to assume most of my former duties and responsibilities in connection with A.A.’s world services?

As previously noted, the actual transference of authority and responsibility from me to the Trustees has been going on for a long time. I am still around and still serving as an adviser, and I have also been finishing a few remaining chores (for example, the development of these Concepts) which were left over from the 1955 St. Louis Convention. But the time approaches when I shall have to withdraw from nearly all world service activity. This is why I feel a great interest now in doing everything possible to strengthen the administrative composition and A.A. leadership of our General Service Board, so that future Trustees may be better able to cope with the problems and dangers which time will no doubt bring.

My admiration for what A.A.’s alcoholic and non-alcoholic Trustees have done for us all is boundless. During the time of our infancy and adolescence, nothing could have been structurally better than the setup we have had. Looking at this record, many A.A.’s naturally feel that what was good for the past will surely be good for the future; that any change in the induction methods, in the Trustee ratio of alcoholics to non-alcoholics, or in the pre-sent composition of our Board will prove dangerous rather than beneficial.

But change has been pressing upon us right along, and it is still doing so. For example, our Board operated in all the years between 1938 and 1951 without the support of a.38 Conference. But it was finally and reluctantly realized that this relatively unseen and unknown Board could not continue without a permanent linkage to A.A., something that Dr. Bob and I could not give it forever. We did not like to face this change, but we had to. The Trusteeship had to be securely anchored to A.A. or it eventually would have collapsed. The Conference simply had to come into being.

This change profoundly altered the position of the Trustees. Their former authority was modified; they were firmly linked to A.A. and were thus made directly accountable to our Fellowship. Nobody today questions the wisdom of that momentous change, because everybody can now see that it has provided an essential protection for the service effectiveness and security of A.A.’s future. Experience has refuted the idea that changes which are needed to meet altered conditions are necessarily unwise.

We now stand on the edge of still another great change. Though we have already solved the problem of the Trustees' authority, their responsibility, and their linkage to A.A., *we have by no means solved, in my belief, the question of the Board's future role in service leadership.* Hence it is my deep conviction that the administrative and A.A. leadership strength of the Board should be considerably increased; that these and other improvements can place it in a much better position, practically and psychologically; that such changes are truly necessary to meet the conditions which will be certain to follow when my own world service leadership has been terminated.

Students of history recognize that the transference of the original leadership of a society to its successors in leadership is always a critical turning point. This difficult question of leadership, this problem of transference, must now be faced.

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Let us finally consider what specific personal qualities a world service leader ought to have. For whatever use it may be to future generations of our trusted servants, I here offer a discussion on this subject published in a 1959 issue of "The A.A. Grapevine."

### **Leadership in A.A.: Ever a vital need**

No society can function well without able leadership in all its levels, and A.A. can be no exception. It must be said, though, that we A.A.'s sometimes cherish the thought that we can do without much personal leadership at all. We are apt to warp the traditional idea of "principles before personalities" around to such a point that there would be no "personality" in leadership whatever. This would imply rather faceless automatons trying to please everybody, regardless.

At other times we are quite as apt to demand that A.A.'s leaders must necessarily be people of the most sterling judgment, morals, and inspirations; big doers, prime examples of all, and practically infallible.

Real leadership, of course, has to function in between these entirely imaginary poles of hoped-for excellence. In A.A. certainly no leader is faceless, and neither is any leader perfect. Fortunately our Society is blessed with any amount of real leadership — the active people of today and the potential leaders of tomorrow as each new generation of able members swarms in. We have an abundance of men and women whose dedication, stability, vision, and special skills make them capable of dealing with every possible service assignment. We have only to seek these folks out and trust them to serve us.

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."

A leader in A.A. service is therefore 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 services. 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 actions be within the framework of its defined authority and responsibility.

A “politico” is an individual who is forever trying to “get the people what they want.” A statesman is an individual who can carefully discriminate when and *when not* to do this. He recognizes that even large majorities, when badly disturbed or uninformed, can, once in a while, be dead wrong. When such an occasional situation arises, and something very vital is at stake, it is always the duty of leadership, even when in a small minority, to take a stand against the storm, using its every ability of authority and persuasion to effect a change.

Nothing, however, can be more fatal to leadership than opposition for opposition’s sake. It never can be “Let’s have it our way or no way at all.” This sort of opposition is often powered by a visionless pride or a gripe that makes us want to block something or somebody. Then there is the opposition that casts its vote saying, “No, we don’t like it.” No real reasons are ever given. This won’t do. When called upon, leadership must always give its reasons, and good ones.

Then, too, a leader must realize that even very prideful or angry people can sometimes be dead right, when the calm and the more humble are quite mistaken.

These points are practical illustrations of the kinds of careful discrimination and soul-searching that true leadership must always try to exercise.

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.

Then there are those whom we like to call our “destructive” critics. They power-drive, they are “politickers,” they make accusations. Maybe they are violent, malicious. They pitch gobs of rumours, gossip, and general scuttle-butt to gain their ends — all for the good of A.A., of course! But in A.A. we have at last learned that these folks, who may be a trifle sicker than the rest of us, need not be really destructive at all, depending very much on how we relate ourselves to them.

To begin with, we ought to listen carefully to what they say. Sometimes they are telling the whole truth; at other times, a little truth. More often, though, they are just rationalizing themselves into nonsense. If we are within range, the whole truth, the half truth, or no truth at all can prove equally unpleasant to us. That is why we have to listen so carefully. If they have got the whole truth, or even a little truth, then we had better thank them and get on with our respective inventories, admitting we were wrong. If it is nonsense, we can ignore it. Or we can lay all the cards on the table and try to persuade them. Failing this, we can be sorry they are too sick to listen, and we can try to forget the whole business. There are few better means of self-survey and of developing genuine patience, than the work-outs these usually well-meaning but erratic brother members afford us. This is always a large order and we shall sometimes fail to make good on it ourselves. But we must keep trying.

Now we come to the all-important attribute of vision. Vision is, I think, the ability to make good estimates, both for the immediate and for the more distant future. Some might feel this sort of striving to be a sort of heresy, because we A.A.'s are constantly telling ourselves, "One day at a time." But that valuable principle really refers to our mental and emotional lives and means chiefly that we are not foolishly to repine over the past nor wish-fully to day-dream about the future.

As individuals and as a fellowship, we shall surely suffer if we cast the whole job of planning for tomorrow onto a fatuous idea of Providence. God's real Providence has endowed us human beings with a considerable capacity for foresight, and He evidently expects us to use it. Therefore we must distinguish between wishful fantasy about a happy tomorrow and the present use of our powers of thoughtful estimate. This can spell the difference between future progress and unforeseen woe.

Vision is therefore the very essence of prudence, an essential virtue if ever there was one. Of course we shall often miscalculate the future in whole or in part, but that is better than to refuse to think at all.

The making of estimates has several aspects. We look at past and present experience to see what we think it means. From this we derive a tentative idea or policy. Looking first at the nearby future, we ask how our idea or policy might work. Then we ask how our policies or ideas might apply under the several differing conditions that could arise in the longer future. If an idea looks like a good bet, we try it on — experimentally when that is possible. Later we revalue the situation and ask whether our estimate is working out.

At about this stage we may have to take a critical decision. Maybe we have a policy or plan that still looks fine and is apparently doing well. Nevertheless we ought to ponder carefully what its long-time effect will be. Will today's nearby advantages boomerang into large liabilities for tomorrow? The temptation will almost always be to seize the nearby benefits and quite forget about the harmful precedents or consequences that we may be setting in motion.

These are no fancy theories. We have found that we must use these principles of estimate constantly, especially at world service levels where the stakes are high. In public relations, for example, we must estimate the reaction both of A.A. groups and the general public, both short-term and long-term. The same thing goes for our literature. Our finances have to be estimated and budgeted. We must think about our service needs as they relate to general economic conditions, group capability, and willingness to contribute. On many such problems often we must try to think months and years ahead.



As a matter of fact, all of A.A.'s Twelve Traditions were at first questions of estimate and vision for the future. Years ago for example we slowly evolved an idea about A.A. being self-supporting. There had been trouble here and there about outside gifts. Then still more trouble developed. Consequently we began to devise a policy of "no outside gifts." We began to suspect that large sums of this kind would tend to make us irresponsible and could divert us from our primary aim. Finally we saw that for the long pull, outside money could really ruin us. At this point, what had been just an idea or general policy crystallized firmly into an A.A. tradition. We saw that we must sacrifice the quick, nearby advantage for long-term safety.

We went through this same process on anonymity. A few public breaks had looked good. But finally the vision came that many such breaks eventually could raise havoc among us. So it went: first a tentative idea, then an experimental policy, then a firm policy, and finally a deep conviction — a vision for tomorrow.

Such is our process of estimating the future, and responsible world leadership must be proficient in this vital activity. It is an essential ability, especially in our Trustees. Most of them, in my view, should be chosen on the basis that they have already demonstrated an aptness for foresight in their own business or professional careers.

We shall be in continual need of these same attributes — tolerance, responsibility, flexibility, and vision — among our leaders of A.A. services at all levels. The principles of leadership will be the same whatever the size of the operation.

Maybe this seems like an attempt to stake out a specially privileged and superior type of A.A. member. But it really is not so. We simply are recognizing that our talents vary greatly. The conductor of an orchestra is not necessarily good at finance or foresight. And it is quite unlikely that a fine banker could be a great musical performer. So when we talk about A.A. leadership, we only declare that we ought to select that leadership on the basis of obtaining the best talent we can find.

While this article was first thought of in connection with our world service leadership, it is possible that some of its suggestions can be useful to anyone who takes an active part in our Society.

This is true particularly in the Area of Twelfth Step work, in which nearly all of us are actively engaged. Every sponsor is a leader. The stakes are about as big as they could be. A human life and usually the happiness of a whole family hang in the balance. What the sponsor does and says, how well he estimates the reactions of his prospects, how well he times and makes his presentation, how well he handles criticisms, and how well he leads his prospect on by personal spiritual example — these qualities of leadership can make all the difference, often the difference between life and death.

We thank God that Alcoholics Anonymous is blessed with so much leadership in all of its affairs.

## CONCEPT X

**Every service responsibility should be matched by an equal service authority — the scope of such authority to be always well defined whether by tradition, by resolution, by specific job description or by appropriate charters and bylaws.**

Nearly all societies and governments of today exhibit serious deviations from the very sound principle that *each operational responsibility* must be accompanied by a *corresponding authority* to discharge it.

This is why we have been at such pains in preceding discussions to define the several authorities and responsibilities of the A.A. groups, the Conference, the Trustees, and our active service corporations. We have tried to make sure that authority in each of these levels is equal to responsibility. Then we have tried to relate these levels one to another in such a way that this principle is maintained throughout.

An outstanding characteristic of every good operational structure is that it guarantees harmonious and effective function by relating its several parts and people in such a way that none can doubt what their respective responsibilities and corresponding authorities actually are. Unless these attributes are well defined; unless those holding the final authority are able and willing properly to Delegate and maintain a suitable operational authority; unless those holding such Delegated authority feel able and willing to use their Delegated authority freely as trusted servants; and unless there exists some definite means of interpreting and deciding doubtful situations — then personal clashes, confusion, and ineffectiveness will be inevitable.

The matter of responsibility and its necessary and co-equal authority is of such urgent importance that we might profitably recapitulate what has already been said, meanwhile taking a bird's-eye-view of our entire structure to better envision how this principle does, and always must, apply in our every activity and attitude.

The first characteristic that any working structure must have is a point, or succession of points, where there is ultimate responsibility and therefore an ultimate authority. We have already seen how, for A.A.'s world services, this kind of final responsibility and authority resides in the A.A. groups themselves. And they in turn have apportioned some of their ultimate authority to the Conference and the Trustees.

We have observed how the Conference Delegates, directly representing the groups, are actually in a position of ultimate authority over the Trustees. We have seen further how the Trustees are in ultimate authority over the General Service Board's wholly-owned service corporations — A.A. World Services, Inc. and The A.A. Grapevine, Inc. Likewise we know that the directors of these corporations are in ultimate authority over their officers who, on their part, are in like authority over their staffs.

The principle of ultimate authority runs clear through our structure. This is necessary, because all of our service affairs and activities have to head up *somewhere* for final responsibility. Ultimate authority is also needed so that each worker or each classification of servants knows where and who the final boss is.

If however, ultimate authority is not carefully qualified by Delegated authority, we then have the reverse result. Were there no Delegated authority, the groups would be directing their Delegates on every important vote, the Delegates would similarly turn the Trustees into a timid Committee which would receive point-blank direction on just about everything; the Trustees would then install themselves as the sole directors of the service entities and would commence to run them by directives. The corporate executives would become small czars, pushing the working staffs about. In short, such a misuse of ultimate authority would add up to a dictatorship wherein nearly every classification of A.A. servants would have large responsibilities but no real or certain authority, and hence no capability of effective decision and leadership with which to operate. Big or little tyrannies and buck-passing would be the inevitable penalties.

Therefore it becomes clear that ultimate authority is something which cannot be used indiscriminately. Indeed ultimate authority should practically never be used in full, *except in an emergency*. That *emergency* usually arises when Delegated authority has gone wrong, when it must be reorganized because it is ineffective, or because it constantly exceeds its defined scope and purpose. For example, if the groups are dissatisfied with the Conference, they can elect better Delegates or withhold funds. If the Delegates must, they can censure or reorganize the Trustees. The Trustees can do the same with the service corporations. If a corporation does not approve of the operations of its executives or staff, any or all of them can be fired.

These are the *proper* uses of *ultimate authority*, because they rightly discharge a truly ultimate responsibility. The *influence* of ultimate authority must always be felt, but it is perfectly clear that *when Delegated authority is operating well it should not be constantly interfered with*. Otherwise those charged with operating responsibility will be demoralized because their authority to do their work will be subject to arbitrary invasion, and because their actual responsibility will be made greater than their real authority.

How have we *structurally* tried to restrain the natural human tendency of those in ultimate authority to usurp and take over the needed operational or Delegated authority? Well, this has been a large order, and several structural devices have been required. Let us review them, noting how they apply.

In our structure we have tried to create at each level accurate definitions of authority and responsibility. We have done this (a) by legal means, (b) by traditional means, and (c) by principles under which doubtful and seemingly or really conflicting situations can be interpreted and readily resolved.

Take the Conference Charter. It is not a legal instrument, but practically speaking it is the substance of a contract between the A.A. groups and their Conference. The Charter makes clear in a general way that the A.A. groups have Delegated some of their ultimate authority and all needed operational authority to the Conference, which includes the Trustees and the active services. It is further suggested, in these present articles, that each Conference member on a final vote be entitled to cast his ballot according to the dictates of his own conscience; that the Conference itself also be granted, under the traditional "Right of Decision," the privilege of choosing which matters it will decide by itself and which it will refer back to the groups for their discussion, guidance or direction. These are the traditional definitions which can check the natural tendency of the groups to over-instruct Delegates. This gives the Conference an authority equal to its real responsibility.

Consider next the position of the Trustees. In previous articles we have made it clear that although the Conference has the ultimate authority, the Trustees at most times must insist on their legal right to actively administer our service affairs. Their legal right has been further strengthened and its use encouraged by the traditional “Right of Decision.” In these articles we also recognize that the Trustees have a legal right of “veto” over the Conference when, in rare cases, they feel this should be used. By these means we have guaranteed the Trustees an administrative authority equal to their actual responsibility. This has of course been done without denying in any way the ultimate authority of the Conference, or of the Delegates, should it really be necessary to give the Trustees directives or censures, or to reorganize the Board. It should also be noticed that the position of the Trustees is still further strengthened by their “voting participation” in the Conference and by the recognition that they are A.A.’s primary world service administrators.

Much care has also been taken to guarantee the Directors of A.A. World Services, Inc. and The A.A. Grapevine, Inc. an ample operating authority that fully matches their responsibility for the routine conduct of our active services. The Charter provisions of their corporations legally protect their rights; the tradition that the Trustees must elect non-Trustee experts to these boards strengthens them further. Besides, the traditional “Right of Decision” adds still more substance to their position. In these Concepts the perils of turning the General Service Board back into a “departmentalized” operating corporation have also been emphasized.

These are the extraordinary precautions we have taken to maintain the operating authority and integrity of the active services themselves. These safeguards are necessary because the General Service Board owns these corporations. Therefore the authority of the Trustees over them is not only ultimate, it is absolute the moment the Trustees want to make it that way. They can elect new boards of directors at any time; they control the corporate budget; they can withhold operating funds. All these powers are needed and right. Nevertheless, so long as things go well, it is highly important that the Trustees do not unnecessarily interfere with, or usurp the operating authority of these entities. Hence the care we have taken in constructing these definitions of Delegated authority.

To a considerable degree, the standing Committees of the General Service Board — Policy, Finance, Public Relations, and the like — have a similar latitude. Under the principle of the “Right of Decision,” each primary Committee may choose what business it will dispose of on its own and what matters it will refer to the Board. The position of these Committees is also fortified by the appointment of a generous proportion of non-Trustee members. Here, too, we try to make the authority of these Committees equal to their responsibility<sup>16</sup>.

Now we come to the matter of conflicting authorities and to the question of how these conflicts are to be resolved. Most routine conflicts in the active services are easily settled, because we have provided ready communication between all service corporations and the Committees of the General Service Board. For example: at every meeting of the Grapevine Boards or staff, a representative of A.A. World Services, Inc. is present, and vice versa. The General Policy Committee always contains one or more members of the Finance and Budgetary Committee, and vice versa. Such interlocking provides easy

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<sup>16</sup> In the years since Bill wrote on the General Policy Committee, its functions have changed markedly. Now known as the General Sharing Session, it meets three times a year for about two hours on the Saturday preceding the General Service Board meeting, and considers the long-range plans of board committees and other topics of special interest. Its membership comprises all the Trustees, the A.A.W.S. and Grapevine directors and staffs, and the appointed members of the board Committees

communication. Each entity knows what the other is doing. This practical arrangement irons out many conflicts of authority — but not all.

Suppose, for example, that the framing and execution of an important A.A. policy is involved. In such a case the General Policy Committee naturally assumes the primary jurisdiction, taking on the job of planning and of making recommendations to the Board of Trustees.

Let us suppose, however, that a considerable sum of money will be needed. In such a case, the plan also will have to be placed before the Finance and Budgetary Committee. If this Committee agrees that the expenditure is warranted and is in line with the over-all budget, it tells the Policy Committee to go ahead and make its recommendation to the Trustees. But if the Finance and Budgetary Committee objects, then it must file its objection with the Trustees, who will settle the issue. Or if they think it necessary, the Trustees will refer the matter to the Conference.

The principle of a primary and a secondary jurisdiction also works the other way round. If the Finance Committee, for example, proposes a large expenditure that may strongly affect A.A. feeling and policy, it must be sure to check with the Policy Committee, even though the main jurisdiction still lies with the Budget and Finance people.

In all matters of joint or conflicting authority, therefore, a senior jurisdiction must be established. The junior jurisdiction must be heard and, regardless of the question involved, there must be an understood point or body where a final settlement can be had. It is understood that lesser conflicts are not to be loaded upon the Trustees for final decision. But it should always be clear *where the point of final decision is located*.

A condition to be avoided at all costs is *double-headed* business or policy management. Authority can never be divided into equal halves. Nowhere does such split authority or double-headed management so bedevil a structure as in its executive departments. The vital need of avoiding double-headed executive management will be fully discussed under Concept XI.

In addition to the methods we use to make Delegated authority equal to Delegated responsibility, we have two more guarantees — the “Right of Appeal” and the “Right of Petition.” As we know, a bare majority is apt to constitute itself as a pseudo-ultimate authority on many occasions when it should not do so. Likewise, executives are apt to over-boss their assistants. Therefore we use the concepts of appeal and petition to insure that every minority, and every worker doing a job, has an authority and a status commensurate with the responsibility involved.

To sum up: Let us always be sure that there is an abundance of final or ultimate authority to correct or to reorganize; but let us be equally sure that all of our trusted servants have a clearly defined and adequate authority to do their daily work and discharge their clear responsibilities.

All of this is fully implied in A.A.’s Tradition Two. Here we see the “group conscience” as the *ultimate* authority and the “trusted servant” as the *Delegated* authority. One cannot function without the other. We well know that only by means of careful definitions and mutual respect can we constantly maintain a right and harmonious working balance.

## CONCEPT XI

**While the Trustees hold final responsibility for A.A.'s world service administration, they should always have the assistance of the best possible standing Committees, corporate service directors, executives, staffs, and consultants. Therefore the composition of these underlying Committees and service boards, the personal qualifications of their members, the manner of their induction into service, the systems of their rotation, the way in which they are related to each other, the special rights and duties of our executives, staffs, and consultants, together with a proper basis for the financial compensation of these special workers, will always be matters for serious care and concern.**

The long-time success of our General Service Board will rest not only on the capabilities of the Trustees themselves; it will depend quite as much upon the competent leadership and harmonious association of those non-Trustee Committee members, corporate service directors, executives, and staff members who must actively carry on A.A.'s world services. Their quality and dedication, or their lack of these characteristics, will make or break our structure of service. Our final dependency on them will always be great indeed.

Far more than most of the Trustees, these servants will be in direct contact with A.A. world-wide, and their performance will be constantly on view. They will perform most of the routine labour. They will carry on most of our services. They will travel widely and will receive most visitors at the Headquarters. They will often originate new plans and policies. Some of them will eventually become Trustees. Because this group will form the visible image of world service, most A.A.'s will measure our service values by what they see and feel in them. Members of this group will not only *support* the world leadership of the Trustees; in the nature of the case they will be bound to *share* world leadership with them.

Fortunately we already have a sound internal structure of service in which a very competent group of non-Trustee servants are now working. Only a few refinements and changes will still be needed in A.A. World Services, Inc. and at The A.A. Grapevine, Inc. the latter being a comparatively recent comer to our service scene. The main outlines of this underlying structure are now defined, and the effectiveness of this arrangement has been well proven. Of what, then, does our underlying structure of service consist?

It is composed of the following elements: the five<sup>17</sup> standing Committees of the General Service Board, plus our two active service corporations, A.A. World Services, Inc. (including its A.A. publishing division) and The A.A. Grapevine, Inc. Let's have a look at each of these operations. The standing Committees of the General Service Board are Nominating, Finance and Budgetary, Public Information, Literature, and General Policy — the titles clearly denoting the direct administrative responsibilities of the General Service Board. These committees are appointed yearly by the General Service Board Chairman, and each Committee, as we have seen, includes a suitable proportion of Trustees, non-Trustee experts in the work to be done, a Headquarters executive, and a staff worker.

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Community/Treatment Facilities, General Service Conference, Archives, International Convention/ Regional Forums, Correctional Facilities<sup>17</sup> In the years since this was written, seven other specialized Committees have been added: Cooperation With the Professional and International

### *The Nominating Committee:*

This Committee aids the Trustees in discharging their prime obligation to see that all vacancies — whether within their own ranks or among key service directors, executives, staff members — are properly filled with members and workers of the greatest possible competence, stability, and industry.

The recommendations of this Committee to a large extent will determine the continuous success of our services. Its members will have the primary voice in choosing our future Trustees and non-Trustee workers. Careful deliberation, painstaking investigation and interviewing, refusal to accept casual recommendations, preparation well in advance of lists of suitable candidates — these will need to be the principal attitudes and activities of this Committee. All temptation to haste or snap judgment will need to be faithfully and constantly resisted.

Another problem that future Committees may have to face is the subtle tendency toward deterioration in the calibre of personnel due to the very natural and usually unconscious tendency of those who suggest nominees to select individuals of somewhat less ability than themselves. Instinctively we look for associates rather like ourselves, only a little less experienced and able. For example, what executive is likely to recommend an assistant who is a great deal more competent than he is? What group of staff members will suggest a new associate whose capabilities are a great deal above their own average? The reverse is the more likely. Government bureaus, institutions, and many commercial enterprises suffer this insidious deterioration. We have not yet experienced it to any extent, but let us be sure that we never do. All of us need to be on guard against this ruinous trend, especially the Nominating Committee, whose first and last duty is to choose only the best obtainable for each vacant post.

### *The Finance and Budgetary Committee:*

The main responsibility of this body is to see that we do not become money-crippled or go broke. This is the place where money and spirituality *do* have to mix, and in just the right proportion. Here we need hard-headed members with much financial experience. All should be realists, and a pessimist or two can be useful. The whole temper of today's world is to spend more than it has, or may ever have. Many of us consequently are infected with this rosy philosophy. When a new and promising A.A. service project moves into sight, we are apt to cry, "Never mind the money, let's get at it." This is when our budgeters are expected to say, "Stop, look and listen." This is the exact point where the "savers" come into a constructive and healthy collision with the "spenders." The primary function of this Committee, therefore, is to see that our Headquarters operation is always solvent and that it stays that way, in good times and bad.

This Committee must conservatively estimate each year's income. It needs to develop plans for increasing our revenues. It will keep a cold and watchful eye on needless cost, waste, and duplication. It will closely scrutinize the yearly budgets of estimated income and expense submitted by A.A. World Services, Inc. and The A.A. Grapevine, Inc. It will recommend amendments of the estimates when necessary. At mid-year it will ask for budget revisions if earlier estimates have gone too much wrong. It will scrutinise every new and considerable expenditure, asking "Is this necessary or desirable now? Can we afford it, all considered?"

This Committee, in good times, will insist that we continue to set aside substantial sums to our Reserve Fund. It will pursue an investment policy in that fund which will guarantee the immediate availability of at least two-thirds of it at any time, without loss, thereby enabling us to meet hard times or even a calamity.

This is not to say that our Finance and Budgetary Committee constantly says “no” and fearfully hoards our money. I can remember an earlier day when we were so intent on building up the Reserve Fund out of book earnings that we let the office services run down badly for sheer lack of enough help to cope with our fast growth. Confidence was thereby lost out in the groups, and contributions suffered severely; they dropped by tens of thousands a year. By the time the office had been reorganized and confidence restored, we had used all our current book earnings and a large part of our Reserve Funds besides. This sort of false and unimaginative economy can prove very costly — in spirit, in service, and in money.

Future Committees, therefore, will ponder the difference between real prudence (which is neither fear nor hoarding and which may indeed require us some-times to run temporary deficits) and that kind of persistent recklessness which could someday result in the severe contraction or collapse of our vital services.

The safe course will usually lie midway between reckless budget-slashing and imprudent spending.

#### *The Public Information Committee:*

This one, too, is of top importance. Of course most of its members should be experts in the field of public relations. But emphasis should also be laid on the fact that sheer commercial expertness will not be quite enough. Because of A.A.’s traditional conservatism, reflected in the maxim “Attraction rather than promotion,” it is evident that the professional members of the Committee should be capable of adapting their business experience to A.A.’s needs. For instance, the techniques used to sell a big time personality or a new hair lotion would not be for A.A. The Committee should always include a certain number of A.A.’s who, because of long experience, really do have “A.A. sense,” that is, a thorough grasp of our total picture and what it needs public relation-wise.

At the same time let us not overlook the need for high professional skill. Dealing with the huge complex of public communications as it exists today is not a job wholly for amateurs. Skill in this Area implies much technical experience, diplomacy, a sense of what is dangerous and what is not, the courage to take calculated risks, and a readiness to make wise but tradition-abiding compromises. These are the skilled talents we shall always need.

We are trying our best to reach more of those 25 million alcoholics who today inhabit the world. We have to reach them directly and indirectly. In order to accomplish this it will be necessary that understanding of A.A. and public good will towards A.A. go on growing everywhere. We need to be on even better terms with medicine, religion, employers, governments, courts, prisons, mental hospitals, and all those conducting enterprises in the alcohol field. We need the increasing good will of editors, writers, television and radio channels. These publicity outlets — local, national, and international — should be opened wider and wider, always forgoing, however, high pressure promotion tactics. It is to, and through, all these resources that we must try to carry A.A.’s message to those who suffer alcoholism and its consequences.

This accounts for the importance in which we hold the work and the recommendations of our Public Information Committee. It is a critical assignment; a single large public blunder could cost many lives and much suffering because it would turn new prospects away. Conversely, every real public relations success brings alcoholics in our direction.



### *The Literature Committee:*

This body is charged with the revision of existing books and pamphlets; also with the creation of fresh pamphlet material to meet new needs or changing conditions. Broadly speaking, its mission is to see that an adequate and comprehensive view of A.A. in its every aspect is held up in writing to our members, friends, and to the world at large. Our literature is a principal means by which A.A. recovery, unity, and service are facilitated. Tons of books and pamphlets are shipped each year. The influence of this material is incalculable. To keep our literature fully abreast of our progress is therefore an urgent and vital work.

The Literature Committee constantly will have to solve new problems of design, format, and content. Here our policy is to aim at only the best; we firmly believe that cheap looking, cheap selling, and poorly conceived literature is not in A.A.'s best interest from any standpoint, whether effectiveness, economy, or any other.

Like other General Service Board Committees, this one must be expert in the work to be done. A key figure in its operation will necessarily be a paid writer and consultant. The creative work — that is, the initial form and draft and the final development of new undertakings — will be for this specialist to make. The role of the other Committeemen will be of constructive criticism and amendment of the consultant's effort. Here, too, we should remember that the Committee must certainly include persons of wide A.A. experience. This matter of getting the "A.A. feel" into all our writings is absolutely vital. What we say so well by word of mouth we must also communicate in print.

The Literature Committee consequently will find it desirable to test carefully each new creation by asking a number of A.A.'s who are sensitive to A.A. feeling and reaction, to offer their criticism and suggestions. If the new material is to affect the non-alcoholic world, especially the fields of medicine and religion, a consultation should be held with those non-alcoholic Trustees or other qualified friends who are knowledgeable in these Areas.

### *The General Policy Committee:*

Perhaps this is the most important of all of the General Service Board Committees, and it is regarded as the senior one. It can take jurisdiction of practically all problems or projects which involve A.A. policy, public information, or A.A. Traditions that may arise in the other Committees or service corporations<sup>18</sup>.

Several years ago it became evident that the mass of business coming before the quarterly Trustees' meetings had become too big to handle. We therefore had to devise a Committee that could filter all these matters, disposing of the lesser and fully examining the larger. The object was to break the jam at Trustees' meetings and to present the Board with carefully discussed recommendations, including minority reports, on the more serious issues. Thus the attention of the General Service Board could be accurately focused on what it really had to do. This Committee, with ample time at its disposal, could also strengthen our process of planning and policy formation. It could avert blunders, both large and small, due to haste.

This was our original concept, and it has worked wonderfully well. Because this Committee is designed to be supersensitive to A.A. opinion and reaction, its hard core is composed of (a) the "out-of-town" A.A. Trustees, one of whom is traditionally named chairman, (b) two staff members of the World Service Office, (c) the president of the A.A. World Services, Inc., who is also general manager of the World Office, (d) the president of The A.A. Grapevine, Inc., who is the editor, and (e) those Trustees and service directors known to be long experienced with our Fellowship.

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<sup>18</sup> The Policy Committee is now known as the General Sharing Session, and its makeup and functions have changed.

All other Trustees, Committee members and directors and staffs are invited to attend meetings — the Trustees because they can thus get a preview of the questions that will confront them at their own meeting to follow — the Committeemen and directors because in this way they will get a comprehensive picture of what other Headquarters units have been doing.

This is a large Committee, and it operates “town meeting-style,” requiring four to six hours each Sunday afternoon preceding the Monday quarterly meeting of the General Service Board. A carefully worked out agenda is always pre-pared. The Committee issues to the Trustees a full report of its recommendations, together with any minority views. Its report also shows the actual disposition of minor matters.

This General Policy Committee has greatly strengthened our Headquarters unity. All participants get the feeling they are “on the team.” The size of the meeting is no obstacle. Many minds, plenty of time, and real sensitivity to A.A. insure a remarkable effectiveness of policy and planning.

Again it is emphasized that none of these five General Service Board Committees are executive in character. They do not manage and conduct the active affairs of the service corporations. They may, however, make any recommendations they wish — to the service corporations themselves or to the Trustees. It will be noted that the General Policy Committee always examines the quarterly reports of the corporate services and such reports of the other General Service Board Committees as may be available at meeting time. The Committee can and does comment upon these reports and makes recommendations respecting them.

Next to be considered will be our active service corporations, A.A. World Services, Inc. and The A.A. Grapevine, Inc. Their activities probably represent nine-tenths of our direct Headquarters effort.

The General Service Board owns the stock of these entities.<sup>19</sup> Therefore the Trustees yearly elect all of their directors, seven (at present) in each corporation. This means that so far as the routine direction of our established services is concerned, the Trustees have fully Delegated their executive function in these constantly active service Areas.

The directorate of A.A. World Services, Inc. (including the A.A. Publishing Division) is traditionally composed of two Trustees for custodial oversight, three non-Trustee experts in the work to be done, and two executives, the general manager of the World Office and one of his staff assistants, who are president and vice president respectively. The two Trustee directors usually have seen past service on the Board as non-Trustee experts, and one of them is customarily named Treasurer. A.A. directors thus are those thoroughly experienced with these operations<sup>20</sup>.

The Grapevine situation is similarly structured, with two exceptions. The two Trustee directors of the Grapevine are (1) an ex-editor of the Grapevine, and (2) a finance man who has previously served on the Grapevine Board. The latter Trustee traditionally is made its chairman, and he presides at corporate meetings. This is because neither the editor, who is traditionally the Grapevine president, nor his staff member director, the vice president, ordinarily will have the needed business experience to chair the Grapevine corporate board. This arrangement also places the chairman in a favourable position to mediate differences that may arise between the editorial and business departments of the

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<sup>19</sup> Both A.A. World Services, Inc., and The A.A. Grapevine, Inc. are now membership corporations; their members are the Trustees.

<sup>20</sup> The directorate of A.A. World Services, Inc. is now composed of: the G.S.O. general manager, who is the president of A.A.W.S.; a G.S.O. staff member, who is a vice-president; two regional Trustees; two general service Trustees; three non-Trustee directors. Its rotating chairperson is a Trustee.

enterprise. The Grapevine also has an Editorial Board which names its own successors, subject to the approval of the corporate Board.<sup>21</sup>

The Editorial Board assists the editor and his staff in determining the editorial policy, slant and content of the magazine. It relieves the editor (up to now, a volunteer) of some of his work load. It surveys and makes recommendations respecting Grapevine promotional material going to the groups. It gives our makeup men, artists and writers both status and coherence in their joint efforts. And it is a training ground for future editors. Our Editorial Board therefore is the chief guarantor of the magazine's quality and editorial continuity.

Every new generation of workers will raise certain questions about these two corporate questions: "Why can't both of them be consolidated into the General Service Board?" Or, "Why can't the Grapevine be merged into A.A. World Services, Inc., thus placing all active Headquarters operations under a single management?" These questions have already been discussed under previous Concepts. We have concluded that the General Service Board is an unsuitable vehicle for an operating corporation; that because the Grapevine is such a dissimilar operation, and because we ought not concentrate too much money and executive authority in a single entity, there should be no merger of A.A. World Services and The A.A. Grapevine. Upon these points we seem well agreed — at least, as of now.

But this question has some other variations. It will often be asked, "If it is desirable to separately incorporate dissimilar enterprises, why then shouldn't the A.A. Publishing division of A.A. World Services be separately incorporated and managed by a board of directors specially skilled in book and booklet publishing?" Offhand, this looks logical.

Today, however, A.A. Publishing is mostly a business operation. Unlike a commercial publisher, we do not have to ensure the selection, writing, and publication of a lot of new books each year. Most of our A.A. books are already written, and it is probable that not many more will be published. Of course we shall issue new pamphlets now and then, and revisions of older material occasionally are desirable. But this relatively small amount of creative publishing work can be handled easily by the Literature Committee. Hence the operation of the A.A. publishing division of A.A. World Services, Inc., is now mostly a matter of printing, distribution, accounting, and finance. For management purposes there is therefore no present need for a separate corporation; it is only required that the books of A.A. World Services, Inc. show a separate accounting for its A.A. Publishing division. Only in the highly unlikely event of a large and protracted entry into the new book business would we really ever need a separate corporate management.

Another question will be this: "Why don't we merge A.A. Publishing with The A.A. Grapevine, so placing all of our literature under a unified management?" The answer here is based on the complete dissimilarity of the two enterprises. The Grapevine has to produce a brand new quality product every month, on the dot. By contrast, A.A. Publishing success largely depends upon what has already been written.

In the Grapevine the paramount activity is therefore the creative. The Grapevine requires several paid staff members and the constant aid of a large number of specialized volunteers without whose help it could not operate. Why, then, should we load up these people with a lot more straight business activity? Obviously we should not.

Another question often is posed, "Why should A.A. World Services, Inc. not take over *all* the Grapevine's accounting, finances, promotion, and distribution. Would not such a

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<sup>21</sup> Today A.A. Grapevine, Inc., has nine directors. The Corporate Board is publisher of the magazine; the chief operating officer is president. Two members of the board are general service Trustees; two are regional Trustees; one is a non-alcoholic Trustee; three are non-Trustee directors. Production and management of the Grapevine are given over to a full-time paid staff. One staff member is a member of the Corporate Board.

consolidation of financing, employees, and routine business be more efficient and economical? Would not this relieve the Grapevine of all business headaches?"

This plan, too, looks reasonable at first glance. Nevertheless the chances are it would work poorly. It has serious structural defects. It would violate the basic good management principle that whoever has the responsibility for a given task must also have the needed authority, funds, personnel, and equipment to carry it out. The A.A. Grapevine, Inc. unquestionably holds full responsibility for its own solvency, promotion, policy, and the management of its circulation. It is supposed to have four business directors, expert in these phases of magazine operation. The Conference and the General Service Board will always hold them accountable. If, therefore, any large part of the Grapevine business functions are transferred to a completely different corporate management over which the Grapevine has no authority, what then? This certainly would be double-headed management and a source of continuous conflict. The Grapevine Board would become virtually impotent.

Such a situation also would tend to demoralize the editor, his staff, and the Editorial Board, all of them specialized volunteers. This group now has a representation of three directors on the Grapevine Board. In such a corporate body it is now possible to reconcile the editorial desire for excellence in the magazine with the financial realities of the Grapevine situation. But if the business function of the Grapevine was transferred to A.A. World Services, Inc., the status and influence of the GV editorial people would be reduced to almost nothing. World Service directors would be mostly interested in business efficiency and solvency, while the GV editorial representatives would still be looking for quality and magazine improvements. There would be no practical way of reconciling these differences. The business directors of A.A. World Services, Inc. would dominate the editorial workers and therefore the editorial policy. The editorial group would find that they had become a mere Committee, taking directions from A.A. World Services. "Who pays the piper calls the tune" would become the actual working arrangement. Having so split the management of the Grapevine in halves and having abandoned the principle of "Participation," it is doubtful if we could make this setup work at all, especially with all those volunteers. We might save some money, but we probably could not save the magazine.

Joint arrangements between The A.A. Grapevine and A.A. World Services for routine operations such as billing, mailing, etc., are not necessarily precluded, though to a lesser degree the same kind of frictions above described can be expected to develop unless there is the clearest possible understanding of "who controls what and when."

We who now work at A.A.'s Headquarters are pretty much in agreement on the fore-going operations. They are recorded in some detail for whatever future benefits they may be. We deeply realize that we should be on guard always against structural tinkering just for money-saving purposes. These departures can often result in so much disharmony and consequent inefficiency that nothing is really saved, and there can often be a real loss.

A detailed description of the active operational side of our General Service Board Committees and active service corporations is too lengthy to set down here. But we should take note, however, of several more principles and problems which are common to both A.A. World Services, Inc. and to The A.A. Grapevine.

- *The status of executives — executive direction and policy formation distinguished:* No active service can function well unless it has sustained and competent executive direction. This must always head up in *one person*, supported by such assistants as he needs. A board or a Committee can never actively manage anything, in the continuous executive sense. This function has to be Delegated to a single person. That person has to have ample freedom and authority to do his job, and he should not be interfered with so long as his work is done well.

Real executive ability cannot be plucked from any bush; it is rare and hard to come by. A special combination of qualities is required. The executive must inspire by energy and example, thereby securing willing cooperation. If that cooperation is not forthcoming, he must know when real firmness is in order. He must act without favour or partiality. He must comprehend and execute large affairs, while not neglecting the smaller. He often must take the initiative in plan making.

The use of such executive abilities implies certain realizations on the part of the executive and those who work with him, otherwise there is apt to be misunderstanding. Because of their natural drive and energy, executives will sometimes fail to distinguish between routine execution of established plans and policies, and the *making of new ones*. In this Area they may tend to make new plans and put them into operation without sufficiently consulting those whose work is to be affected, or those whose experience and wisdom is actually or officially needed.

A good executive is necessarily a good salesman. But he often wants the fast sell and quick results on those very occasions where patient consultation with many people is in order. However, this is far better than timid delay and constant requests to be told by somebody or other what to do. The executive who overdrives can be reasonably restrained by the structural situation, and definitions within which he has to work. But a weak and wobbly executive is of little use at any time.

It is the duty of the good executive, therefore, *to learn discrimination* of when he should act on his own and when limited or wide consultation is proper, and when he should ask for specific definitions and directions. This discrimination is really up to him. His privilege of making these choices is structurally guaranteed by the "Right of Decision." He can always be censured *after* his acts, but seldom before.

In our world services we still have two more important executive problems. One is the lack of money to hire full-time top executives for A.A. World Services, Inc. and for the A.A. Grapevine. In our World Services Office, we can now afford only a part-time general manager<sup>22</sup>. In the Grapevine we must rely on a volunteer.<sup>23</sup> Of course each of these executives has paid staff assistants. But the fact that one of our top executives can only give half his time and the other one considerably less is by no means an ideal situation.

A chief-executive-in-fact should be constantly on the job, and ours cannot be. Someday we may be able to correct this defect. Even then, however, we should not make the mistake of hiring full-time executives who, lacking the necessary experience and calibre, are willing to work cheaply. No more expensive blunder than this could possibly be made. Outstanding ability in a volunteer, or a part-timer, is definitely preferable to that.

The second executive difficulty is inherent in our A.A. situation. Our key people at Headquarters are A.A. members; they have to be. Therefore the executives and their staffs are friends in A.A., members of the same club. This sometimes makes it hard for an executive to give firm guidance and equally hard for his A.A. friends to accept it. Our A.A. executives find that they not only have to run a business; they must also keep their friends. In turn, those working under them have to realize seriously that we really do have a business to conduct as well as a cooperative spiritual enterprise to foster. Therefore a reasonable amount of discipline and direction is a necessity. Those who cannot or will not see this are not well suited for Headquarters work. Although excessive apartness or roughshod authority is to be rejected in an executive, nobody should complain if he is both friendly and firm. These problems are not insoluble; we do solve them right along, mostly by the application of A.A. principles. Problems of this sort occasionally crop up, but General Service Headquarters is not constantly beset with

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<sup>22</sup> Since 1960 G.S.O. has had a full-time general manager.

<sup>23</sup> Today there is a full-time editorial staff of two people and a part-time art director.

them. Because of the exceptional dedication of our people, a degree of harmony and effectiveness prevails that is unusual in the conduct of an outside business.

- *Paid workers, how compensated:* We believe that each paid executive, staff member, or consultant should be recompensed in reasonable relation to the value of his or her similar services or abilities in the commercial world.

This policy is often misunderstood. Many A.A.'s no doubt regard A.A. world services as a sort of necessary charity that has to be paid for. It is forgotten that our particular charity is just as beneficial to us as it is to the newcomer; that many of those services are designed for the general welfare and protection of us all. We are not like rich benefactors who would aid the sick and the poor. We are helping others in order to help ourselves.

Another mistaken idea is that our paid workers should labour cheaply, just as charity workers often do elsewhere. If adopted, this concept would mark our service workers for unusual financial sacrifices, sacrifices that we would ask no other A.A.'s to make. We A.A.'s would be saying to each worker, "We send Headquarters \$3.00 apiece every year. But it would be just great if you would work for A.A. at \$2,000 a year less than you would be worth elsewhere." Seen in this light, the low-pay theory appears as absurd as it really is, especially when we remember that A.A.'s world service overhead is about the smallest per capita of any large society on earth. The difference between fair and poor pay at World Headquarters is a matter only of a few cents a year to each of us. We should also consider the well-known fact that cheap help is apt to feel insecure and be inefficient. It is very costly in the long run. This is neither good spirituality nor good business. Assuming that service money is readily available, we should therefore compensate our workers well.

- *Rotation among paid staff workers.*<sup>24</sup> At A.A.'s World Office, most staff members' assignments are changed yearly. When engaged, each staff member is expected to possess the general ability to do, or learn how to do, any job in the place — excepting for office management where, because of the special skills involved, rotation may sometimes be limited to part of the A.A. staff. But the basis of compensating all staff members is identical. Pay increases are based on time served only. In the business world, such an arrangement would be unworkable. It would practically guarantee indifference and mediocrity, because the usual money and prestige incentives would be lacking. In our entire operating situation, this is the sole major departure from the structure of corporate business. Consequently there should be proved and compelling reasons for such a corporate heresy, and there are.

Our primary reason for the adoption of rotation and equal staff pay was the security and continuity of the office. We once had the conventional system of one highly paid staff member with assistants at much lower pay. Hers had been the principal voice in hiring them. Quite unconsciously, I'm certain, she engaged people who she felt would not be competitive with her. Meanwhile she kept a tight rein on all the important business of the place. A prodigy of wonderful work was done. But suddenly she collapsed, and shortly afterwards one of her assistants did the same. We were left with only one partly trained assistant who knew anything whatever about the total operation.

Luckily a good A.A. friend of mine, a fine organizer, pitched in and helped to put the office in order. We saw that we had to install a paid staff that simply couldn't break down. Next time there might be no one around to give the necessary amount of time for its

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<sup>24</sup> In order to meet the changing conditions since the writing of this section, A.A.W.S., Inc., with the approval of the General Service Board, has implemented a two-year rotation of assignments for most staff members.

reorganization. Besides this breakdown had cost us much confidence out in the field — so much so that we must have lost \$50,000 in three years of group contributions.

Thereafter we installed the principle of rotation in a considerably larger staff. Since then we have experienced sudden departures and collapses of A.A. staff members, each of which would have demoralized the place under the former conventional system. But since the remaining staff members always knew every assignment there was, no trouble at all was experienced. Under such a condition replacements can be carefully chosen and trained at leisure. And the usual tendency to select less able associates is largely overcome.

By thus putting our staff members on a complete parity, the removal of the usual money and prestige incentives did not really damage us at all. We A.A.'s had what the commercial venture often lacks: a dedicated desire to serve which replaced the usual ego drives. At the same time many of the temptations to destructive competition and office "politicking" were also removed. The spirit of Headquarters improved immeasurably and found its way out into the Fellowship.

In the future — at those times when the rotation system does not work perfectly — there will be the natural demand to throw it out in the supposed interest of efficiency. Certainly our successors will be at liberty to try, but past experience surely suggests that they may be jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

One more aspect of rotation: the matter of time. We already know that the more responsible the assignment, the longer the term of service must be, if we are to have effectiveness. For example, a group secretary can be changed every six months and an Intergroup Committeeman every year. But to be of any use whatever, a Delegate has to serve two years, and a Trustee must serve four.

In the World Service Office, we have found it impractical and unfair to set any fixed term of employment. A staff member has to have several years training. Are we then to throw her out, just as she is getting top grade? And if she realized that she could only serve for a fixed period, could we have hired her in the first place? Probably not. These posts are hard to fill because they require just the right ingredients of personality, ability, stability, business and A.A. experience. If we insisted on a fixed term of service, we would often be forced to engage A.A.'s really not qualified. This would be both harmful and unfair.

But we need not fear too many staff members' getting "old in the service." The emotional pace of "A.A. around the clock" is too strenuous for most of them to take for a very long period of time. Already they come and go for this and for other personal reasons. Within reason, most of them can and must rotate from assignment to assignment. But we should attempt no more rotation than this.

Because of certain unusual skills required, rotation among Grapevine staff members is more difficult. If the magazine ever gets a part-time editor who can insist on and help in their training, we may someday bring this about. But in the Grapevine there will never be safety in numbers, as in the World Office. The present Grapevine paid staff of two could serve a circulation of many times today's size.

- *Full "Participation" of paid workers is highly important:* We have already discussed the necessity of giving key paid personnel a voting representation on our Committees and corporate boards.<sup>25</sup> We have seen that they should enjoy a status suitable to their responsibility, just as our volunteers do. But full participation for paid workers cannot be established by voting rights only. Other special factors usually affect the extent of their participation. Let's see what these are, and what can be done about them.

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<sup>25</sup> As a director of the A.A.W.S. Board, the staff member serving as staff coordinator has a vote.

The first is the fact of employment for money — the employer-employee relation. In human affairs, authority and money are deeply linked. Possession or control of money spells control of people. Unwisely used, as it often is, this control can result in a very unhappy kind of division. This ranges the “haves” on one side of the fence and the “have knots” on the other. There can be no reconciliation or harmony until a part of that fence is taken down. Only then can proper authority join hands with a responsible willingness to get on with the job.

In our A.A. structure of service we therefore must do more than give our paid workers a place at the A.A. council table. We ought to treat them in all respects as we would volunteers, people who are our friends and co-workers. So long as they work well, the fact that they are dependent upon the money they receive should never, consciously or unconsciously, be used as a lever against them. They must be made to feel that they are on the team. If, however, they cannot or will not do their jobs, that is something else again. We can and should let them go.

Women workers present still another problem. Our Headquarters is pretty much a man's world. Some men are apt to feel, unconsciously, that they are women's superiors, thus producing a reflex reaction in the gals. Then, too, some of us — of both sexes — have been emotionally damaged in the Area of man-woman relations. Our drinking has made us wrongly dependent on our marriage partners. We have turned them into our “moms” and “pops,” and then we have deeply resented that situation. Perhaps maladjustment has taken still other turns which leave us with a hangover of hostility that we are apt to project into any man/woman relatedness that we undertake.

It is possible for these forces to defeat the good working partnerships we would like to have. But if we are fully aware of these tendencies, they can be the more easily overcome, and forgiven. We can be aware also that any sound working relation between adult men and women must be in the character of a partnership, a non-competitive one in which each partner complements the other. It is not a question of superiority or inferiority at all. Men, for example, because they are men, are apt to be better at business. But suppose we replaced our six women staff members with six men? In these positions, could the men possibly relate themselves so uniquely and so effectively to our Fellowship as the women? Of course not. The women can handle this assignment far better, just because they *are* women.<sup>26</sup>

Such are the realizations which we can all use every day of our working lives. Add to these the further thought that no organization structure can fully guarantee our Headquarters against the depredations of clashing personalities, that only the sustained willingness to practice spiritual principles in all our affairs can accomplish this, and we shall never need to have any fear for our future harmony.

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<sup>26</sup> These restrictions and gender distinctions ceased to apply in the late 70s when the first male staff member was employed, and later in the mid-80s, when the first female senior-level manager was employed. Today, approximately half of the A.A. staff are men, and half of the management team are women, reflecting a G.S.O. hiring policy based on ability, and unrelated to gender and in compliance with all applicable Equal Employment Opportunity and Fair Employment Practice laws..



## CONCEPT XII

**General Warranties of the Conference:** in all its proceedings, the General Service Conference shall observe the spirit of the A.A. Tradition, taking great care that the Conference never becomes the seat of perilous wealth or power; that sufficient operating funds, plus an ample reserve, be its prudent financial principle; that none of the Conference Members shall ever be placed in a position of unqualified authority over any of the others: that all important decisions be reached by discussion vote, and, whenever possible, by substantial unanimity; that no Conference action ever be personally punitive or an incitement to public controversy; that though the Conference may act for the service of Alcoholics Anonymous, it shall never perform any acts of government; and that, like the Society of Alcoholics Anonymous which it serves, the Conference itself will always remain democratic in thought and action.

The Concept here considered consists of Article 12 of the Conference Charter. There are good reasons for placing it in this context.

Taken as a whole, our Conference Charter is the substance of an informal agreement which was made between the A.A. groups and their Trustees in 1955. It is the agreed basis upon which the General Service Conference operates. In part, the Charter is an elastic document; its first eleven Articles can be readily amended by the Conference itself at any time.

But Article 12 of the Charter stands in a class by itself. An amendment or a cancellation of any of its vital Warranties would require the written consent of three-quarters of all the directory-listed A.A. groups who would actually vote on any such proposals, and the considerable time of six months is allowed for careful deliberation. Although changes in the Warranties of Article 12 thus have been made difficult, they have not been made impossible.

It is clear that all of these Warranties have a high and permanent importance to A.A.'s general welfare. This is why we believe we should permit change in them only upon positive evidence of their defectiveness and then only by common consent of the A.A. groups themselves. We have ranked them therefore with A.A.'s Twelve Traditions, feeling that they are quite as important to A.A.'s world services as the Traditions are to A.A. as a whole.

The Warranties of Article 12 are a series of solemn undertakings which guarantee that the Conference itself will conform to A.A.'s Twelve Traditions; that the Conference can never become the seat of great wealth or government; that its fiscal policy shall ever be prudent; that it will never create any absolute authority; that the principle of substantial unanimity will be observed; that it will never take any punitive action; that it never will incite public controversy; that it can serve A.A. only; and that it shall always remain democratic in spirit. These Warranties indicate the qualities of prudence and spirituality which our General Service Conference should always possess. Barring any unforeseen defects, these are the permanent bonds that hold the Conference fast to the movement it serves.

There are significant aspects of these Warranties which should be considered. Notice, for example, that all of them are counsels of *prudence* — prudence in personal relatedness, prudence in money matters, and prudence in our relations with the world about us. For us,

prudence is a workable middle ground, a channel of clear sailing between the obstacles of fear on the one side and of recklessness on the other. Prudence in practice creates a definite climate, the only climate in which harmony, effectiveness, and consistent spiritual progress can be achieved. The Warranties of Article 12 express the wisdom of taking forethought for the future based on the lessons of the past. They are the sum of our protection against needless errors and against our very natural human temptations to wealth, prestige, power, and the like.

Article 12 opens with this general statement: “In all its proceedings the General Service Conference shall observe the spirit of the A.A. Tradition...” Of all bodies and groups in Alcoholics Anonymous, the Conference should above all feel bound by the A.A. Tradition. Indeed the Conference is named “the guardian of the Traditions of Alcoholics Anonymous.” The Traditions themselves outline the general basis on which we may best conduct our services. The Traditions express the principles and attitudes of prudence that make for harmony. Therefore A.A.’s Twelve Traditions set the pattern of unity and of function which our General Service Conference is expected to exemplify at the highest possible degree.

The Warranties of Article 12 are as follows:

*Warranty One:* “The Conference shall never become the seat of perilous wealth or power.” What is meant by “perilous wealth or power”? Does it mean that the Conference should have virtually no money and no authority? Obviously not. Such a condition would be dangerous and absurd. Nothing but an ineffective anarchy could result from it. We must use *some* money, and there must be *some* authority to serve. But how much? How and where should we draw these lines?

The principal protection against the accumulation of too much money and too much authority in Conference hands is to be found in the A.A. Tradition itself. So long as our General Service Board refuses to take outside contributions and holds each individual’s gift to A.A.’s world services at a modest figure, we may be sure that we shall not become wealthy in any perilous sense. No great excess of group contributions over legitimate operating expenses is ever likely to be seen. Fortunately the A.A. Groups have a healthy reluctance about the creation of unneeded services which might lead to an expensive bureaucracy in our midst. Indeed, it seems that the chief difficulty will continue to be that of effectively informing the A.A. groups as to what the financial needs of their world services actually are. Since it is certain therefore that we shall never become too wealthy through group contributions, we need only to avoid the temptation of taking money from the outside world.

In the matter of giving Delegates, Trustees, and staff enough authority, there can be little risk, either. Long experience, now codified in these Twelve Concepts, suggests that we are unlikely to encounter problems of too much service authority. On the contrary, it appears that our difficulty will be how to maintain enough of it. We must recall that we are protected from the calamities of too much authority by rotation, by voting participation, and by careful chartering. Nevertheless, we do hear warnings about the future rise of a dictator in the Conference or at the Headquarters. To my mind this is an unnecessary worry. Our setup being what it is, such an aspirant couldn’t last a year. And in the brief time he did last, what would he use for money? Our Delegates, directly representing the groups, control the ultimate supply of our service funds. Therefore they constitute a direct check upon the rise of too much personal authority. Taken all together, these factors seem to be reliable safeguards against too much money and too much authority.

We have seen why the Conference can never have any dangerous degree of human power, but we must not overlook the fact that there is another sort of authority and power which it cannot be *without*: the spiritual power which flows from the activities and attitudes of truly humble, unselfish, and dedicated A.A. servants. This is the real power that causes our Conference to function. It has been well said of our servants, "They do not drive us by mandate; they lead us by example." While we have made abundantly sure that they will never drive us, I am confident that they will afford us an ever-greater inspiration as they continue to lead by example.

*Warranty Two*: "Sufficient operating funds, plus an ample Reserve, should be its prudent financial principle."

In this connection we should pause to review our attitudes concerning money and its relation to service effort.

Our attitude toward the giving of time when compared with our attitude toward giving money presents an interesting contrast. Of course we give a lot of our time to A.A. activities for our own protection and growth. But we also engage ourselves in a truly sacrificial giving for the sake of our groups, our Areas and for A.A. as a whole.

Above all, we devote ourselves to the newcomer, and this is our principal Twelfth Step work. In this activity we often take large amounts of time from business hours. Considered in terms of money, these collective sacrifices add up to a huge sum. But we do not think that this is anything unusual. We remember that people once gave their time to us as we struggled for sobriety. We know, too, that nearly the whole combined income of A.A. members, now more than a billion dollars a year, has been a direct result of A.A.'s activity. Had nobody recovered, there would have been no income for any of us.

But when it comes to the actual spending of cash, particularly for A.A. service over-head, many of us are apt to turn a bit reluctant. We think of the loss of all that earning power in our drinking years, of those sums we might have laid by for emergencies or for education for the kids. We find, too, that when we drop money in the meeting hat there is no such bang as when we talk for hours to a newcomer. There is not much romance in paying the landlord. Sometimes we hold off when we are asked to meet Area or Intergroup service expenses. As to world services, we may remark, "Well, those activities are a long way off, and our group does not really need them. Maybe nobody needs them." These are very natural and understandable reactions, easy to justify. We can say, "Let's not spoil A.A. with money and service organization. Let's separate the material from the spiritual. That will really keep things simple."

But in recent years these attitudes are everywhere on the decline; they quickly disappear when the real need for a given A.A. service becomes clear. To make such a need clear is simply a matter of right information and education. We see this in the continuous job now being done with good effect for our world service by Delegates, Committee Members, and General Service Representatives. They are finding that money-begging by pressure exhortation is unwanted and unneeded in A.A. They simply portray what the giver's service dollar really brings in terms of steering alcoholics to A.A., and in terms of our over-all unity and effectiveness. This much done, the hoped-for contributions are forthcoming. The donors can seldom see what the exact result has been. They well know, however, that countless thousands of other alcoholics and their families are certain to be helped.

When we look at such truly anonymous contributions in this fashion, and as we gain a better understanding of their continuous urgency, I am sure that the voluntary contributions of our A.A. groups, supplemented by many modest gifts from individual A.A.'s, will pay our world service bills over future years, in good times at any rate.

We can take comfort, too, from the fact that we do not have to maintain an expensive corps of paid workers at World Headquarters. In relation to the ever-growing size of A.A. the number of workers has declined. In the beginning our World Service Office engaged one paid worker to each thousand of A.A. members. Ten years later we employed one paid worker to each three thousand A.A.'s. Today we need only one paid helper to every seven thousand recovered alcoholics.<sup>27</sup> The present cost of our world services (\$200,000 annually as of 1960) is today seen as a small sum in relationship to the present reach of our Fellowship. Perhaps no other society of our size and activity has such a low general over-head.

These reassurances of course cannot be taken as a basis for the abandonment of the policy of financial prudence.

The fact and the symbol of A.A.'s fiscal common sense can be seen in the Reserve Fund of our General Service Board. As of now this amounts to little more than \$200,000 — about one year's operating expense of our World Office.<sup>28</sup> This is what we have saved over the last twenty years, largely from the income of our books. This is the fund which has repeatedly prevented the severe crippling, and sometimes the near collapse, of our world services.

In about half of the last twenty years, A.A. group contributions have failed to meet our world needs. But the Reserve Fund, constantly renewed by book sales, has been able to meet these deficits — and save money besides. What this has meant in the lives of uncounted alcoholics who might never have reached us had our services been weak or nonexistent, no one can guess. Financial prudence has paid off in lives saved.

These facts about our Reserve Fund need to be better understood. For sheer lack of understanding, it is still often remarked: (1) that the Reserve Fund is no longer needed, (2) that if the Reserve Fund continues to grow, perilous wealth will result, (3) that the presence of such a Reserve Fund discourages group contributions, (4) that because we do not abolish the Reserve Fund, we lack faith, (5) that our A.A. books ought to be published at cost so these volumes could be cheapened for hard-up buyers, (6) that profit-making on our basic literature is counter to a sound spirituality. While these views are by no means general, they are typical. Perhaps, then, there is still a need to analyze them and answer the questions they raise.

Let us therefore try to test them. Do these views represent genuine prudence? Do we lack faith when we prudently insist on solvency?

By means of cheap A.A. books, should we engage, as a fellowship, in this sort of financial charity? Should this sort of giving not be the responsibility of individuals? Is the Headquarters' income from A.A. books really a profit after all?

As this is written, 1960, our Headquarters operation is just about breaking even. Group contributions are exceeding our service needs by about 5%. The A.A. Grapevine continues in the red. Compared with earlier days, this is wonderful. Nevertheless this is our state in the period of the greatest prosperity that America has ever known. If this is our condition in good times, what would happen in bad times? Suppose that the Headquarters income

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<sup>27</sup> 2004 — about one to seventeen thousand, U.S. and Canada

<sup>28</sup> As of 12/31/03, the \$9,730,900 Reserve Fund would have covered about 9.7 months' operating expense.

were decreased 25% by a depression, or that expenses were increased 25% by a steep inflation. What would this mean in hard cash?

The World Service Office would show a deficit of \$50,000 a year and the Grapevine would put a \$20,000 annual deficit on top of this. We would be faced with a gaping total deficit of \$70,000 every twelve months. If in such an emergency we had no reserve and no book income, we would soon have to discharge one-third of our thirty paid workers and A.A. staff members. Much mail would go unanswered, pleas for information and help ignored. The Grapevine would have to be shut down or reduced to a second-rate bulletin. The number of Delegates attending our yearly General Service Conference would have to be drastically reduced. Practically and spiritually, these would be the penalties were we to dissipate our Reserve Fund and its book income.

Happily, however, we do not have to face any such slash as this. Our present reserve and its book income could see us through several years of hard times without the slightest diminution in the strength and quality of our world effort.

It is the fashion nowadays to believe that America can never see another serious business upset. We can certainly hope and pray that it will not. But is it wise for us of A.A. to make a huge bet — by dissipating our own assets — that this could never happen? Would it not be far better, instead, for us to increase our savings in this period when the world about us in all probability has already borrowed more money than can ever be repaid?

Now let us examine the claim that the presence of our Reserve Fund discourages group contributions. It is said that the impression is created that A.A. Headquarters is already well off and that hence there is no need for more money. This is not at all the general attitude, however, and its effect on contributions is probably small.

Next comes the question of whether A.A. as a whole should go in for what amounts to a money charity to individual newcomers and their sponsors — via the selling of our books at cost or less. Up to now we A.A.'s have strongly believed that money charity to the individual should not be a function of the A.A. groups or of A.A. as a whole. To illustrate: when a sponsor takes a new member in hand, he does not in the least expect that his group is going to pay the expenses he incurs while doing a Twelfth Step job. The sponsor may give his prospect a suit of clothes, may get him a job, or present him with an A.A. book. This sort of thing frequently happens, and it is fine that it does. But such charities are the responsibility of the sponsor and not of the A.A. group itself. If a sponsor cannot give or lend an A.A. book, one can be found in the library. Many groups sell books on the instalment plan. There is no scarcity of A.A. books; more than a half million are now in circulation. Hence there seems no really good reason why A.A. services should supply everybody with cheap books, including the large majority who can easily pay the going price. It appears to be altogether clear that our world services need those book dollars far more than the buyers do.

Some of us have another concern, and this is related to so-called book "profits." The fact that A.A. Headquarters and most of the groups sell books for more than they cost is thought to be spiritually bad. But is this sort of non-commercial book income really a profit after all? In my view, it is not. This net income to the groups and to A.A.'s General Services is actually the sum of a great many contributions which the book buyers make to the general welfare of Alcoholics Anonymous. The certain and continuous solvency of our world services rests squarely upon these contributions. Looked at in this way, our Reserve

Fund is seen to be actually the aggregate of many small financial sacrifices made by the book buyers. This fund is not the property of private investors; it is wholly owned by A.A. itself.

While on the subject of books, perhaps a word should be said concerning my royalties from them. This royalty income from the book buyers has enabled me to do all the rest of my A.A. work on a full-time volunteer basis. These royalties have also given me the assurance that, like other A.A.'s, I have fully earned my own separate livelihood. This independent income also has enabled me to think and act independently of money influences of any kind — a situation which has at times been very advantageous to A.A. as well as to me personally. Therefore I hope and believe that my royalty status will continue to be considered a fair and wise arrangement.

*Warranty Three:* “None of the Conference members shall ever be placed in a position of unqualified authority over any of the others.”

We have learned that this principle is of incalculable value to the harmonious conduct of our Conference affairs. Its application in our structure has already been extensively discussed under the Concept entitled “The Right of Participation,” which emphasizes that our world servants, both as individuals and as groups, shall be entitled to voting rights in reasonable proportion to their several responsibilities.

Because this right of participation is so important we have made it the subject of this Warranty, thus providing insurance that Conference action alone can never overturn or amend this right. For any such purpose widespread group consent would be needed, which would probably prove difficult though not necessarily impossible for the Conference to obtain. We believe that our whole service experience fully justifies the taking of this strong stand against the creation of unqualified authority at any point in our Conference structure.

It is to be noted, too, that this Warranty against absolute authority is far more general and sweeping in its nature than a guarantee of voting participation. It really means that we of A.A. will not tolerate absolute human authority in any form. The voting rights urged under our concept of “Participation” are simply the practical means of checking any future tendency to an unqualified authority of any sort. This healthy state of affairs is of course further reinforced by our concepts of “Appeal and Petition.”

Many A.A.'s have already begun to call Article 12 of the Conference Charter “The A.A. Service Bill of Rights.” This is because they see in these Warranties, and especially in this one, an expression of deep and loving respect for the spiritual liberties of their fellows. May God grant that we shall never be so unwise as to settle for anything less.

*Warranty Four:* “That all important decisions be reached by discussion, vote, and, whenever possible, by substantial unanimity.”

Here on the one hand we erect a safeguard against any hasty or overbearing authority of a simple majority; and on the other hand we take notice of the rights and the frequent wisdom of minorities, however small. This principle further guarantees that all matters of importance, time permitting, will be extensively debated, and that such debates will continue until a really heavy majority can support every critical decision that we are called upon to make in the Conference.

When we take decisions in this fashion, the Conference voice speaks with an authority and a confidence that a simple majority could never give it. If any remain in opposition, they are far better satisfied because their case has had a full and fair hearing.

And when a decision taken in substantial unanimity does happen to go wrong, there can be no heated recriminations. Everybody will be able to say, "Well, we had a careful debate, we took the decision, and it turned out to be a bad one. Better luck next time!"

Like many very high ideals, the principle of substantial unanimity does, however, have certain practical limitations. Occasionally a Conference decision will be of such extreme urgency that something has to be done at once. In such a case we cannot allow a minority, however well-intended, to block a vitally needed action which is evidently in the best interests of A.A. Here we shall need to trust the majority, sometimes a bare majority, to decide whether Conference debate is to be terminated and a final action taken. In certain other cases, the majority will also have to exercise this undoubted right. Suppose, for example, that a small minority obstinately tries to use the principle of substantial unanimity to block a clearly needed action. In such an event it would be the plain duty of the majority to over-ride such a misuse of the principle of substantial unanimity.

Nevertheless our experience shows that majorities will seldom need to take such radical stands as these. Being generally animated by the spirit of "substantial unanimity," we have found that our Conference can nearly always be guided by this valued principle.

In passing it should be noted that the Conference will sometimes have to decide, with respect to a particular question, what the requirements of substantial unanimity are going to be — whether a two-thirds, three-quarters, or even a greater majority, will be required to settle a particular question. Such an advance agreement can, of course, be had on a simple majority vote.

Concluding the discussion on this Warranty, it can be said that without question both the practical and spiritual results of the practice of substantial unanimity already have been proved to be very great indeed.

*Warranty Five:* "That no Conference action ever be personally punitive or an incitement to public controversy."

Practically all societies and governments feel it necessary to inflict personal punishments upon individual members for violations of their beliefs, principles, or laws. Because of its special situation, Alcoholics Anonymous finds this practice unnecessary. When we of A.A. fail to follow sound spiritual principles, alcohol cuts us down. Therefore no humanly administered system of penalties is needed. This unique condition is an enormous advantage to us all, one on which we can fully rely and one which we should never abandon by a resort to the methods of personal attack and punishment. Of all societies ours can least afford to risk the resentments and conflicts which would result were we ever to yield to the temptation to punish in anger.

For much the same reason we cannot and should not enter into public controversy, even in self-defence. Our experience has shown that, providentially it would seem, A.A. has been made exempt from the need to quarrel with anyone, no matter what the provocation. Nothing could be more damaging to our unity and to the worldwide good will which A.A. enjoys, than public contention, no matter how promising the immediate dividends might appear.

Therefore it is evident that the harmony, security, and future effectiveness of A.A. will depend largely upon our maintenance of a thoroughly non-aggressive and pacific attitude in all our public relations. This is an exacting assignment, because in our drinking days we

were prone to anger, hostility, rebellion, and aggression. And even though we are now sober, the old patterns of behaviour are to a degree still with us, always threatening to explode on any good excuse. But we *know* this, and therefore I feel confident that in the conduct of our public affairs we shall always find the grace to exert an effective restraint.

We enjoy certain inherent advantages which should make our task of self-restraint relatively easy. There is no really good reason for anyone to object if a great many drunks get sober. Nearly everyone can agree that this is a good thing. If, in the process, we are forced to develop a certain amount of honesty, humility, and tolerance, who is going to kick about that? If we recognize that religion is the province of the clergy and the practice of medicine is for doctors, we can helpfully cooperate with both. Certainly there is little basis for controversy in these Areas. It is a fact that A.A. has not the slightest reform or political complexion. We try to pay our own expenses, and we strictly mind our single purpose.

These are some of the reasons why A.A. can easily be at peace with the whole world. These are the natural advantages which we must never throw away by foolishly entering the arena of public controversy or punitive action against anybody.

Because our General Service Conference represents us all, this body is especially charged with the duty of setting the highest possible standard with respect to these attitudes of no punishments and no public controversy. The Conference will have to do more than just represent these principles; it will frequently have to apply them to specific situations. And, at times, the Conference will need to take certain protective actions, especially in the Area of Tradition violations. This action, however, never need be punitively or aggressively controversial at the public level.

Let us now consider some typical situations that may often require Conference consideration and sometimes definite action:

Let us suppose that A.A. does fall under sharp public attack or heavy ridicule; and let us take the particular case where such pronouncements happen to have little or no justification in fact.

Almost without exception it can be confidently estimated that our best defence in these situations would be no defence whatever — namely, complete silence at the public level. Unreasonable people are stimulated all the more by opposition. If in good humour we leave them strictly alone, they are apt to subside the more quickly. If their attacks persist, and it is plain that they are misinformed, it may be wise to communicate with them in a temperate and informative way; also in such a manner that they cannot use our communication as a springboard for fresh assault. Such communications need seldom be made by the Conference officially. Very often we can use the good offices of friends. Such messages from us should never question the motives of the attackers; they should be purely informative. These communications should also be private. If made public, they will often be seized upon as a fresh excuse for controversy.

If, however, a given criticism of A.A. is partly or wholly justified, it may be well to acknowledge this privately to the critics, together with our thanks — still keeping away, however, from the public level.

But under no conditions should we exhibit anger or any punitive or aggressive intent. Surely this should be our inflexible policy. Within such a framework the Conference and the Headquarters will always need to make a thoughtful estimate of what or what not should be done in these cases.



We may be confronted by public violations of the A.A. Traditions. Individuals, out-side organizations, and even our own members sometimes may try to use the A.A. name for their own private purposes. As A.A. grows in size and public recognition, the temptation to misuse our name may increase. This is why we have assigned to our Conference a protective task in respect to such conditions. The Conference, as we know, is the “guardian” of the A.A. Traditions. There has always been some confusion about this term “guardianship,” and perhaps we should try to clear it up.

To the minds of some A.A.’s, “guardianship” of the A.A. Traditions implies the right and the duty on the part of the Conference to publicly punish or sue every wilful violator. But we could not adopt a worse policy; indeed such aggressive public acts would place the Conference in the position of having violated one A.A. Tradition in order to defend another. Therefore aggressive or punitive action, even in this Area, must be omitted.

Privately, however, we can inform Tradition-violators that they are out of order. When they persist, we can follow up by using such other resources of persuasion as we may have, and these are often considerable. Manifested in this fashion, a persistent firmness will often bring the desired result.

In the long run, though, we shall have to rely mainly upon the pressures of A.A. opinion and public opinion. And to this end we shall need to maintain a continuous education of public communications channels of all kinds concerning the nature and purpose of our Traditions.

Whenever and however we can, we shall need to inform the general public also; especially upon misuses of the name Alcoholics Anonymous. This combination of counter forces can be very discouraging to violators or would-be violators. Under these conditions they soon find their deviations to be unprofitable and unwise. Our experience has shown that continuous and general education respecting our Traditions will be a reliable preventive and protection in the years to come.

Feeling the weight of all these forces, certain members who run counter to A.A.’s Traditions sometimes say that they are being censored or punished and that they are therefore being governed. It would appear, however, that A.A.’s right to object calmly and privately to specific violations is at least equal to the rights of the violators to violate. This cannot accurately be called a governmental action. Some deviators have suffered rather severe personal criticism from individual A.A. members, and this is to be deplored. However this is no reason for us to stop reminding all concerned of the undesirability of breaking A.A.’s Traditions before the entire public. It can be said in all fairness that the difficulties of those who contravene the Traditions are chiefly troubles of their own making.

Another kind of problem that merits consideration is the occasional severe internal disagreement among us that comes to unwelcome public attention. For example, we once hit the headlines with a pretty hard-bitten lawsuit wherein two factions of A.A.’s were competing for the possession of the A.A. name for Intergroup use, the name having been incorporated by one of them. In another instance in an overseas Area there was some rather bad publicity when a considerable section of the groups there became convinced they ought to accept money subsidies from their country’s government to promote A.A. work, the A.A. Tradition notwithstanding. This internal difficulty should not have surfaced before the public because there was certainly nothing about it that mutual understanding and good temper could not have readily handled.

Fortunately this sort of episode has been infrequent and relatively harmless. But such difficulties do pose certain questions for the future. What should our General Service Conference do about this sort of thing?

Always remembering group autonomy and the fact that A.A.'s World Headquarters is not a police operation, the most that can be done in most cases is to make an offer of mediation. What the Tradition in this respect means, and what our experience with it has been, can always be offered as a matter of information. We can always urge the avoidance of any breakthrough of such disagreements at the public level. All parties can remember that unfavourable criticism or ridicule which might ensue from such conflicts can so reflect upon A.A. as to keep new prospects from joining up.

Then, too, a great many of these difficulties with the Tradition are of strictly local concern, there being no serious national or international implication. Many of them represent honest differences of opinion as to how the Tradition should be interpreted: whether a lenient or strict observance would be the better thing. Especially when operating below the public level, our experience with the Tradition reveals grey Areas, where neither white or black interpretations seem possible. Here the violations are often so debatable and inconsequential they are hardly worth bothering about. Here we usually refrain from offering suggestions, unless they are insisted upon. We feel that these problems must be solved chiefly by the local people concerned.

There is, too, a grave problem that we have never yet had to face. This would be in the nature of a deep rift running clear across A.A. — a cleavage of opinion so serious that it might involve a withdrawal of some of our membership into a new society of their own, or in their making an alliance with an outside agency in contravention of the A.A. Tradition. This would be the old story of split and schism of which history is so full. It might be powered by religious, political, national, or racial forces. It might represent an honest effort to change A.A. for the better. But it would certainly pose the Conference a question of what to do, or not to do.

Such a development is hard to imagine. We A.A.'s usually assume that we have too much at stake and too much in common to succumb to this very ordinary ailment of the world about us. Yet this comforting assurance is no reason for refusing to give this contingency some calm forethought. If it ever came, such a development might be a terrific surprise and shock. Suddenly aroused passions could flare, making any truly constructive solution immensely difficult, perhaps impossible.

Because society everywhere is in such a state of fission today, many of us have given this subject a great deal of consideration. Our considered opinion is this: that the best possible Conference attitude in such a circumstance would be that of almost complete non-resistance — certainly no anger and certainly no attack. We have no doctrine that has to be maintained. We have no membership that has to be enlarged. We have no authority that has to be supported. We have no prestige, power, or pride that has to be satisfied. And we have no property or money that is really worth quarrelling about. These are advantages of which we should make the best possible use in the event of a threatened major division; they should make a calm and considered attitude of non-resistance entirely possible and highly practical.

Indeed we have always practiced this principle on a lesser scale. When a drunk shows up among us and says that he doesn't like the A.A. principles, people, or service management; when he declares that he can do better elsewhere — we are not worried. We simply say, "Maybe your case *is* different. Why don't you try something else?"

If an A.A. member says he doesn't like his own group, we are not disturbed. We simply say "Why don't you try another one? Or start one of your own." When our actors and cops and priests want their own private groups, we say "Fine! Why don't you try that idea out?" When an A.A. group, as such, insists on running a clubhouse, we say "Well, that

sometimes works out badly, but maybe you will succeed after all.” If individual A.A.’s wish to gather together for retreats, Communion breakfasts, or indeed any undertaking at all, we still say “Fine. Only we hope you won’t designate your efforts as an A.A. group or enterprise.” These examples illustrate how far we have already gone to encourage freedom of Assembly, action, and even schism. To all those who wish to secede from A.A. we extend a cheerful invitation to do just that. If they can do better by other means, we are glad. If after a trial they cannot do better, we know they face a choice: they can go mad or die or they can return to Alcoholics Anonymous. The decision is wholly theirs. (As a matter of fact, most of them do come back.)

In the light of all this experience, it becomes evident that in the event of a really extensive split we would not have to waste time persuading the dissenters to stay with us. In good confidence and cheer, we could actually invite them to secede and we would wish them well if they did so. Should they do better under their new auspices and changed conditions, we would ask ourselves if we could not learn from their fresh experience. But if it turned out they did worse under other circumstances and that there was a steady increase in their discontent and their death rate, the chances are very strong that most of them would eventually return to A.A.

Without anger or coercion we would need only to watch and to wait upon God’s will.

Unless we make a problem where there really is none at all, there need be no difficulty. We could still go about our business in good cheer. The supply of drunks in our time will be inexhaustible, and we can continue to be glad that we have evolved at least one formula by which many will come to sobriety and a new life.

We have a saying that “A.A. is prepared to give away all the knowledge and all the experience it has — all excepting the A.A. name itself.” We mean by this that our principles can be used in any application whatever. We do not wish to make them a monopoly of our own. We simply request that the public use of the A.A. name be avoided by those other agencies who wish to avail themselves of A.A. techniques and ideas. In case the A.A. name should be misapplied in such a connection it would of course be the duty of our General Service Conference to press for the discontinuance of such a practice — always short, however, of public quarrelling about the matter.

The protection of the A.A. name is of such importance to us that we once thought of incorporating it everywhere throughout the world, thereby availing ourselves of legal means to stop any misuse. We even thought of asking Congress to grant us the unusual favour of a Congressional incorporation. We felt that the existence of these legal remedies might prove to be a great deterrent.

But after several years of deliberation, our General Service Conference decided against such a course. The dramatic story of this debate and its conclusion may be found in our history book “Alcoholics Anonymous Comes of Age.” Those early Conferences believed that the power to sue would be a dangerous thing for us to possess. It was recognized that a public lawsuit is a public controversy, something in which our Tradition says we may not engage. To make our legal position secure, it would have been necessary to incorporate our whole Fellowship, and no one wished to see our spiritual way of life incorporated. It seemed certain that we could confidently trust A.A. opinion, public opinion, and God Himself to take care of Alcoholics Anonymous in this respect.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> However, the name Alcoholics Anonymous and the abbreviation A.A. were all legally registered in 1972.

*Warranty Six:* “That though the Conference may act for the service of Alcoholics Anonymous, it shall never perform any acts of government; and that, like the Society of Alcoholics Anonymous which it serves, the Conference itself will always remain democratic in action and in spirit.”<sup>30</sup>

In preceding Concepts, 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.

It is probable that we A.A.’s possess more and greater freedom than any fellowship in the world today. As we have already seen, we claim this as no virtue. We know that we personally have to choose conformity to A.A.’s Twelve Steps and Twelve Traditions or else face dissolution and death, both as individuals and as groups.

Because we set such a high value on our great liberties, and cannot conceive a time when they will need to be limited, we here specially enjoin our General Service Conference to abstain completely from any and all acts of authoritative government which could in any wise curtail A.A.’s freedom under God. The maintenance of these freedoms in our Conference is a great and practical guarantee that the Conference itself will always remain democratic in action and in spirit.

Therefore we expect that our Conferences will always try to act in the spirit of mutual respect and love — one member for another. In turn, this sign signifies that mutual trust should prevail; that no action ought to be taken in anger, haste, or recklessness; that care will be observed to respect and protect all minorities; that no action should ever be personally punitive; that whenever possible, important actions will be taken in substantial unanimity; and that our Conference will ever be prudently on guard against tyrannies, great or small, whether these be found in the majority or in the minority.

The sum of these several attitudes and practices is, in our view, the very essence of democracy — in action and spirit.

Freedom under God to grow in His likeness and image will ever be the quest of the Alcoholics Anonymous. May our General Service Conference be always seen as a chief symbol of this cherished liberty.

To a man, we of A.A. believe that our freedom to serve is truly the freedom by which we live — the freedom in which we have our being.

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<sup>30</sup> Bill here, apparently inadvertently, used the phrase “in action and spirit,” instead of “in thought and action,” that appears elsewhere in both the Conference Charter and the statement of Concept XII.



## ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS SOUTH AFRICA

### South African National Convention Guidelines

#### INTRODUCTION

The annual National Convention of Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa takes place over Easter weekend each year. It is held under the auspices of the General Service Office of Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa.

Although the purpose of the Convention is to provide fellowship to AA members it has over time become the primary source of funds for GSO and as such is the main Fund raising event on the AA calendar in South Africa.

The Conventions normally follow a similar program but it is not style or form that matters so much as the spirit and feeling behind it. As one member puts it, the best A.A. convention is “just a darned good A.A. meeting blown up big.” Just watch enthusiastic members at any A.A. convention and you’ll get what he means. The atmosphere alone is worth the trip. Here you’ll find fellowship, laughter, warmth, and understanding—”

#### Convention Host Area

Over the years the Convention has been rotated between the six main Regions of South Africa i.e. Kwa-Zulu Natal, Johannesburg –West Rand, Western Cape, Northern Provinces, Eastern Cape and Johannesburg East Rand/Mpumalanga.

This is just the way things have worked out and is by no means guaranteed that the Convention is always rotated in this order.

The Regional Trustee for the region wishing to host Convention will apply to Conference for permission to host the Convention in a certain year.

The Region will decide which of its’ areas will host the convention.

*The Regional Trustee of the hosting area is responsible for ensuring that these guidelines are adhered to.*

#### Organising Committee

The host area is responsible for the election of the Chairperson who then selects the Convention committee which is usually organised along functional lines, with each chairperson responsible for a phase of the planning. Here’s how a typical committee might be arranged:

*Chairperson* (assisted by one or two co-chairpersons) oversees the entire convention; coordinates the work of subcommittee chairpersons; keeps informed on the progress of all the arrangements; calls committee meetings when needed.

*Secretary* keeps all written records, including minutes of the committee meetings; also sends out notices of committee meetings and other mailings to committee members.

*Treasurer* is, of course, responsible for all money, including revenues from registration; pays all bills; usually advises the chairperson on cash supply and income flow as well as rate of expenditures. The Treasurer is also responsible for:

- Opening a bank account in the name of the organising committee with all transactions authorised by at least two signatories.

- Investing excess funds raised prior to Convention in a interest bearing bank account in the name of the committee.
- Drawing up a budget for fund raising & Convention expenses which should be submitted to the Conference preceding Convention for approval. *See appendix A for an example of a Convention budget.*
- Banking of all funds raised during & prior to Convention.
- Payment of all expenditure.
- Keeping books of account for all income & expenditure and the winding up of Convention Funds within three months of Convention.
- After paying AI-Anon their pre-arranged share of funds (please see separate section on AI-Anon) the 65% of the surplus should be paid to GSO and 35% TO the local area office.
- The final accounts should be submitted to GSO within three months of Convention
- Experience indicates it is best if the treasurer is a person with four or more years' sobriety and some solid business experience

### *Fund raising*

Registration is the main source of funds after the initial fund raising activities. A.A. conventions don't seem to be right without identification badges. See that they're in bold, colourful letters, so they can be read at a glance. Try not to subject guests to more than a few minutes' wait in registering for the convention and picking up their badges. Organise the registration so the process will flow smoothly and quickly.

Pre-registration should be encouraged, especially for local members, this will speed up the registration process as well as eliminate holding large amounts of cash over the holiday weekend. Pre-registration is normally at a discounted price.

*The suggested registration & pre-registration fee must be submitted to Conference for approval .This should form part of the treasurer's budget report.*

### *Programme*

This person usually sends invitations to speakers and panel members who chair various meetings. **Speakers should know when they're expected to speak, as well as on what topic and length of time, and whether their presence is also required elsewhere in the convention.** (Some speakers may be unable to attend the entire convention.) No other commitments besides speaking should be made for speakers without their knowledge and consent. Most speakers will also appreciate knowing something about the conditions under which they'll speak; let them know whether there'll be a podium, public address system, etc. If the speaker will be taped, be sure that the speaker is aware in advance.

### *Décor*

This committee is responsible for the décor and signage at Convention.

### *Recordings*

Shared experience makes it clear that recording of an A.A. convention cannot be left to chance. It is a difficult and time consuming job, including preliminary work with the speakers and decisions about who will record the convention, the conduct of the recorder during the convention, and his/her staff and follow-up after the convention.

Following are some suggestions:

- 1 The recording chairperson may represent the convention in reaching agreements with the person who will be recording that particular convention, and in developing a written agreement.
- 2 The recording chairperson may develop a release form on which speakers agree to being taped or decline to be taped. All speakers should be advised that meetings will be recorded and the CDs will subsequently be duplicated and sold within the fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous.
- 3 Experience shows that it is best to encourage speakers not to use full names and not to identify third parties by full names in their talks. The strength of our anonymity traditions is reinforced by speakers who do not use their last names and by recording companies or recorders whose labels and catalogues do not identify speakers by last names, titles, service jobs or descriptions. Experience also indicates that recordings are being disseminated over the Internet, a public media outlet. Therefore members may consider whether or not they wish to use their full names.
- 4 The recording chairperson ensures that a taper has an understanding of the Traditions.
- 5 CD's/tapes should be sold to realize a profit after deduction of the recordist's expenses.
- 6 The masters of all tapes produced at Convention remain the property of GSO. Copies of all tapes produced at Convention may be obtained from GSO.

The use of videotapes for recording purposes is not permitted.

#### *Public Information Chairperson*

The Public Information Chairperson has the sensitive task of encouraging a large attendance **without abandoning A.A.'s principle of "attraction rather than promotion."** Publicity efforts can be kept within the dignity and spirit of A.A. through the following means:

- a. Preparation and distribution of material about the program, speakers, and time and location of the convention (perhaps including map of area, if necessary). It is advisable for the convention committee to rent a post office box and use that on all mailings, with no reference to A.A. on return addresses. The convention publicity material could also be sent to the press, radio, and TV outlets in the immediate area, (The Public Information Workbook, available from G.S.O., gives useful advice on approaching the media.) If media or the general public are invited be sure to attend to the details of how they will be greeted and if special meetings or contacts will be set up for them.
- b. Regular flyers about the convention are usually mailed monthly to all groups in the area, with the first mailing beginning about six months before the convention date.

#### *Tea/Coffee refreshments*

Tea and coffee must be available during the Convention at no charge. Coffee sessions are an **essential feature of convention. Don't forget, some A.A.s come more to talk to each other than to listen to speakers, so be sure they have lots of opportunity to gather 'round the coffeepot.**

#### *Catering*

- a) Cold soft drinks, sweets, light refreshments and meals should be available for purchase.
- b) A suitable area should be available for people to relax and enjoy their refreshments.



### *Literature*

Only South African Conference Approved Literature (i.e. literature available from GSO) should be sold at Convention. It is the responsibility of the Convention committee to obtain such literature from GSO and to arrange to sell it at Convention. GSO will provide literature at the same prices applicable to Area, Central and Intergroup offices. Literature may be acquired on consignment from GSO. Literature not sold should be returned to GSO immediately after Convention. The amount/s owing per the invoices/credit notes issued by GSO should be paid to GSO no later than one month after Convention.

The Convention insurance policy should cover the replacement cost of all literature stock

*Literature should be sold at the GSO suggested prices.*

### *Souvenirs*

Souvenirs sold at Conventions are another source of Convention revenue.

The following suggestions should be considered when deciding on the quantity and quality of souvenirs.

- A broad range of prices will ensure that most attendees go home with a memento of that Convention.
- A lower number of individual items at reasonable prices will help to ensure that all stock is sold.
- The Convention insurance policy should cover the replacement cost of all souvenir stock

***In line with AA's Tradition of Anonymity, Conference has recommended that souvenirs do not bear the words "Alcoholics Anonymous"***

### *Entertainment*

Entertainment is normally provided on the Saturday night. This may take the form of a dance, show etc. The form of entertainment is at the discretion of the Convention Committee

### *Facilities*

The facilities committee is responsible for ensuring the cleanliness & security of the venue.

They may do this by hiring outside companies or by using AA volunteers.

They also play a big part in setting up the venue and cleaning & returning the venue in the state it was received.

An unofficial tradition that AA Convention Committees have developed over the years is: ***"we return the facilities we hire in a better state than when we received them"***

### *Venue*

*The following issues should be considered when deciding on the Convention venue:*

- Availability of venue – a compact site with all functions adjacent to one another is preferable.
- Adequate and well-located parking facilities.
- Availability of hotels and other accommodation.
- Availability of transport between hotels and the Convention venue.
- Adequate sign posting of the various functions.
- Facilities for the audio recording and duplicating of meetings.
- Centrally located facilities for the sale of souvenirs, literature and CDs
- Adequate and easily accessible facilities for catering.
- Accessibility for physically handicapped persons.

## LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

In order to establish a legal entity that can open bank accounts and enter into legally binding contracts it is strongly recommended that the Organising Committee establish a “Voluntary Association” by adopting Constitution in this regard. *See appendix B for a sample Constitution.*

The Convention Committee must be aware that any activities which infringe on the laws of the republic of South Africa and which can in any way incriminate Alcoholics Anonymous should not be allowed

### Insurance

The Convention committee must purchase public liability insurance and replacement cover for the literature, souvenirs and any other items of stock.

## A.A. AND AL-ANON

The following questions often arise:

How do A.A. and Al-Anon cooperate in National Conventions?

In accordance with the Twelve Traditions, a convention would be either A.A. or Al-Anon—not both. However, most A.A. convention committees invite Al-Anon to participate and plan their own program, and the committee arranges for facilities for the Al-Anon meetings.

Should an A.A. convention committee make a contribution to Al-Anon from the financial profits of the convention?

In accordance with the self-support Traditions of both Fellowships and to abide by the concept of “cooperation but not affiliation,” it is suggested that A.A. should not make gifts or contributions to Al-Anon. By the same token, A.A. should not accept contributions from Al-Anon. If separate registrations have been kept for both A.A. and Al-Anon, however, income may be easily assigned. This is done by sharing joint revenues according to the number of registrations of each Fellowship.

The budget example on page 143 shows one method of dividing Convention profits

## Sample of Convention Budget

**Fund Raising Budget**

	Raised to December Prev Year	Projected current year												Total
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
Group Contributions	1 000	2000	2000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	35 000
Donations		250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	3 000
Collection Tins	400	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	10 000
Convention 2009 Collection				8 000										8 000
<b>Fund Raising</b>	<b>4 950</b>	<b>3 900</b>	<b>18 400</b>	<b>6 700</b>	<b>5 200</b>	<b>3 900</b>	<b>6 100</b>	<b>4 400</b>	<b>10 700</b>	<b>5 800</b>	<b>2 150</b>	<b>5 300</b>	<b>2 500</b>	<b>80 000</b>
Baxter			15 000						10 000					25 000
60's Dance				3 500										3 500
Autumn Walk 2009			3 000											3 000
Spring Walk 2009										3 500				3 500
T Shirts & Misc Sales		400	400	400	400	400	400		200					3 000
Lapel Badges	1 250	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000							8 250
Family day/Braai												5 000		5 000
Raffles	2 500		2 000			2 000		500		2 000			2 500	11 500
Breakfast Run Meeting			2 000											2 000
gratitude Dinner	1 000													1 000
Founders Day Dinner						2 500								2 500
Movie		2 500					3 000							5 500
Kareoke					2 500									2 500
Spring Water	200		300	300		200			300			300		1 600
Spring dance										2 150				2 150
Interest														0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 350</b>	<b>6 950</b>	<b>21 450</b>	<b>10 750</b>	<b>17 250</b>	<b>7 950</b>	<b>10 150</b>	<b>8 450</b>	<b>14 750</b>	<b>9 850</b>	<b>6 200</b>	<b>9 350</b>	<b>6 550</b>	<b>136 000</b>

Resolution of the Executive Committee taken at a  
**Meeting held in .....**  
**On 'Date" .....**

It was resolved that "***name of treasurer***", identity number "***treasurer's ID number***", is hereby authorised to open a banking account at *Bank Name* in the name of *Alcoholics Anonymous National Convention 20...* and sign any documents relating thereto on behalf of the Association.

Further, that any two of the following members are authorised signatories on the above mentioned bank account and that they are also authorised to use Internet banking to conduct business on this bank account:

Chairperson's name - Identity Number .....

Co-Chairperson or other member - Identity Number .....

Treasurer's name - Identity Number .....

Signed at Cape Town on

Name (Chairperson) .....

Name (Vice Chairperson) .....

Name (Treasurer) .....

## CONSTITUTION OF THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE OF ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS NATIONAL CONVENTION 20.....

### 1. NAME

The name of the organisation is *The Organising Committee of Alcoholics Anonymous National Convention 20....*

The shortened form of the name of the organisation is: *A A National Convention 20...*

### 2. LEGAL PERSONALITY AND NATURE OF THE ORGANISATION

2.1 *A A National Convention 20....* is a voluntary association, and is engaged in public benefit activities (as noted in section 3 below)

2.2 The organisation exists in its own right, separately from its members and irrespective of changes in membership and Executive.

2.3 The organisation is a legal person and may:  
Own assets excepting fixed property;  
Conclude contracts or enter into other legal relationships

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the Organisation is to organise and host the 20.... National Convention of the fellowship of Alcoholic Anonymous (A.A.) in South Africa.

### 4. INCOME & PROPERTY

*National Convention 20....* will keep records of everything it owns.

*A A National Convention 20....* may not give any of its money or property to its Advisory Board, office bearers or members. The only time it may do this is for work that a member may do for the organisation that non-members may have been employed to do. The payment must be a reasonable amount for the work done.

A member may be reimbursed for amounts he has paid for or on behalf of the organisation.

All income of the organisation will be employed towards the organisation's aim and objectives.

### 5. MEMBERSHIP & GENERAL MEETING

5.1 Members of Alcoholics Anonymous with a passion for serving the fellowship of Alcoholics anonymous will be invited by existing members to join the association

5.2 Duties of Members

5.2.1 Members are required to attend regular meetings of *A A National Convention 20..*, where they exercise their right to determine the policy of the Organisation;

5.2.2 Membership may be terminated by resignation or by the advisory board if a member's conduct is contradictory to the aims and or objectives of the Association.

5.3 Limitation of Rights & Liabilities of Members

5.3.1 Membership of *A A National Convention 20...* will not confer on any member a proprietary right, title or claim to, or any interest in, any of the property or assets of *A A National Convention 20...0*.

5.3.2 No member will, by virtue of such membership, incur any personal or vicarious financial liability in respect of any claim or action brought against *A A National Convention 20...*

## 6. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

6.1 Executive Committee

6.1.1 AA National Convention 20.. will be overseen by an Executive Committee consisting of no less than five (5) members. The committee shall consist of the following:

- The Chairperson
- The Vice Chairperson
- The Financial officer
- Two serving members of the organisation
- The chairperson may co-opt such persons as he may deem necessary to contribute to the success of the Committee.

6.1.2 The Executive Committee has the right to form sub-committees. The decisions made by sub-committees are to be ratified by the Executive Committee at their meeting directly after that of the sub-committee.

6.1.3 The members of the Executive Committee have stewardship over the assets of the organisation, but have no rights to the property of the organisation.

6.1.4 Executive Committee members are not liable for the obligations and liabilities of the organisation.

6.2 Powers and Duties of the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee has the duty to take such steps and adopt such measures as may be required to achieve the aims and objectives of the organisation. Its activities must abide by the law.

The Executive Committee has the power and authority on behalf of the organisation to:  
Purchase or acquire assets;

6.2.2.1 To invite and receive voluntary contributions from members of Alcoholic Anonymous.

6.2.2.2 Invest money in any legal manner, and in accordance with the requirements of non-profit organisations as determined by the South African Revenue Services;

6.2.2.3 Open and operate banking accounts;

6.2.2.4 Take part in the management, supervision and control of the organisation;

6.2.2.5 Remunerate any person or persons for services rendered in its formation or in the development and/or administration of its business;

6.2.2.6 Issue relevant policies and procedures for the proper management of the organisation;

- 6.3. Meetings and Procedures of the Executive Committee
- 6.3.1. The Executive Committee must hold a minimum of six (6) ordinary meetings per year.
- 6.3.2. There shall be a quorum of 50% of Executive Committee members plus 1 whenever such a meeting is held.
- 6.3.3. The chairperson, or two members of the Executive Committee, may call a special meeting, but must inform other Executive Committee members of the date of the proposed meeting not less than 7 days before it is due to take place.
- 6.3.4. At all meetings the Chairperson of the organisation will preside and failing him/her another member. If no chairperson is present ten minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, then those members present will, by a show of hands, elect a chairperson for that particular meeting.
- 6.3.5. At all meetings member present shall have one vote. In the case of a hung vote, the chairperson of the meeting will have the deciding vote.
- 6.4. Minutes of all meetings must be kept and be available for members to consult.

## 7. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- 7.1. The Annual General Meeting (AGM) of *A A National Convention 20...* will be held no later than 6 months after the end of the financial year of the Association.
- 7.4. The meeting will deal with the following business:
- ♣ Read and confirm the minutes of the previous meeting
  - ♣ Chairperson's Annual Report
  - ♣ Financial Officers report of the annual financial statements
  - ♣ Election of office bearers
  - ♣ Amendment of the constitution (if any)
  - ♣ General

## 8. FINANCES

- 8.1. A Treasurer shall be appointed. His/her duties shall include the following:
- Receive contributions from A.A. Groups and other sources in the Area in terms of the "Twelve Traditions" of Alcoholics Anonymous.
  - Keep proper records of all financial transactions.
  - Report to the monthly meeting the condition of the finances.
  - Arrange for all funds to be placed in a bank account with two office bearers having joint signing powers
  - Prepare and present an annual budget
- 8.2. The financial year of the organisation ends on 28 February each year. The annual financial statements for each year shall be duly approved by the Members.
- 8.3. All funds received for the work of *A A National Convention 20...* will be paid into the banking account kept for this purpose.

9. AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

9.1. The Constitution may only be rescinded, amended or added to by a resolution adopted by no less than two thirds of those present at the a special general meeting called for the purpose, or a general meeting of the Executive Committee.

10. DISSOLUTION OF THE ORGANISATION AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS

10.1. The organisation will be dissolved within 6 months of the hosting of The 20..... National Convention of Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa, at a special general meeting convened for that purpose.

10.2. Once the organisation has been dissolved and its outstanding debts paid, 65 percent of remaining assets are to be transferred to Alcoholics Anonymous South Africa and 35 percent to "Local (Insert name)"Area Assembly.

11. ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION

This Constitution was approved and accepted by members of *A A National Convention 20....* at the General Meeting held on

Signed at..... this ..... Day of .....20.....

Name

Signature

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





## Guidelines for AA Rallies

### 1. WHAT IS A RALLY

- 1.1. A rally is another open A.A. meeting hosted by a single group, a few groups in a surrounding area or a district.
- 1.2. It can comprise of one or more session/s on a single day or it can be held over two or more days, either inclusive or exclusive of meals, registration and/or accommodation.
- 1.3. Groups can also hold rallies to mark their group anniversaries (but not for member to have their personal A.A. birthdays).
- 1.4. Members of other Fellowships and Guest Speakers may be invited to share on a panel/s as guests.
- 1.5. Newcomers and those fairly new need family support and understanding. Thus consideration can be given to include Al-Anon, Alateen and ACA speakers at some of the sessions but not too many as it is an A.A. rally.
- 1.6. There can be entertainment at a rally whether it is held over one day or over two or more days.

### 2. PURPOSE OF A RALLY

- 2.1. The main purpose of a rally is to create an awareness of the existence of A.A. in an area by inviting the general public, medical institutions, social welfare departments, corporates, law enforcement agencies, etc. This awareness can be accomplished by means of the press, radio, pamphlets /flyers, personal invitations, other technologies, etc.
- 2.2. Some other purposes of rallies include:
  - 2.2.1. A get-together of members from far and near for the purpose of attending open A.A. meetings. Rallies should be organized along the “Keep it Simple” principle.
  - 2.2.2. There is greater fellowshipping and sharing within and outside of meetings – not only among members of A.A. but also other attendees, such as, Al-Anon, Alateen, ACA, family members, the general public, other visitors, etc.
  - 2.2.3. Generally it is an ideal opportunity to give fairly new members, newcomers and visitors a greater exposure to A.A. and to show them that we are many in number and not a glum lot.
  - 2.2.4. Literature should be on display enabling attendees to easily peruse and purchase accordingly.

### 3. OFFICE BEARERS

- 3.1. Consideration should be given to having all rallies ratified by their Area Committees. This will enable the Area to:
  - 3.1.1. Co-ordinate rallies to ensure there are no overlapping dates.
  - 3.1.2. Ensure that the rally is held in accordance with A.A. Traditions.
  - 3.1.3. Assist the rally committees in making use of area resources, such as, promoting the rally, CPC/PI assistance, finding “hands” to help run the rally, providing useful guidance based on past are experiences, offering financial advice and possible financial assistance, assisting with literature, keeping an adequate record of rallies, etc.
- 3.2. All office bearers and portfolio holders should be elected by the relevant conscience. Length of sobriety should not be of ultimate importance as rallies provide the ideal opportunity to involve newer members in service. However for positions such as Chairperson and Treasurer a few years of continuous sobriety could be considered.

- 3.3. Where rallies are organised by more than one group, office bearers and representatives should be given the right of participation.
- 3.4. Area Committees should notify GSO of rallies in their provinces/regions (in writing) so that GSO could promote the rallies on the website and elsewhere.

#### 4. FINANCING A RALLY

Tradition 7 states - We are self-supporting through our own contributions.

Thus:

- 4.1. Being an A.A. event, a rally ought to be fully financed by the A.A. group/s involved. At no time should contributions of any kind be accepted from outside sources, such as, Al-Anon, family, friends, well-wishers, etc.
- 4.2. No monies may be collected from persons other than A.A. members for payment of registration fees, when the kitty is passed around for contributions, when there is a shortfall, etc.

#### 5. SPEAKERS

- 5.1. Where whole day rallies are held there should not be too many sessions and too many speakers in each session. Attendees can begin to get bored and walk out or even leave.
- 5.2. Rally Committees can consider a maximum of three sessions in a day with only three speakers in each session. This will leave more time to interact with one another.
- 5.3. Only invited speakers from other Fellowships and/or the public should share at an A.A. rally.
- 5.4. Tokens can be bought for speakers, chairpersons, etc. from rally income.

#### 6. ROLE OF AL-ANON, ALATEEN AND ACA AT A RALLY

Members of these Fellowships may be invited to/asked to share at a rally.

- 6.1. Those invited to share should be nominated by their respective area offices or groups.
- 6.2. Being our guests they should not be charged a registration fee.
- 6.3. However, if lunch, supper, etc. is being sold to all attendees they will also have to purchase same accordingly.
- 6.4. They cannot hold raffles or engage in any other kind of collection.
- 6.5. They can be given an opportunity to also promote the sale of their literature.
- 6.6. If there are sessions set aside for their own programmes (during two/three day rallies), they may pass their own kitties and charge registration at their own sessions. They can then also hold their own raffles etc. Importantly, these sessions must be held in rooms separate from the A.A. meeting rooms.

#### 7. EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE AFTER A RALLY

- 7.1. Income sources include contributions from individual members and/or groups, registration, tuck shops, raffles, kitties, etc.
- 7.2. Generally rallies do not incur losses. However in the event of a loss the group/s hosting the rally should bear the loss.
- 7.3. The treasurer is to keep proper records of all income and expenditure and present the final accounts at a conscience meeting. These accounts are to be transparent.
- 7.4. The rally committee conscience has to decide how any excess of income over expenditure needs to be distributed among A.A. entities only, eg. area office, directly to GSO, provincial and/or national Literature Funds, Convention, Regional Forum, etc.

- 7.5. Reserves should be kept only if there is a need to make any immediate payments, eg. to pay a deposit to secure the venue for the next rally.
- 7.6. Area Assembly Minutes should reflect some details regarding all rallies (including any financial contributions).

#### 8. AL-ANONS HAVING THEIR OWN REGISTRATION

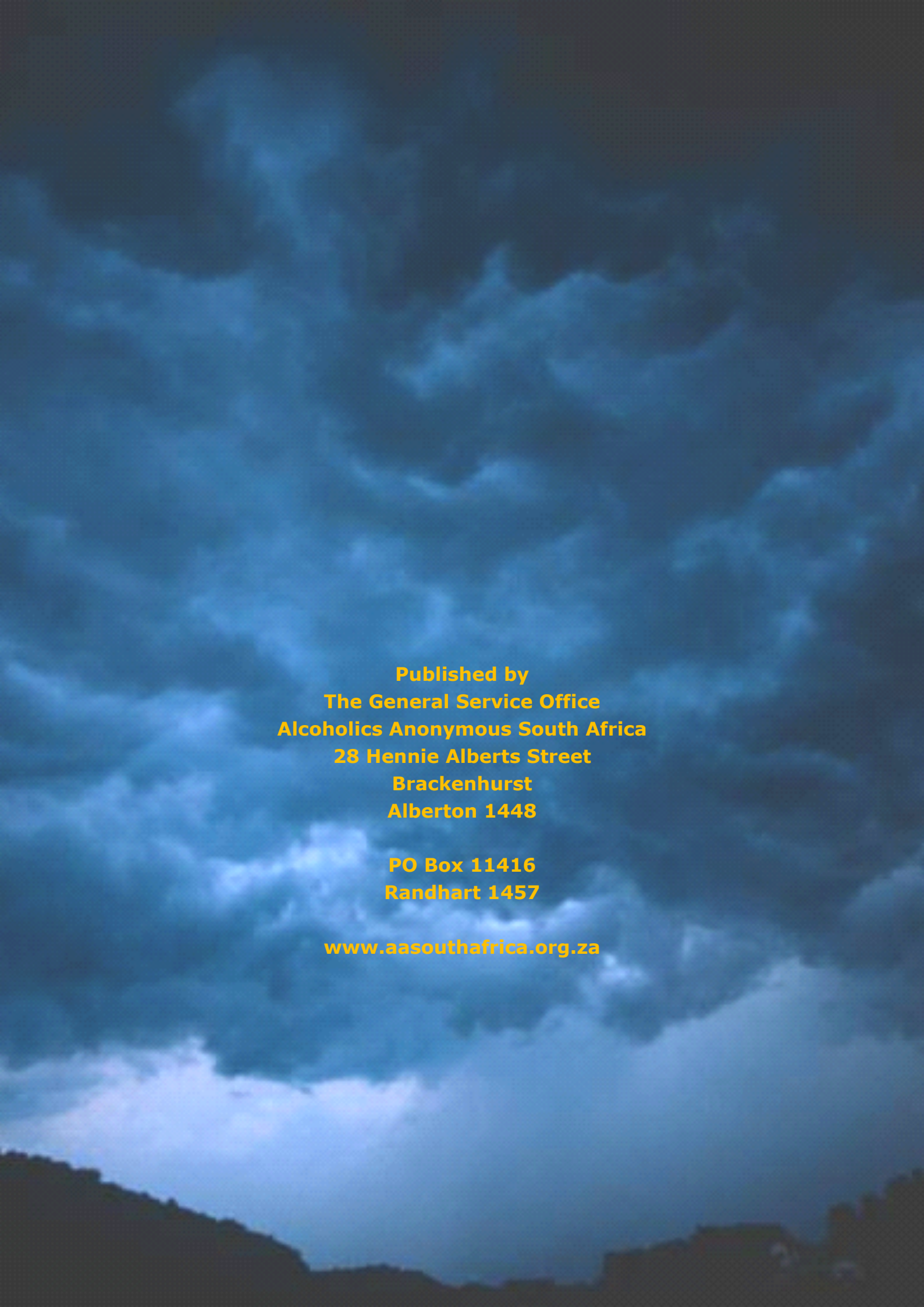
- 8.1. Al-Anon may request to have its own registration and/or a share of the kitty. As the rally is an A.A. function this request should not be acceded to. However if Al-Anon is to have a separate programme (i.e. a separate session/s especially during a two/three day rally) they could ask their own members for some kind of contribution (also refer to no. 6.6. above).
- 8.2. However if the request for a separate programme, with their own sessions and with a separate registration is acceded to, then Al-Anon should be responsible for a proportional payment of all rally expenses, such as hire of venue, meals, etc.

#### 9. WEEK-END RALLIES (WITH PACKAGES)

- 9.1. A package is normally inclusive of accommodation, meals and registration.
- 9.2. In this case, although Al-Anon is our guest, by virtue of the fact that a package is being offered, Al-Anon should bear its own cost (minus the registration only). Thus there should be no sharing of any income over expenditure also.

#### 10. CONCLUSION

- 10.1. Sometimes rally committees have raffles. These can take up much time in the draws and presentations. These could take place during the tea/lunch breaks.
- 10.2. Further guidelines could be provided by Area Committees, eg. suggested number of speakers, types of sessions, networking, awareness, etc.
- 10.3. Any matter not suggested herein can be decided by the conscience of the rally committee. All decisions are to be in the best interests of A.A. as a whole (and due regard be given to The 12 Traditions, The 12 Concepts and the Legacy of Unity).



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