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• Our primary purpose is to stay sober and help other alcoholics to achieve sobriety.

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Mail address:
Box 459, Grand Central Station
New York, NY 10163

www.aa.org

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Alcoholics Anonymous
in your Community

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.

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From the beginning, many A.A. members have come to believe that alcoholism is a progressive illness and who offer to share their recovery experience with each other, sharing with each other a large body of traditions and who offer to share their recovery experience freely with others who may have a drinking problem. The movement A.A. suggests consists basically of “Twelve Steps” designed for personal recovery from alcoholism.

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How does A.A. work?

A.A. can be described as a method of treating alcoholism in which the members are supportive of each other, sharing with each other a large body of similar experiences in suffering and recovering from alcoholism.

What are A.A. groups?

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What are A.A. meetings?

Each group holds regular meetings at which members relate their experiences to each other — usually in relation to the “Twelve Steps,” suggested for recovery, and “the Twelve Traditions,” suggested for relationships within the Fellowship and with the community.

Some professionals refer to alcoholism and drug addiction as “substance abuse” or “chemical dependency.” Nonalcoholics, therefore, sometimes introduced to A.A. and encouraged to attend A.A. meetings. Nonalcoholics may attend open A.A. meetings as observers, but only those with a drinking problem may attend closed A.A. meetings.

Who are A.A. members?

People who think they have a drinking problem are welcome to attend any A.A. meeting. They become members simply by deciding they are members. A.A. members are men and women from all walks of life, from teenagers to 90-year-olds, of all races, with all manner of formal religious affiliations and with none at all.

Where can you find A.A.?

Many local A.A. service committees will, upon request, provide informational presentations for your organization. Sessions can be tailored to meet your needs. A typical agenda might include one or several films and a presentation by one or more A.A. members on “What A.A. Is and What It Is Not.”

Look for “Alcoholics Anonymous” online or in any telephone directory. In most urban areas, a central A.A. office can answer your questions or put you in touch with members.

If A.A. is not in your local directory, write the General Service Office, Box 459, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163 or visit our website: www.aa.org.

What is A.A.’s General Service Office?

This office serves as a world clearinghouse of A.A. information and publishes A.A. literature. It is under the direction of the General Service Board of A.A., composed of both recovered alcoholics and non-alcoholics.

Neither the office nor the board has authority over “steering committees” of members. Both are responsible to the groups, and report annually to a General Service Conference, including delegates selected by A.A. in the United States and Canada.

What can you expect from A.A.?

1. A.A. members help any alcoholic who demonstrates an interest in staying sober.

2. A.A. members may call on the alcoholic who wishes help — although they may feel it is best for the alcoholic to request such help first.

3. Local A.A. offices often know where hospital treatment of alcoholism is available, though A.A. is not affiliated with any type of treatment facility.

4. A.A. members are glad to share their experience with anyone who is interested, either in conversation or at formal gatherings.

What does A.A. NOT do?

A.A. does not: Furnish initial motivation for alcoholics to recover; solicit members; engage in professional research; keep attendance records or case histories; join “councils” or social agencies (although A.A. groups and service offices frequently cooperate with them); follow up or try to control its members; make political or psychological diagnoses or prognoses; provide detoxification or rehabilitation services or host/sponsor retreats; engage in medical or psychiatric treatment; offer religious services or host/support retreats; engage in education about alcohol; provide housing, food, clothing, jobs, money or any other welfare or social services; provide domestic or vocational counseling; accept any money for its services, or any contributions from non-A.A. sources; perform professional services such as those listed above.
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A.A. can be described as a method of treating alcoholism in which the members are supportive of each other, sharing with each other a large body of similar experiences in suffering and recovering from alcoholism.

What are A.A. groups?

The basic unit in A.A. is the local (neighborhood or city) group, which is autonomous except in matters affecting other A.A. groups or the Fellowship as a whole. No group has power over its members. Of more than 66,336 groups in the U.S. and Canada now known to A.A.’s General Service Office, about 1,000 are in treatment facilities; over 1,400 are in correctional institutions.

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