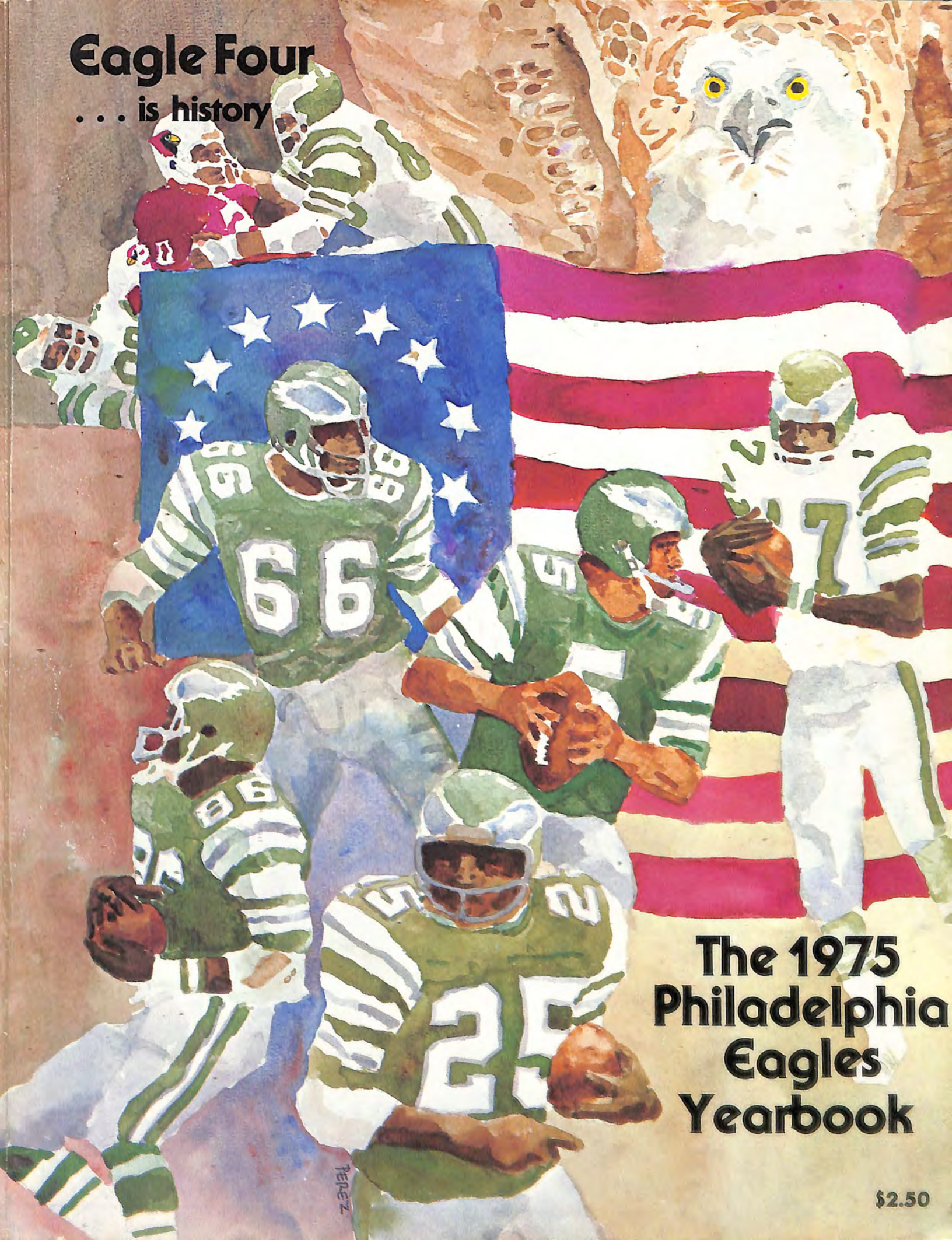


Eagle Four
... is history



**The 1975
Philadelphia
Eagles
Yearbook**

\$2.50

PEREZ



WHEN EAGLES FLY

There is a certain majesty about the Eagle . . . the graceful soaring strength of the bird that owns the sky.

In the beginning of our country, we looked to the Eagle as a symbol of fortitude. As far back as 1776 it was used on coins, and in 1782 it became the basis for the great seal of the United States.

We find in its graceful beauty an enduring sustenance for ourselves and our country.

We hope the Eagles who play between the 100 yard lines will be as confident and spirited as the Eagles who conquer the clouds.

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(photo courtesy of the Atwater Kent Museum as reproduced in our 1974 Annual Report)

Eagle Four

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Eagle Four is a history book. It touches on the history of our team and our league. It is dedicated to our city's celebration honoring our nation's 200th birthday.

Jim Murray
General Manager

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank the following for their support and cooperation: Roy Peraino and Mel Roth of Continental Bank; Tom, Jim and Mike Bruder of MAB; Burt Greenspan and Mori Sasso of Kallish & Rice; Don Tuckerman of Elkman Advertising; Ted Reimel and Rosemary Barniak of Reimel Advertising; Jon Newton Advertising; Consolidated-Drake Press; and NFL Properties Inc.

The NFL team histories on pages 59-76 are taken in part from "The NFL's Official Encyclopedic History of Professional Football", Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc. (N.Y.) and Collier Macmillan Publishers (London).



And the flight goes on...



The envelope was delivered to the Eagles office at the Vet sometime around the end of February this year. It was addressed simply: "Eagles Fly For Leukemia."

Nothing unusual about that. And nothing really unusual about the fact that the envelope contained a check. Contributions to Eagles Fly For Leukemia have been arriving in the mail almost daily for the past year-and-a-half.

It was the letter that made the difference.

"I have enclosed a check for \$145.00 which I send in memory of my son, Joey Bold, who died of leukemia on February 17, 1975. He was ill for 6½ years. Of this amount, \$130.00 is from Joey himself, as it was his bank account and savings bond."

There have been a lot of letters and a lot of contributions sent to Eagles Fly For Leukemia. Thousands of them. But there has never been a letter quite like Mrs. Bold's. And there has never been a contribution quite as great as Joey's.

But sadly, Joey Bold was not an isolated case. Last year April Muhlenberg also lost her battle with leukemia. She was eight. In place of flowers, the family requested that friends send a contribution to Eagles Fly For Leukemia. Her father's company sent \$500. Mr. Muhlenberg, himself, has pledged to raise \$5,000 to build a leukemia research library at The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

We can only marvel at the courage of the Muhlenberg and Bold families in carrying on the fight against this disease. But we can assure them that they are not alone. If you read the story in the 1974 Eagles Yearbook, then you know about some of the people who are helping in that fight. Hopefully you are one of them. If you are, then you know something was missing from that story. The words: "To be continued . . ."

Remember Joe Scirrotto, the plucky Gulf Station operator from the Northeast? Last year he pledged to singlehandedly raise \$10,000 for Eagles Fly For Leukemia. But that

was last year, and that was an old pledge. Scirrotto is now well into raising his second \$10,000.

Remember the Philadelphia-area McDonald's operators? Last year they staged a massive green milkshake promotion during St. Patrick's Day week and donated the proceeds to Eagles Fly For Leukemia. The money—all \$32,218.30 of it—went towards the purchase of a guest house near The Children's Hospital to accommodate leukemic children and their parents who have to travel long distances to receive treatment. It was a bold experiment—not just in the concept of such a house, but in the idea of financing it out of the proceeds from thousands of green milkshakes.

Both experiments worked. The Ronald McDonald House opened on October 15, 1974. By January 1975, it was full or overflowing fifty percent of the time.

By anybody's measure this would have been enough. The McDonald's people with the wonderful green shakes had done more than their share. No one could ask for more. Except the McDonald's people themselves. Like Joe Scirrotto and his \$10,000 pledge, the Ronald McDonald House was last year's promise. Time to do something new. Time to do more.

During St. Patrick's Day week 1975, the McDonald's people did more. More promotion. More shakes. More proceeds. This time, it was \$83,066, well over double the previous year's proceeds. Part of the money went to finish off a basement playroom in the Ronald McDonald House. The bulk of it went to help furnish two laboratories at The Children's Hospital, one of which will serve as the basis of a program for bone-marrow transplantation. Without those proceeds, who is to say how these labs would be supported? That's a good thought to keep in mind next time your kid asks you to pop for a green shake.

Continental Bank is another firm that just won't quit when it comes to Eagles Fly For Leukemia. It started off by providing free banking services to

the fund. Then three of its South Philadelphia branches got together to do a little fund raising of their own. They dressed young girls in football uniforms and handed out bumper stickers. And raised a not-so-little \$5,000.

Then there's Continental's Regional Vice President, Ray Desidario. Desidario has had his fingers (and head) in the Eagles Fly For Leukemia movement almost from day one . . . doing things, putting good-natured pressure on organizations to provide money or materials, helping out where he could. But he wanted to do something on his own. Something that would raise a lot of money.

Desidario arranged a gala benefit dinner at Palumbo's, replete with floor show and an impressive head table made up of Eagles Owner Leonard Tose, General Manager Jim Murray, Continental Bank Chairman Roy Peraino, Bill Bergey, Fund Coordinator Hugh Ortman, Charlie Swift, TV-10's Barney Morris, Big Al Pollard, assorted other biggies, and surprise guest Karen Valentine. Frankie Avalon sang, lots of people danced, everybody ate pasta, and better than \$4,000 was raised.

Ray Desidario was given an award that night for his outstanding efforts on behalf of Eagles Fly For Leukemia. His humble acceptance remarks made it clear just why he had worked so hard. Up to that point not too many people knew that the Desidarios lost a daughter to leukemia.

And then there was the hat passing. Two seasons ago the Eagles pulled one of the greatest stunts in modern football by resorting to the old technique of passing the hat through the stands in the name of Eagles Fly For Leukemia. But it was the fans who turned in the greatest performance by dumping \$20,055 into that hat. The Eagles beat the Giants that night 20 to 16. Last season the Eagles pulled the same stunt at the game against Dallas, and the fans topped their performance by giving \$21,086. The Eagles beat the Cowboys that night 13 to 10. Don't be surprised to see the hat passed again

this season. Hell, we got a streak going!

The hat passing wasn't the only repeat Eagles Fly For Leukemia fund raiser. Like last year, the players got deeply involved in 1975. Eagles star players made appearances at every McDonald's store during the year. Bill Bergey made television spots for McDonald's Super Bowl promotion: "I'm Bill Bergey and I'm looking for \$800,000 . . ." Remember? Bergey found a lot of that \$800,000 in collection cans located at McDonald's, Wawa, MAB Paints, Thriftway Supermarket, Continental Bank and other outlets. The Eagles and McDonald's boosted participation by awarding prizes of NFL merchandise and a trip for two to the Super Bowl.

Bergey, Gabriel, Carmichael . . . the Eagles stars did a lot for Eagles Fly For Leukemia. So did a lot of other people who aren't stars and never will be. One of them is a remarkable young man named Terry Hannan.

Terry is a 1975 graduate of Monsignor Bonner High School. He was All-Catholic in basketball and team captain. And he was good—good enough to get no fewer than 700 college scholarship offers. Terry Hannan had the qualities and the hopes to go all the way. Torn knee ligaments ended those hopes. It would have destroyed any normal kid, but Terry Hannan is made of pretty special stuff.

While he was in the hospital for his career-ending operation, Terry donated blood for a leukemic child. When he got back on his feet he planned, produced, and performed in an Eagles Fly For Leukemia benefit concert in the Bonner auditorium. The standing-room-only crowd raised \$1,070. Terry Hannan wanted nothing in return for his singular effort. He didn't even want this mention. Terry Hannan is made of pretty special stuff.

So is the NFL Charities. Last year it heard about the Eagles Fly For Leukemia effort, and awarded a \$20,000 grant on the basis that The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia was a designated national cancer research center. That grant hired a much-needed researcher, Dr. Allan H. Arbeter, for a period of one year. The year is up, but Dr. Arbeter is still there, thanks to a renewal of the grant.

On several occasions the Eagles Fly For Leukemia effort flew out of Philadelphia. The result was donations from all over the country. Out on the West Coast, Roman Gabriel staged a celebrity golf tournament that raised \$4,000. CBS



Dick Parker (left), vice-president of branch operations, and Ray Desidario (second from right), regional vice-president of Continental Bank, team up with Eagles Harold Carmichael to present Dr. Mickey Donaldson of The Childrens Hospital of Philadelphia with the first installment toward the \$800,000 Eagles Fly for Leukemia super goal.

did a three-minute film on Eagles Fly For Leukemia and gave it network exposure. The film was also shown at halftime during the All-American Bowl on January 5, along with a live Bill Bergey interview. WCAU-TV did a ten-minute film featuring Roman Gabriel and little Johnny Jester, one of two cancer-stricken Jester children from Kennett Square, PA. The film pre-empted the Eagles-Redskins halftime show from Washington. That film will undoubtedly be shown again. But Johnny Jester and his sister, Maria, won't see it.

Over the past year companies, schools, institutions, big stars, and little people all gave money or materials, or both, to help make certain there will be no more Johnny Jesters. And no more letters like the one from Joey Bold's mother. And no more memorials like the one for April Muhlenberg. Here are just a few of them:

The employees of Boeing-Vertol gave \$6,000 through their Good Neighbor Fund. In return, the Eagles gave them Bill Bergey, who all but stopped the production line during a visit to the plant with his son, Jason.

Dick DiPietro, president of Key Ford, came up with 100 Eagles Special Mustang IIs and donated \$100 for each one sold. He also raffled off a 1975 Mustang II at five bucks a chance and donated everything.

MAB Paints plans to select a Most Valuable Player of the Week every week during the regular season, and will make a cash donation in his name to Eagles Fly For Leukemia.

Rold Gold Pretzels, a Division of Frito-Lay, is donating \$500 for every Eagles touchdown scored during the pre-season and regular season in any game, home or away.

The students of George Washington High School raised \$600 in the name of Tyrone Appel, a fellow student lost to leukemia.

The Public Relations Society of America held a Tom Dempsey Day at Temple University. They charged a quarter a kick, and enough people kicked the ball that day to raise \$300.

The charity fund of ARA Services gave \$2,000.

Ortlieb's Brewery drivers distributed over 100 collection cans to local taverns.

The Springton Lake Junior High School, Media, PA, had a week-long drive and raised \$1,200.

Barbara Hoppe staged her own drive and bake sale at Woodbury Heights High School and raised \$350.

The Northeast Philadelphia Knights of Columbus, with the help of three other groups, went door-to-door and raised \$2,000.

Not to be outdone, the Springfield Knights of Columbus, de LaSalle Chapter 590, joined forces with the

Shriners and raised \$2,200 at an auction.

The Maple Shade, NJ, Jaycees staged a sports night and raised \$2,000.

The Beck Middle School, Marlton, NJ, held a contest between the seventh and eighth grades and raised \$400. (The seventh grade won.)

The Warrington Lions staged a basketball game between Eagles players and the local high school faculty and raised \$200. (Don't ask who won.)

The Kennett Middle School—Johnny and Maria Jester's school—collected several hundred dollars.

Bill Wallace, a Sears employee from Pennsauken, NJ, raised \$60 for Eagles Fly For Leukemia, and then called to see what else he could do. What he did was raffle dolls and booze and hustle beef and beer. He raised \$500 and he's still raffling and hustling.

A group calling themselves "The Horse Thieves" raised several hundred dollars, but not the way their name might imply. They roasted Bill Bergey at a special dinner. The Main Line Conductors also railroaded Old Number 66 at a dinner and gave the proceeds to Eagles Fly For Leukemia.

St. Bernard's CYO staged its second annual basketball marathon and raised another \$200.

The Del Mar Tavern, Folcroft, PA, held a sports night with Bill Bradley and rookie Clayton Korver. The effort netted better than \$500.

The F&M Schaefer Brewing Company, in conjunction with the Pocono 500, staged a celebrity golf tournament. Twelve Eagles players tore up a perfectly good golf course and helped raise a perfectly good \$1,000.

Chilton Publishing Company donated 15,000 four-color posters featuring Bill Bergey and the Eagles Fly For Leukemia symbol.

The Wilcox-Walter-Furlong Paper Company supplied entry blanks for the Eagles-McDonald's Super Bowl promotion. Novelty Printing and Meehan-Tooker Printing took care of the production.

Eagles Fly For Leukemia has become a household term. Virtually everyone in the entire Delaware Valley is turned-on to the effort—fan and non-fan alike. But it is still very much an Eagles team effort. Owner Leonard Tose continues to pick up all administrative expenses, and they are considerable, to ensure that all donations go strictly to fight leukemia. Players, particularly Gabriel and Bergey, continue to give



The Ronald McDonald room of the Ronald McDonald House.

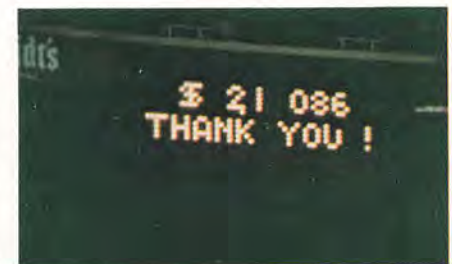
generously of their free time to make fund-raising appearances.

The spirit of Eagles Fly For Leukemia permeates the entire Eagle organization. Even General Manager Jim Murray's 16-year-old daughter caught the spirit. With her friend, Dale Dohner, she organized a Radnor Explorer Post volleyball marathon and raised \$700.

The list, of necessity, is only partial. It is impossible to credit everyone who has contributed to Eagles Fly For Leukemia. It shouldn't be. Everyone who gave so much as a dime of his money or five minutes of his time should get his name in lights. Unfortunately, that can't be done. But, although the people who contributed may go without their names in lights, they do not go without our gratitude. It

is, quite literally, undying gratitude. Because through your efforts, children with leukemia are kept alive longer than ever before. More basic and clinical research in leukemia is being done than ever before. More kids are getting better treatment than ever before. The cure for leukemia is closer than ever before.

And the flight goes on.



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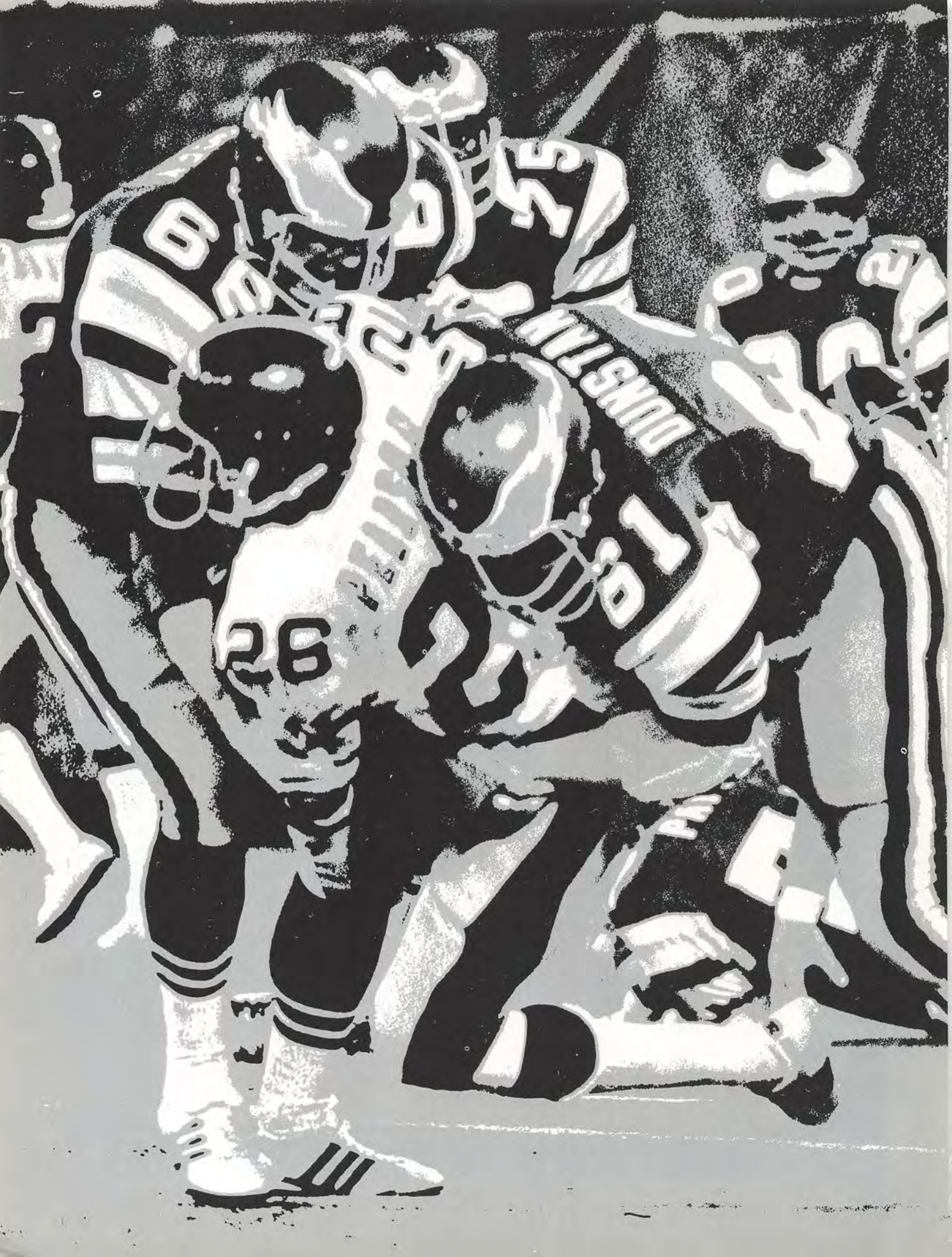
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From the joy of a 4-1 start through the despair of a six game mid-season losing streak and finally on to the renewed optimism generated by a three win finish —that was the Eagles' 1974 season. But obviously the story of a 14 game NFL season is much more than can be related in the summary of one sentence. The words below and the pictures that follow tell the story of the Birds' best season since 1966. It can be called a good season, but one that wasn't quite good enough.



"I'm extremely bitter. I thought we were prepared and ready to go. The Cardinals didn't surprise us with anything. But any time you can hold our supposedly vaunted Offense to three points, you've played well."

Mike McCormack on September 16 after the Eagles had lost the season opener to St. Louis, 7-3.



"Well we're right about where I thought we'd be after five games. Of course I'd wished we'd be 5-0 but I'll settle for 4-1 for now. We got there a little differently than I thought we would, but you can't criticize a winning record."

Mike McCormack on October 15 after consecutive wins over Dallas, Baltimore, San Diego and the New York Giants.



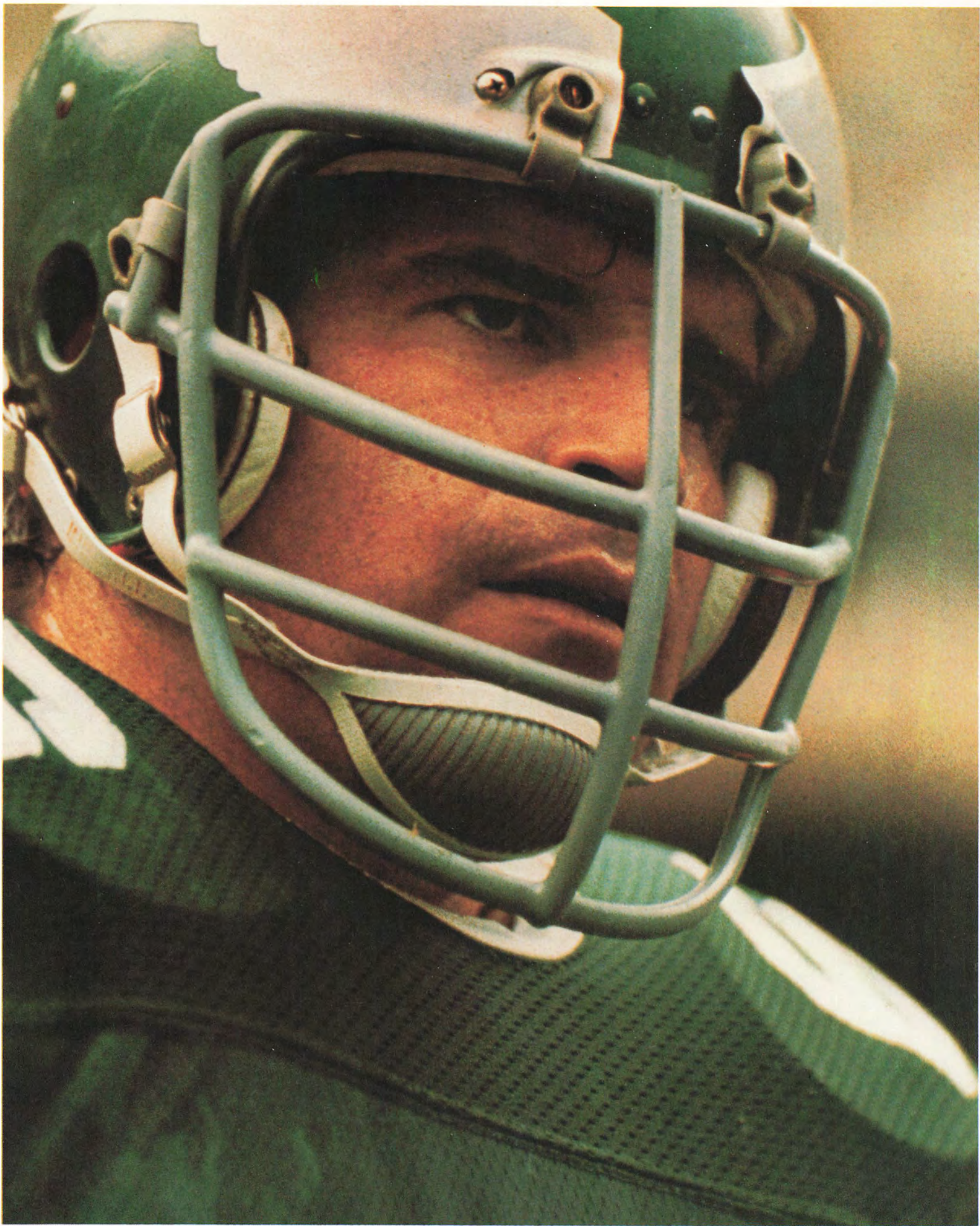
"What I'm saying is that these guys are willing to pay the price to win, it's just that, well, they are still trying to find out just how big the price is. These defeats each week, I honestly believe we are learning from them. We're an awfully young bunch with an awful lot to learn. You can't eliminate mistakes, I feel, until after you've made them. Meanwhile it's very painful for all of us. And that includes the fans. We've got to win them back."

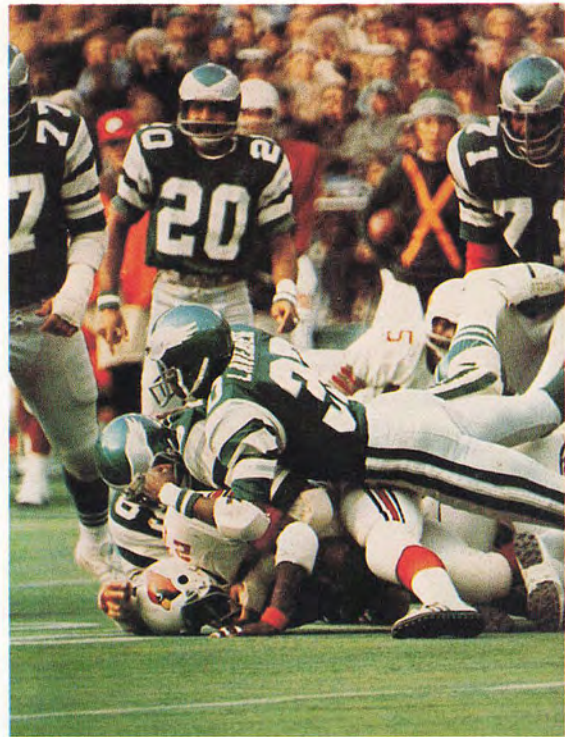
Mike McCormack on November 24 after the Eagles had lost their sixth consecutive game.

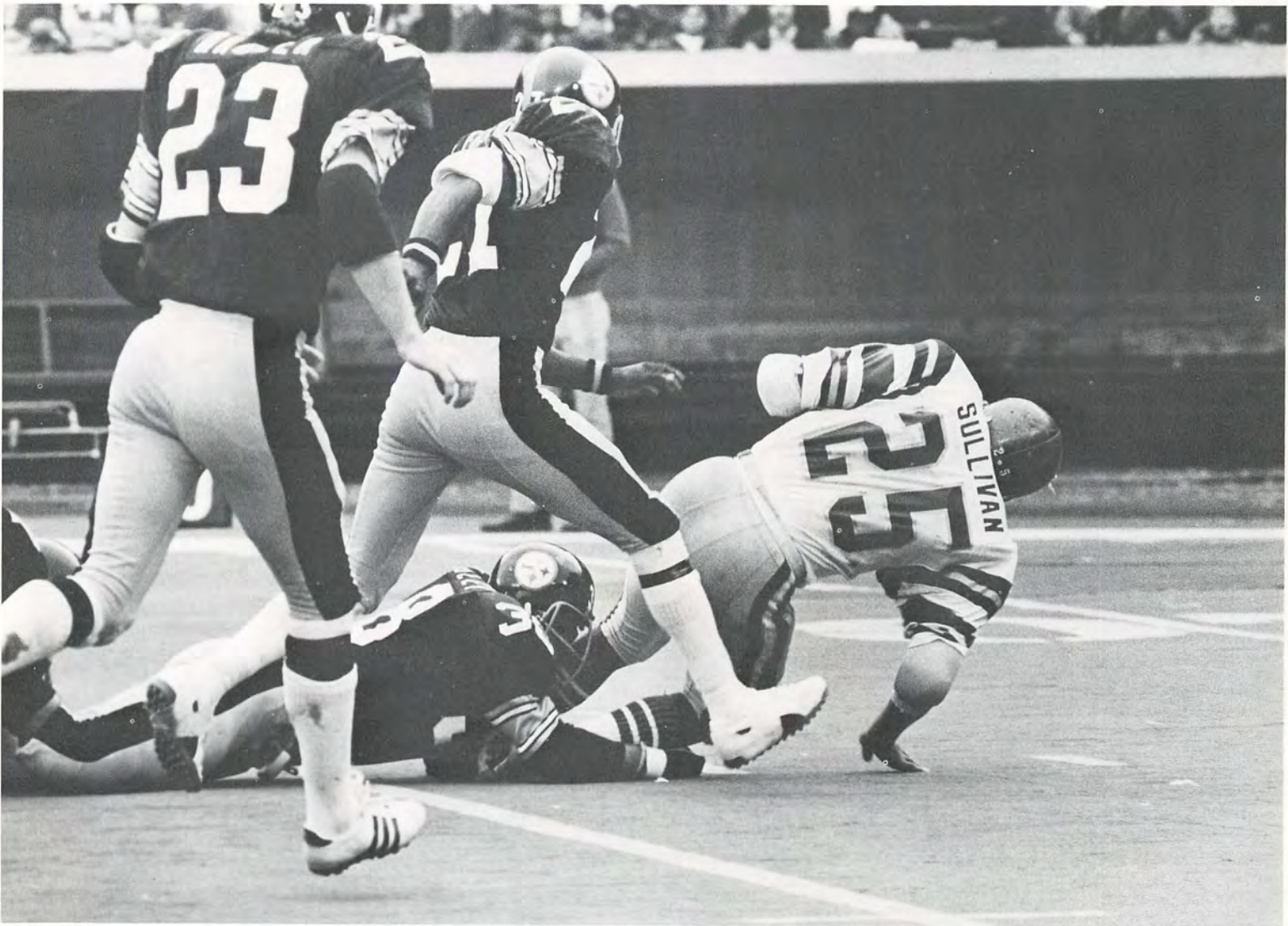
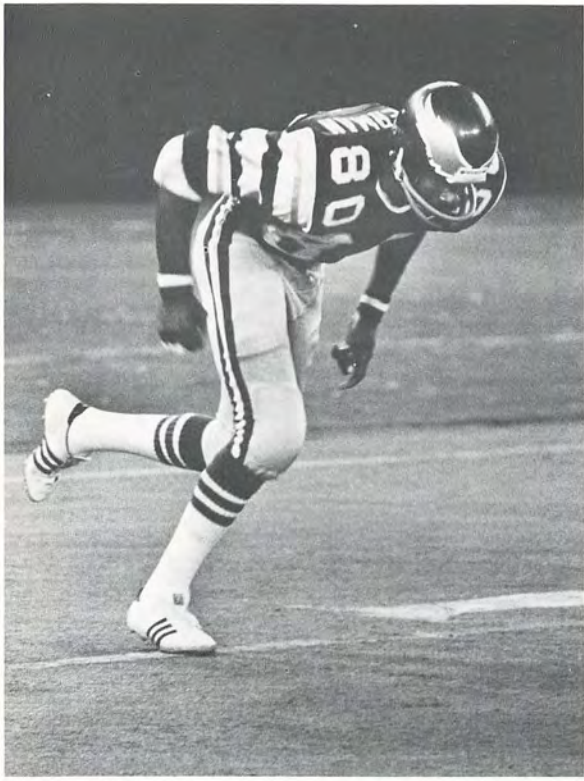


"The last one, that's the one you remember, and that's the one you carry over into training camp with you. I wish we were going into the 1975 season right now. I think we all do."

Mike McCormack on December 15 after the Eagles had beaten Detroit for their third straight win to close out the season.

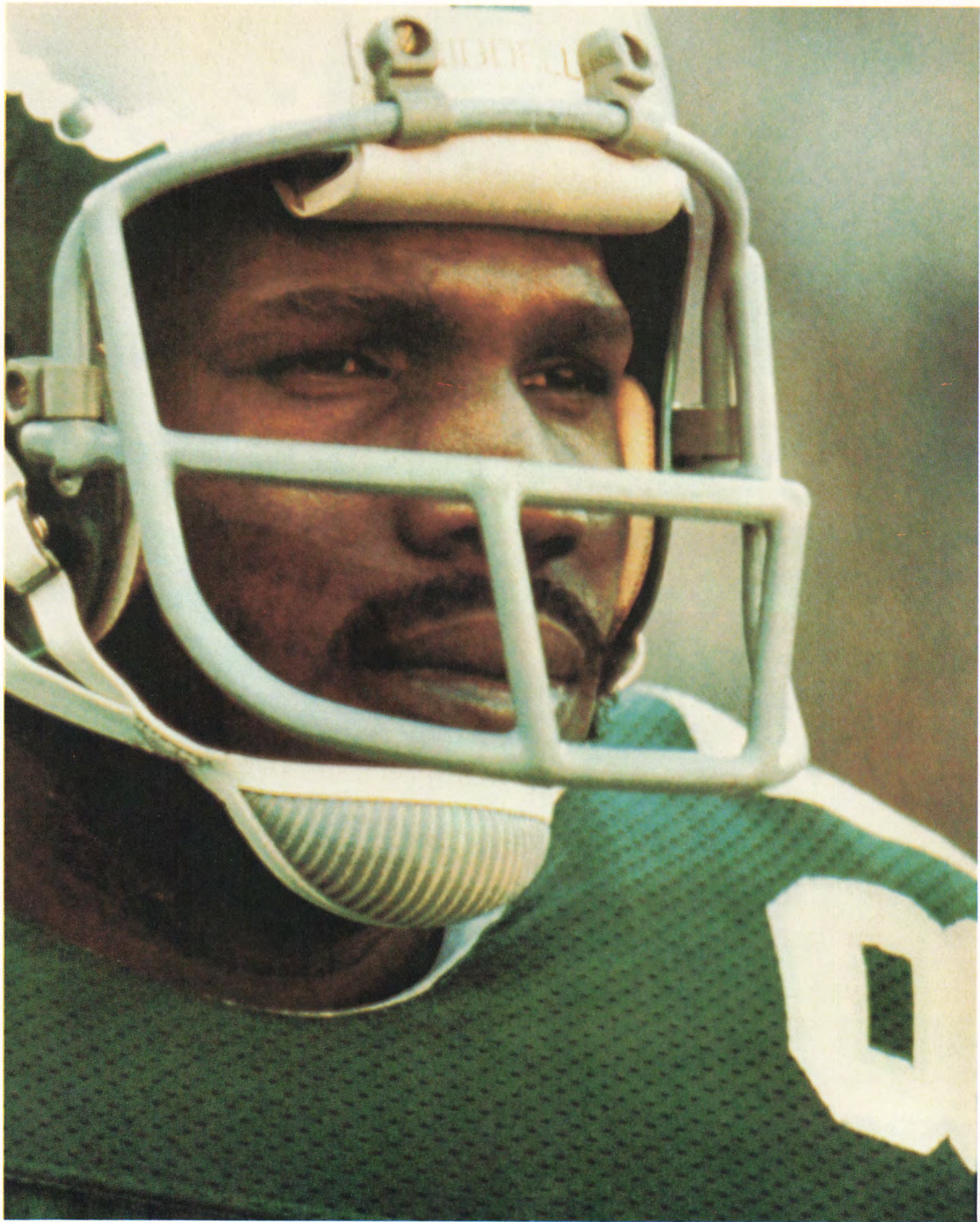




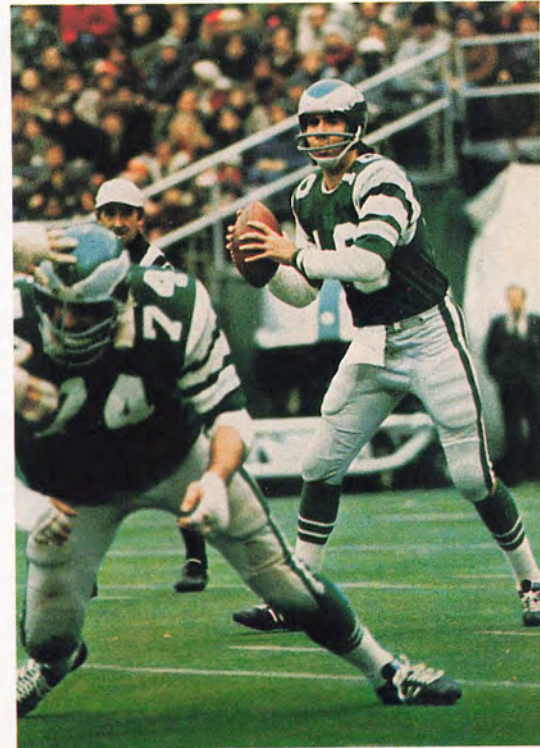
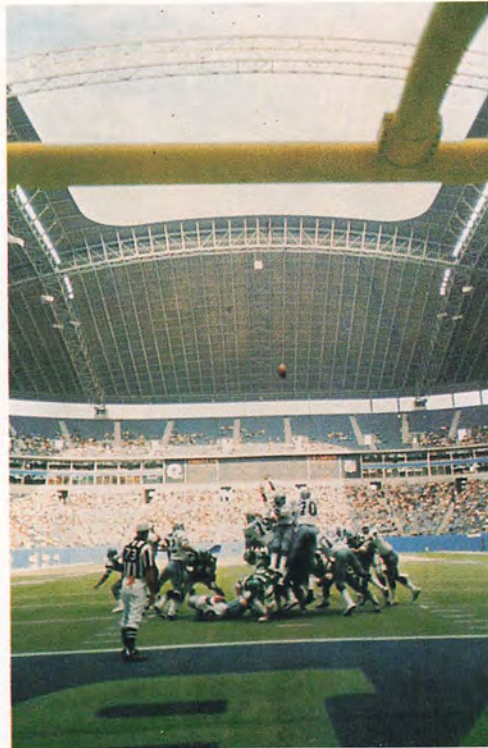




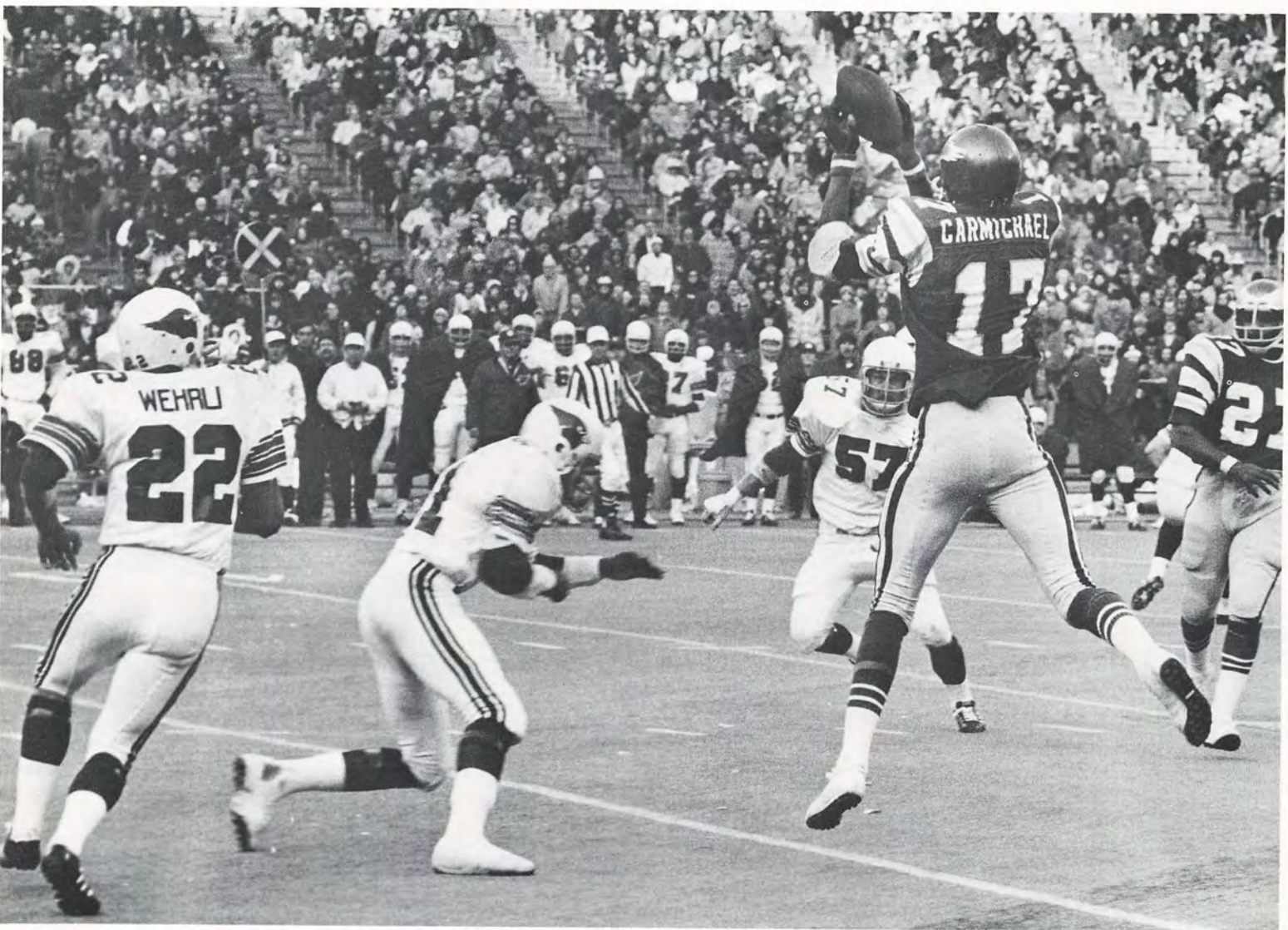
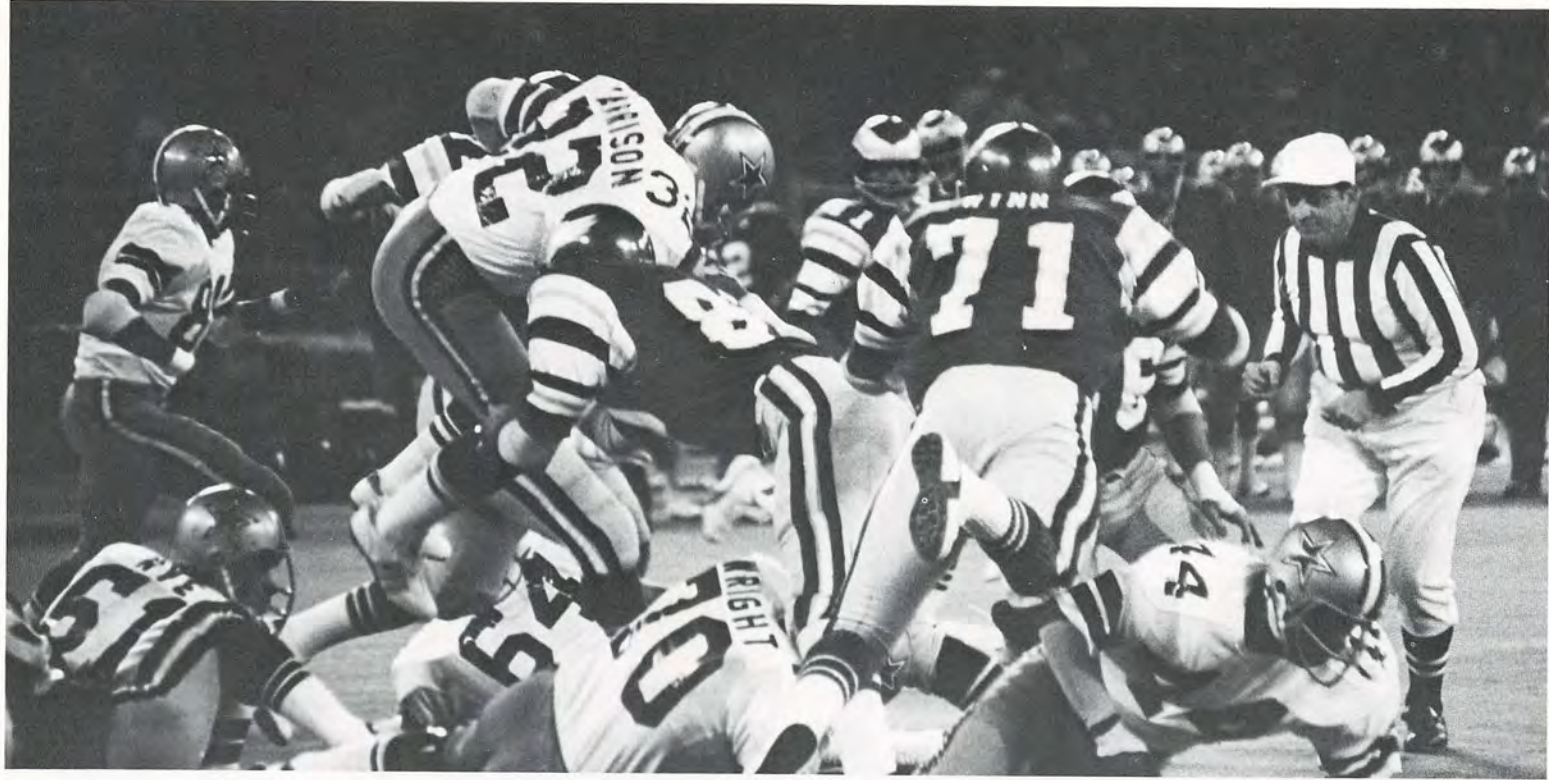
The Eagles' Adrian Burk threw seven touchdowns against Washington in a 49-21 win in 1954.



12 The Colts' 29 completed passes during a 30-10 loss in 1974 are the most ever completed in one game against the Eagles.

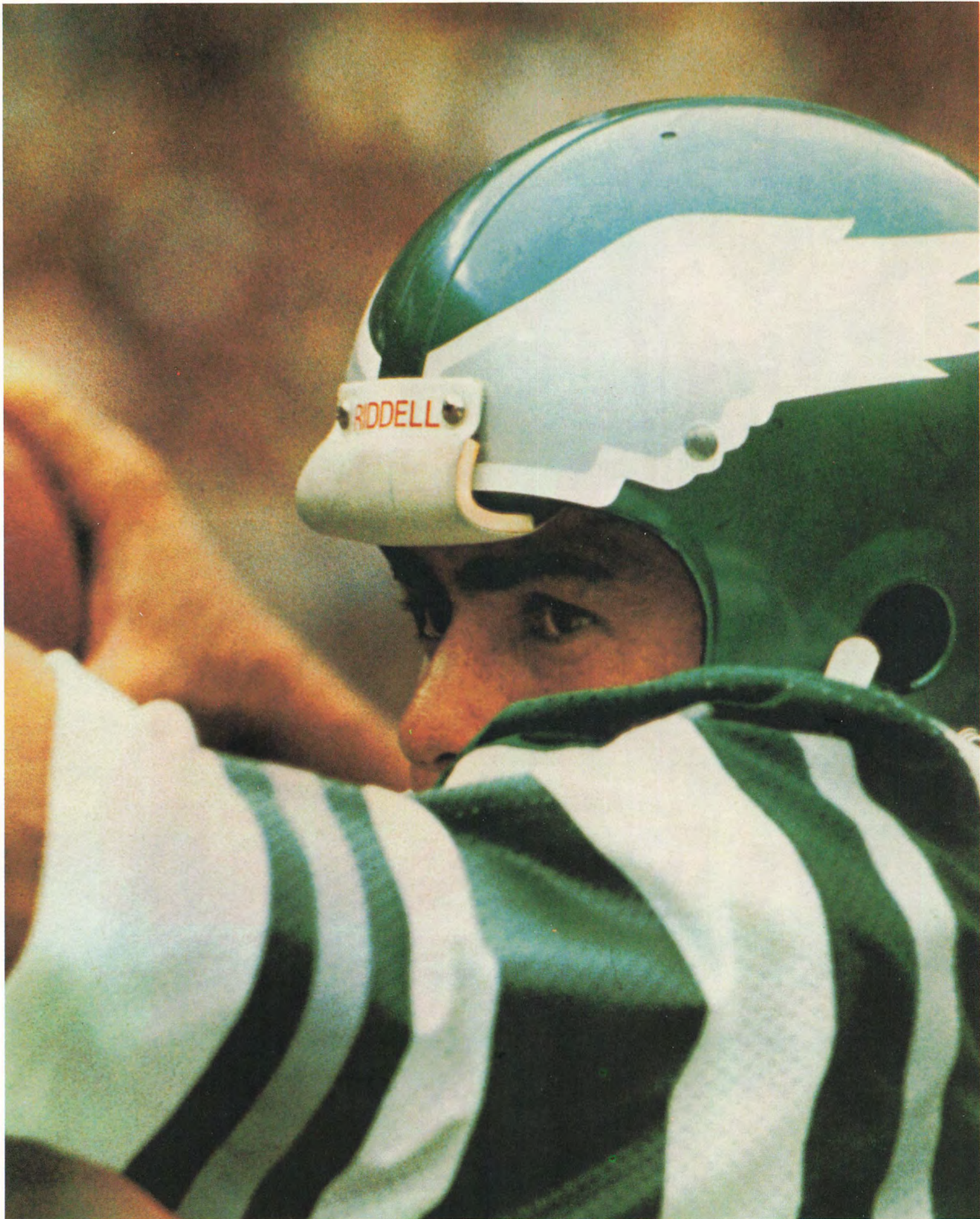


The Giants were the Eagles first NFL opponent. They whitewashed the Birds, 56-0, in the 1933 season opener.

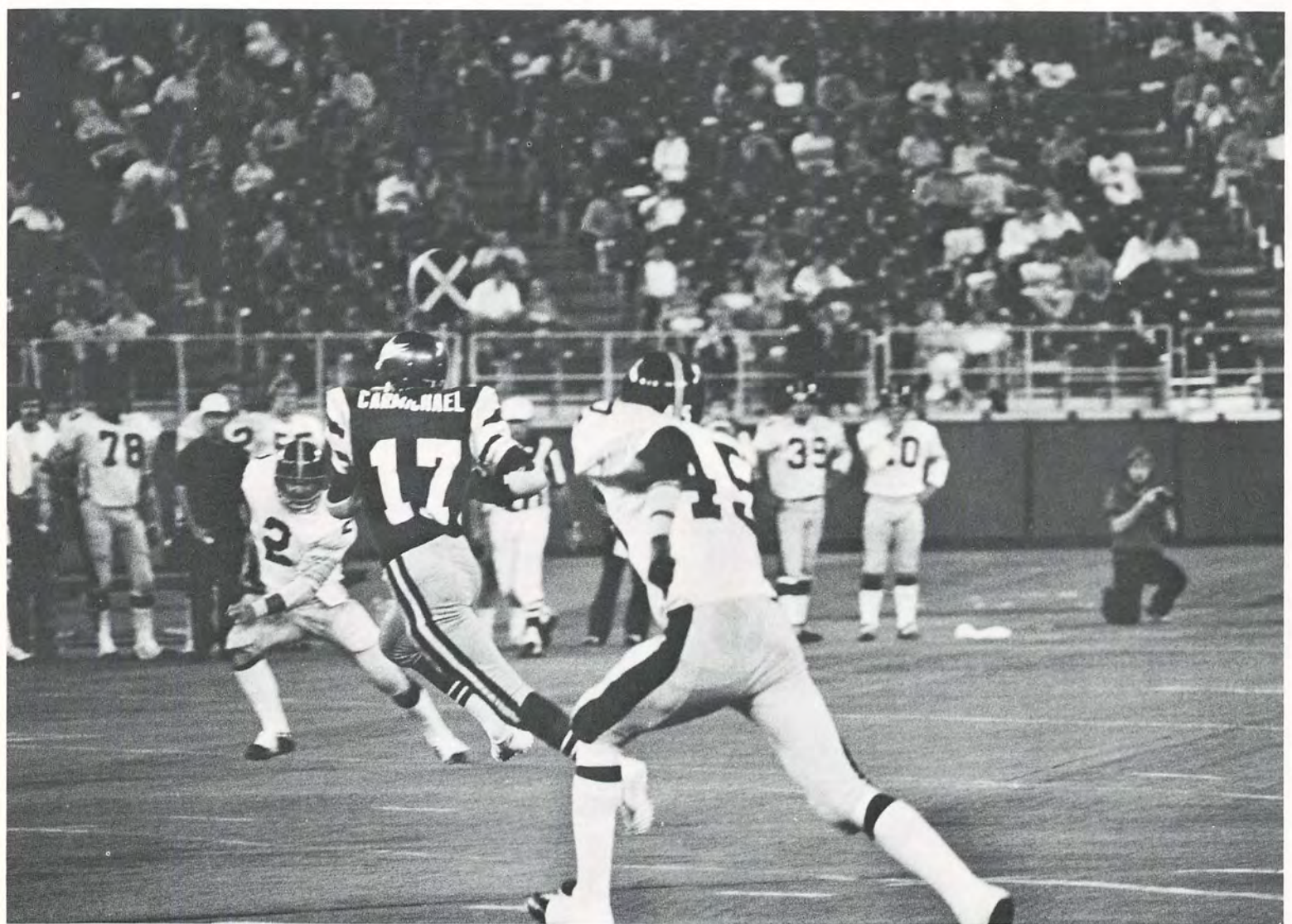
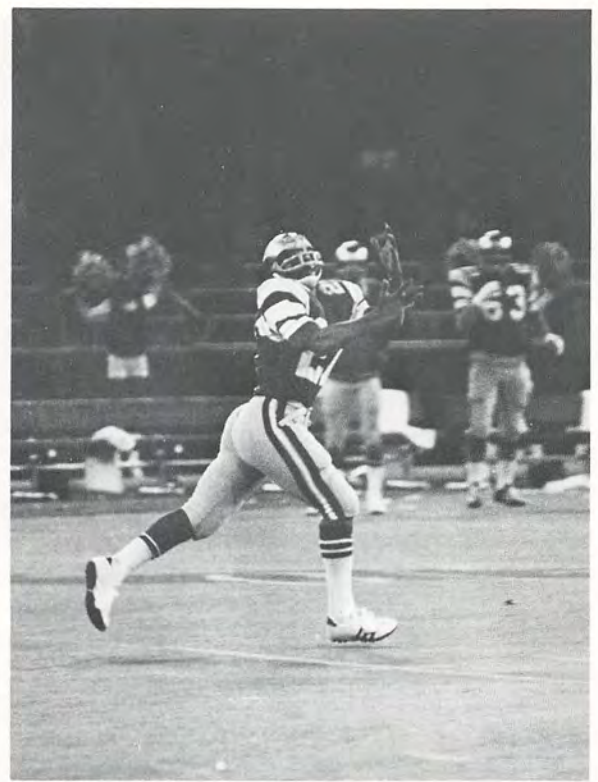
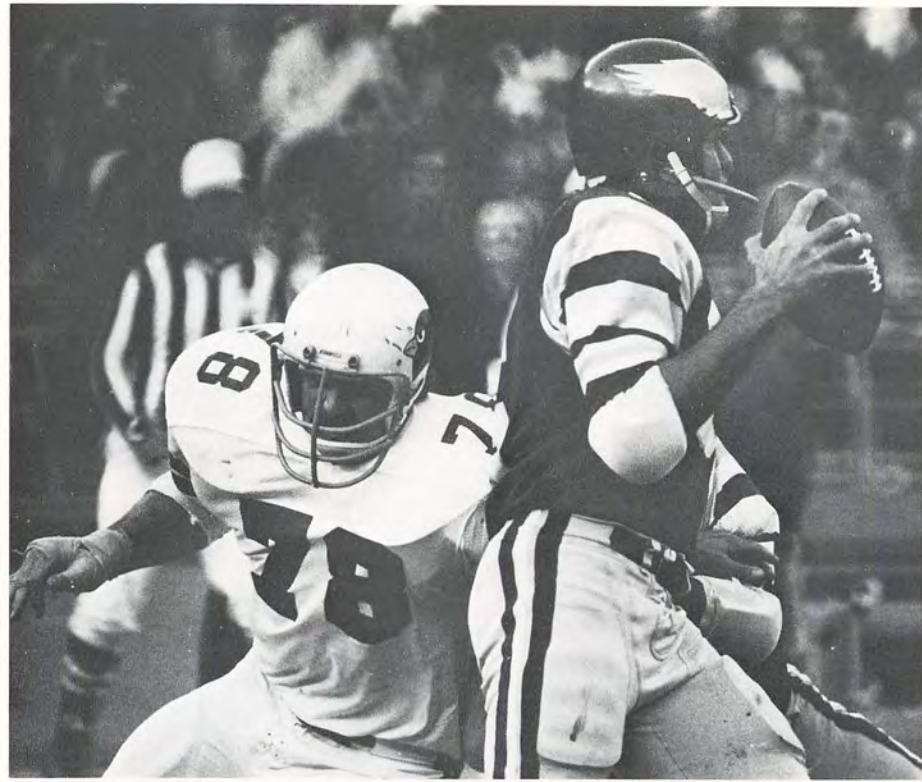






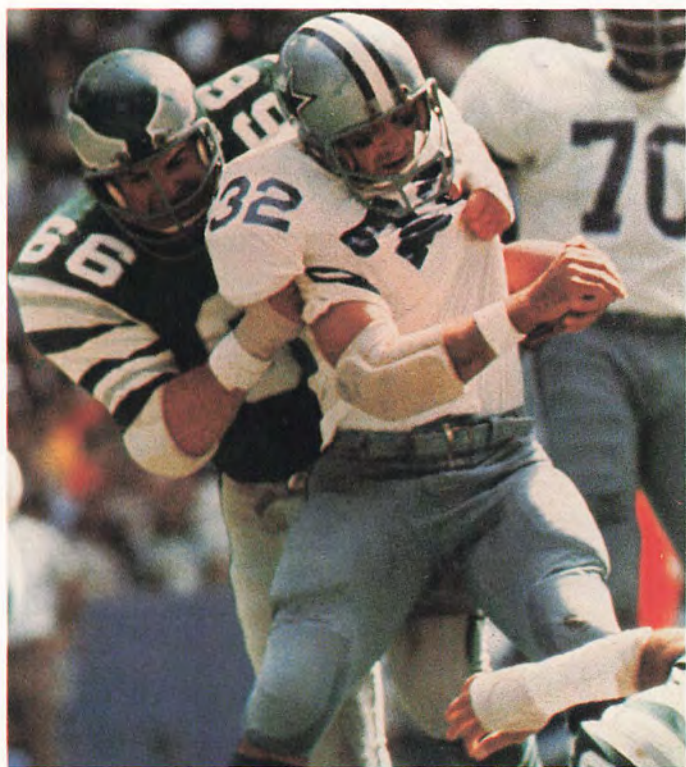


The most yards gained passing in one game by the Eagles was 460 vs. the New York Giants in 1960. 17



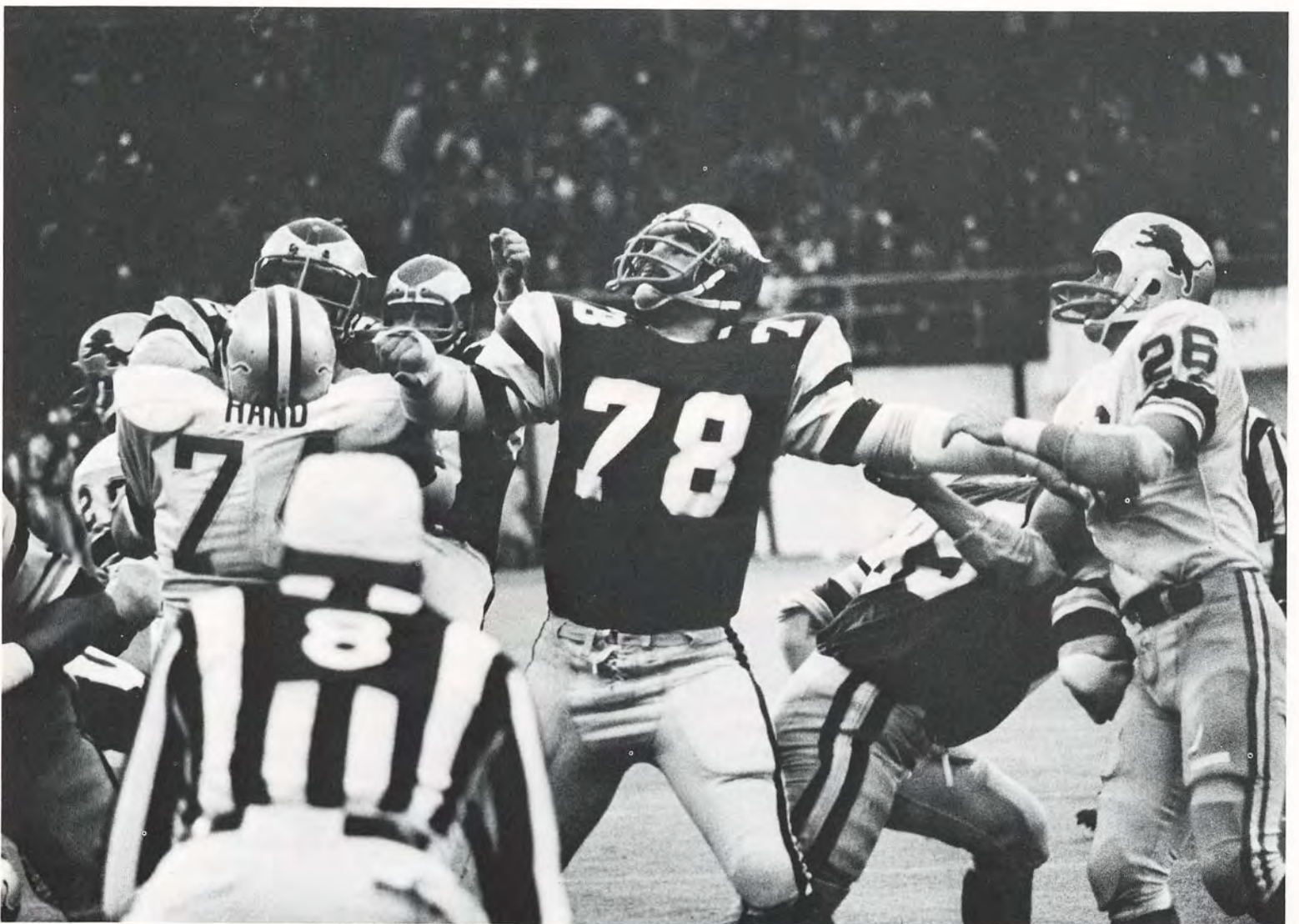


The Eagles allowed no first downs rushing during a 13-10 win over the Saints in 1969.





Timmy Brown of the Eagles set an NFL record that still stands when he returned two kickoffs for touchdowns of 93 and 90 yards against Dallas in 1966.





Eagles' 17-13 win over Packers in '60 NFL championship game was only championship game loss ever for Vince Lombardi coached team.

Leonard H. Tose

As another Eagles' season begins, I would like to take this opportunity to thank our fans for their continued support and encouragement. I have often thought of the many things that have made America as great as it is. But if I were asked to name the one trait that has been most responsible for our success, I would answer, hard work. While 200 years may seem quite a long time, it is really only a fraction of history. Still, in that relatively small period of time, we and our fathers have constructed one of the greatest nations ever known. And we have done it by hard work. That is precisely the formula we are applying to the continuing renaissance of the Eagles. Three years ago, we won only two of 14 games. By 1974, we had improved our record to 7 and 7. I and everyone connected with the Eagles' organization firmly believe that the improvement is the result of hard work. We are committed to the return of championship caliber NFL football to Philadelphia and the knowledge that we can continue to count on your support makes all the hard work even more worthwhile. We thank you.





Jim Murray

Like many of us, Jim Murray's football playing experiences were confined to glass strewn sandlot fields in the West Philadelphia neighborhood where he grew up. Fortunately, athletic talent is not the reason Eagles' owner Leonard H. Tose made Murray, now 36, the youngest general manager in the National Football League last December. From the time Murray joined the Eagles as assistant director of public relations in 1969, he has been known as a tireless achiever with the unique ability to get along with just about everyone. As an administrative assistant from 1971 until his promotion, Murray worked behind the scenes on just about every major transaction involving the Eagles on their road back to respectability. He has also been a prime mover in such diverse projects as Eagles Fly for Leukemia, the televised Eagles Highlights Show, three award winning Eagles yearbooks, and the club's financial and administrative support of high school football in Philadelphia. Jim remembers watching the Eagles in freezing weather from the East Strands at Franklin Field and loving every minute of it. In those days, he never dreamed of becoming general manager of the Eagles. But now that he is, Murray is bound and determined to give the job everything that he has. His old "Eastie" buddies wouldn't stand for anything less.

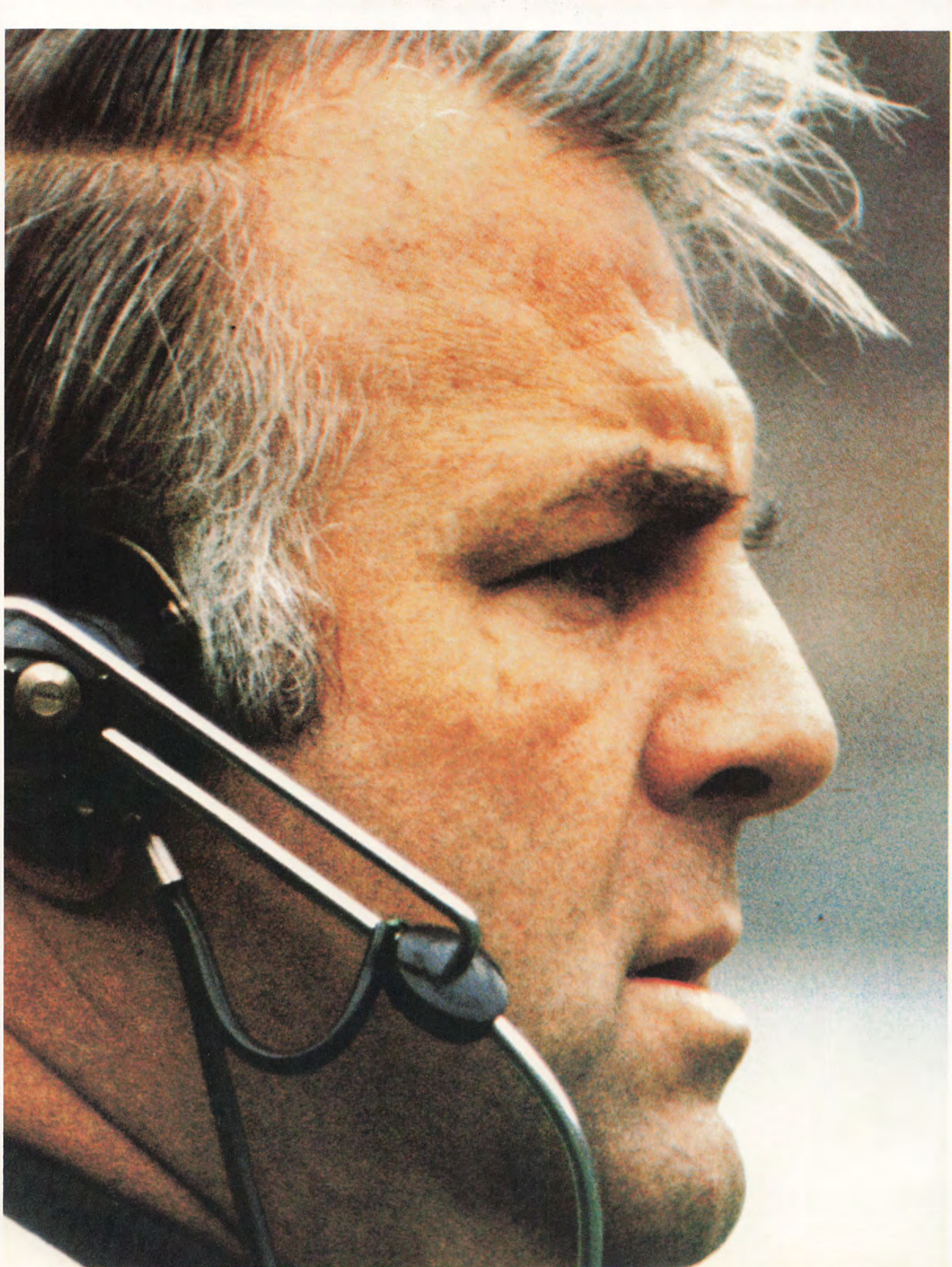


Children's Hospital is
\$83,000 closer to a cure for leukemia
because
you joined Bill Bergey for
Shamrock Shakes at McDonald's® last spring

When the Eagles and McDonald's team up,
we do it all for you.™

And with you.





Mike McCormack

When Mike McCormack's outstanding playing career with the Cleveland Browns drew to a close in 1962, the big Irishman probably figured that he had seen the last of an NFL lockerroom in any official capacity.

A career in the insurance business in his native Kansas City loomed ahead, and McCormack figured that his future football would be confined to watching the home town Chiefs play on a Sunday afternoon.

It didn't take Mike long to realize that the lure of football was much stronger than he had anticipated. For a man who first put on a football uniform as a grade schooler in Chicago, that wasn't difficult to understand.

To help satisfy his appetite for the game, Mike began to scout on a part-time basis for the Chiefs while continuing his insurance activities.

That helped keep him a little bit closer to the game as did the summers he spent assisting his former Cleveland teammate, Otto Graham, on Graham's College All-Star coaching staff.

In 1965, Graham was named head coach of the Washington Redskins. Ironically, that move was one that changed Mike McCormack's life.

Graham asked Mike to join him in Washington as offensive line coach, a logical assignment for a man who had been a frequent All-Pro offensive tackle with some of Paul Brown's great Cleveland teams.

McCormack was forced to decide between his increasingly successful insurance endeavors and the game of football, with its seven day work week, 16-hour work days and pressures unmatched in almost any occupation.

The choice was obvious for McCormack: He opted to join Graham in Washington.

In seven years with the Redskins, Mike served under Graham, George Allen, and the late Vince Lombardi, learning something about coaching from each of them, just as he had learned from Brown during his playing days.

That ability to learn has been a McCormack asset throughout his football career, from De LaSalle High School in Chicago through the University of Kansas and on to the NFL.

During his apprenticeship in Washington, McCormack developed a reputation as one of football's most astute assistant coaches and an obvious candidate for a head coaching position.

In 1974, McCormack's opportunity came when Eagles' president Leonard H. Tose named him the 14th coach in the club's history.

Since then, Mike has guided the Eagles back to respectability and the 2-11-1 season that preceded his arrival seems much longer ago than 1973. The Eagles' steady improvement is evident after 5-8-1 and 7-7 seasons.

This year, Mike says that his team has "as much athletic talent as any I've been associated with as a coach."

Considering some of the outstanding Washington teams that Mike helped coach to prominence, that is good news indeed for the rabid Eagles fans of the Delaware Valley.



The Coaches

BOYD DOWLER, Passing Game. Age: 37. Native of Rock Springs, Wyo. Quarterback at University of Colorado (1955-1959). All-Big Eight, College All-Star and East-West games. Enjoyed outstanding career as a wide receiver with Green Bay Packers (1959 to 1969) and Washington Redskins (1971). Totaled 474 receptions and 40 touchdowns during career. Assistant coach with Los Angeles in 1970 and player-coach with Washington in 1971.

JOHN IDZIK, Offensive Backfield. Age: 46. Native of Philadelphia, Pa. Won a total of seven letters as football and baseball star at the University of Maryland (1947 to 1951). Coached a total of 11 years in college including stints at Maryland (1956 to 1959) and the University of Detroit where he was the school's final head football coach. Assistant coach of the Miami Dolphins (1966 to 1969) and the Baltimore Colts (1970 to 1972).

DICK LeBEAU, Specialty Teams. Age: 37. Native of London, Ohio. Named to numerous all-star teams as a three year letterman at Ohio State (1957 to 1959). Drafted by the Cleveland Browns on the 5th round in 1959 but cut from the squad during the pre-season. Wound up with Detroit Lions where he became one of the NFL's greatest cornerbacks. Played in 171 consecutive games and ranked third at retirement on the all-time pass interceptor list with 62 (behind Emlen Tunnell and "Night Train" Lane). Retired as player following the 1972 season. Beginning his third year as an Eagles' coach.

JOHN MAZUR, Defensive Backfield. Age: 44. Native of Plymouth, Pa. Enjoyed an excellent career as a Notre Dame quarterback (1948 to 1951) before an injury shortened his career with the Vancouver B.C. Lions of the Canadian League. Marine Corps Lieutenant from 1952 to 1954. Coached in college at Tulane (1955 to 1957), Marquette (1958) and Boston University (1959 to 1961). Became an assistant to Lou Saban with the Buffalo Bills from 1962 through 1968 before taking a similar position with the New England Patriots in 1969. Named head coach of the Pats in mid-1970. Resigned after nine games in 1972.

WALT MICHAELS, Linebackers. Age: 45. Native of Swoyersville, Pa. Starred as a linebacker and fullback at Virginia's Washington and Lee University (1947 to 1950) before embarking on an 11 year pro playing career with Green Bay (1951) and Cleveland Browns (1952 to 1961). Four time all-Pro linebacker who played on two NFL championship teams. Brother of former Browns' player Lou Michaels. Began pro coaching as Oakland Raiders' assistant (1963) before joining New York Jets (1963-1972) where his defensive units consistently ranked with the league's best.

JOHN SANDUSKY, Offensive Line. Age: 49. Native of Philadelphia, Pa. All-American tackle at Villanova (1946 to 1950) after World War II service as an Army staff sergeant. Excelled in the NFL as a two-way tackle with Cleveland (1950 to 1955) and Green Bay (1956). Coached at Villanova (1957 to 1958) before joining the Baltimore Colts staff where he coached highly regarded offensive and defensive lines at various times from 1959 to 1972. Was Colts' interim head coach in 1972.

JERRY WAMPFLER, Defensive Line. Age: 42. Native of New Philadelphia, Ohio. Standout offensive tackle at Miami (O.) (1951-1954). Coached high school teams at New Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Massillon, Ohio before first major college assignment at Miami (O.) (1963-1965). Moved to Notre Dame (1966 to 1969) where his offensive line helped the Irish to the 1966 national championship. Head coach at Colorado State (1970 to 1972). Was a draft choice of the Los Angeles Rams but never reported to camp because of an off-season back injury.



WALT MICHAELS



JOHN MAZUR



DICK LeBEAU



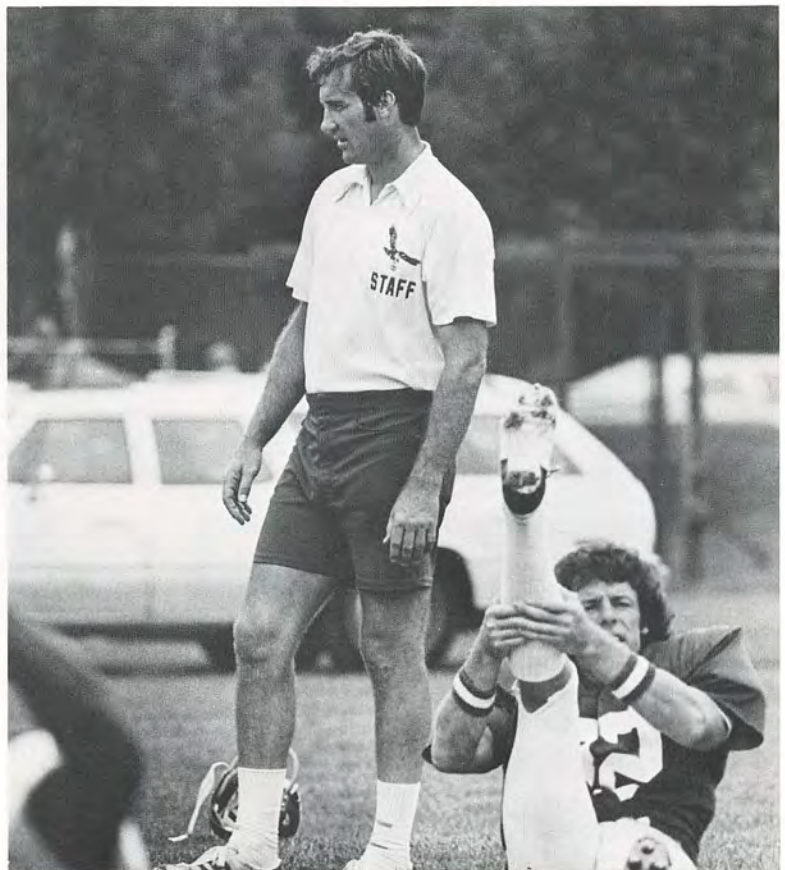
JOHN IDZIK



JERRY WAMPFLER



JOHN SANDUSKY



BOYD DOWLER



Number One—Chairman of the Board Roy Peraino, the number one Eagles' supporter at Continental Bank visits with coach Mike McCormack at practice. Continental has maintained a strong relationship with the Eagles by its continued support of Eagles Fly for Leukemia and by co-sponsoring the past three Eagles' yearbooks.



Tom Bruder (left), president, and his brother Jim of MAB Paints pose with two players who have brightened the world of Eagles' fans in recent years, Harold Carmichael (17) and Jerry Sisemore (76). MAB, the 76 year old Philadelphia firm, has helped sponsor the Eagles' yearbook for the past three years.

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Lucille Monte



Lynn Magee

Linda Daniels

The Gamemakers

by Ray Didinger, Philadelphia Bulletin



Football is America. America is Big Cities and so is football. Football is New York and people riding the subway into the Bronx on a Sunday morning, binoculars slung over their shoulders, talking eagerly about Gifford and Huff and the pass rush of Robustelli and Katcavage. America is small towns and so is football. Football is Green Bay in December and green-and-gold stickers in frosty storefront windows proclaiming, "This is Tittletown, U.S.A." A town where the fans own the team and where the two main streets could be named after football coaches, Lombardi and Lambeau.

Football is America. America is heroes and so is football. Football heroes are for real and their feats grow into legend. Bronko Nagurski ran through the endzone at Wrigley Field and cracked the brick wall with his leather helmet. They swear it's true. And Sammy Baugh once threw a forward pass ninety yards in the air. While falling down. Against the wind. Honest. Johnny (Blood) McNally, hired as player-coach at age 35, returned the opening kickoff of the 1937 season 98 yards for a touchdown, dropped the ball in the endzone, dusted off his hands and said to his players, "Boys, that's the way it's done." So the legend goes and, after all, who are we to question legends.

What would America do for folk heroes if we didn't have football? Superman wore blue tights and spent half his time

fumbling around in telephone booths. Popeye was a pushover if you swiped his spinach. And, for all we know, Jack Armstrong, the All-American Boy, might have been a real klutz as an adult. You can have all those comic strip idols. Give me Johnny Unitas in sudden death, Gale Sayers in an open field, Dick Butkus on a goalline stand or Vince Lombardi in a losing locker room. I know I can count on them.

Football is America. It is Valley Forge compressed into 100 yards. It is Bunker Hill in four quarters. It is all about us and maybe that's why we love it so much. It affects each of us the same way. A runner bursts into the clear and we all jump up. The auto mechanic with the dirt under his fingernails and the mortgage he can barely meet. The fourth grader who snuck out without finishing his geography homework. The middle-aged woman who will go home and do needlepoint and watch Lawrence Welk on the TV. They all jump up.

Football is inside all of us, like a second heartbeat or a sixth sense which only comes alive on Sundays when we sit in the upper deck, drink hot chocolate from a steaming paper cup and shout, "Throw the Bomb", on third down. It brings us together in a way unlike anything else. The home team wins in the final seconds and you're liable to see Archie Bunker and Gore Vidal dancing together in the aisles.

Football is America and, like America, it has a history rich with great pioneers who blazed the way for the rest of us. It is to the pioneers that this is fondly dedicated.

George Stanley Halas fell in love with professional football. Oh, he tried the other sports but it wasn't the same. He was once the New York Yankees starting right fielder and it wasn't until he injured his hip that they tried a new kid out there. The kid's name was George Herman Ruth, people called him "Babe" and

they said he could hit a baseball for great distance. George Halas never worked his way back into the Yankee lineup but that was okay. He always felt like he was wasting his time, standing around in the outfield, waiting for something to happen. Football was the only game that satisfied him.

At age 22, Halas went to work as a player, coach and athletic director of the Staley Starch Company in Decatur, Ill. The company thought it would be good advertising if Halas organized a team—called the Decatur Staleys, naturally—to join what was then known as the American Professional Football Association. Other teams included the Canton Bulldogs, Columbus Panhandles, Rochester Jeffersons, Rock Island Independents and Dayton Triangles.

Schedules were haphazard, rosters were thrown together week-to-week and, in general, the league had all the stability of a floating crap game. That first year, 1920, the Staleys netted exactly \$1,800 after expenses and the 22 players shared it. "The players voted me two full shares," Halas recalled. "One as coach and one as player."

The following year, the company's management gave Halas \$5,000 to take the team out of town with the agreement he would keep the name "Staleys" for at least one more season. Halas moved operations to the big city, Chicago, hoping to make his sport major league. It became an obsession with Halas and, although virtually everyone told him pro football didn't have a chance, he hung on.

Wrote Jim Murray of the Los Angeles Times: "George Halas not only played end, he sold tickets, swept floors, shovelled snow, ushered patrons, coached, counted, flacked, worried, wet-nursed, and evangelized. He spent Staley's get away money on uniforms and the first 20 bucks that came

through the till, he ran down to the drugstore and bought iodine and tape . . .

"He is tireless, termagant, contentious, cantankerous; if he were in government, there'd be a stamp out on him by now. Yoked to pro football, he has worked for it on his knees like a charlady, at a desk like a clerk, with a rake like a gardener, at a blackboard like a teacher, with his hat in his hand or a clench in his fists, when he made \$56 as he did in 1922 or lost \$18,000 as he did in 1932."

Halas brought the game credibility. He developed the sport's first powerhouse team, the Chicago Bears, and he imported its first genuine superstar, Red Grange, the famed Galloping Ghost from the University of Illinois. Cast among that era's no-name, faceless players, the great Grange sparkled like the Hope Diamond in a window full of rhinestones. Wherever the Bears and Grange played, the stadiums would be jammed. Interest grew. In the big cities, newspapers began writing about professional football. The sport was, indeed, coming of age.

Art Rooney, Sr., and Bert Bell entered into professional football in the same year, 1933, purchasing franchises for \$2,500 apiece. Bell and a former University of Pennsylvania teammate, Lud Wray, bought out the old Frankford Yellow Jackets and, since it was the era of the New Deal, Bell changed the name of the club to the Philadelphia Eagles, in honor of the NRA symbol, the blue eagle.

Rooney bought his team with the winnings of an enormously successful weekend betting the horses at New York's Empire City track and Saratoga. He established his club in his hometown, Pittsburgh, and named it the Pirates. Neither franchise offered much promise at the beginning.

In his first three seasons, with Wray operating as head coach,

the Eagles won just nine games while Bell and his associates lost almost \$80,000. Bell, who expected better progress, took complete command of the club in 1936. He bought out all his partners for \$4,000, then fired his old friend Wray, installing himself as head coach. In his first season as owner-coach, Bell's Eagles were the poorest team in football, winning just one game in 12, scoring only 51 points while allowing 206. The Eagles' problem, Bell observed, was a glaring lack of talent. The Eagles, with a limited bankroll and the league's worst record, had no chance to sign the best collegiate players. Traditionally, the All-American superstars went to the top pro teams who could offer them a fatter contract, not to mention a better offensive line.

"It's unfair," Bert Bell argued. "It's a classic case of the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer. If this continues, the league will be ruined."

So, Bell came up with a brilliant alternative. He devised the player draft as we know it today, allowing the teams with the worst records to get first pick of the college talent. The idea was ratified by the NFL owners in 1936 and soon the weaklings began closing the gap on the winners. The success of his draft concept as well as his clearly established organizational ability made him a popular choice to become the National Football League commissioner in 1946.

Under Bell, the NFL grew progressively stronger but it retained a certain casual atmosphere, reflecting the man on top. For example, on draft day Bert Bell would allow newspaper photographers to be present only for the first few minutes. He would order them from the room, then remove his false teeth, roll up his sleeves, rub his hands together and say, "All right, fellows, let's get to it."

Today, a meeting of the NFL club owners is a carefully

scheduled, highly-organized affair. Not back in the '40s.

"Back then," recalled Art Rooney, Sr., "all the owners would just congregate in Bert's hotel room with a few bottles of liquor and argue far into the night. Bert would be sitting there in his shorts listening, and he'd intercede if things started getting too heated. You know, I don't think Bert ever owned a pair of pajamas. Everytime we had one of our meetings, Bert would sit there in his shorts, scratching his stomach. He had this terrific, hairy stomach, and he'd sit there yawning and scratching while we argued.

"Bert would listen until he got tired. Then he'd excuse himself and walk into the other room and go to sleep. He'd just leave us there arguing and fighting over the schedule or the draft or rules changes or whatever. He'd wake up in the morning, come out in his shorts and pick right up where he left off the night before. Boy, we used to argue. That George Preston Marshall (owner of the Redskins), he'd show up in his pajamas and robe and we'd know we were gonna be in session for awhile."

"We all loved and respected Bert, though. He was like a big kid . . . he was just so excited about the growth of pro football. Sometimes we'd walk into the ball park and see a big crowd and his face would light up like a little kid on Christmas morning. Times like that, he'd say to me, 'I know it was tough when we started, Art, but aren't you glad we stuck it out? It's worth it . . . I'd do it all over again.'"

On October 11, 1959, Bert Bell and Art Rooney were sitting together at Franklin Field, watching the Eagles play the Pittsburgh Steelers when Bell suffered a fatal heart attack.

"I've thought about it often since that day," Rooney said, "and I really believe that's how Bert would have wanted it. He died in a sold-out stadium, watching a game between the two teams he coached back in

the '30s. He was happy that day, he said the league's best days were just around the corner. He was right."

Late in 1958, a 26-year-old Texas millionaire, **Lamar Hunt**, flew to Chicago to talk business with Mrs. Walter Wolfner, widow of Charles Bidwell, founder of the Chicago Cardinals. Hunt hoped to buy the Cards and move the NFL franchise to Dallas but his offer was rejected. A short time later, he discussed acquiring one of the NFL's expansion franchises with Bert Bell but he was turned down again.

That's when Lamar Hunt came up with his idea. Why not start a pro football league of his own? He banded together with all the other frustrated millionaires who failed to win NFL franchises and they formed the nucleus of the American Football League.

People laughed at the new league at first. The teams consisted mostly of semi-pro and sandlot players with an occasional NFL retread thrown in. They frequently wore silly-looking uniforms (Denver had socks with vertical brown-and-yellow stripes that were so horrible the players burned them in protest) and played in wretched stadiums. In New York's Polo Grounds, for example, a visiting player's locker consisted of a nail driven into a two-by-four with a folding chair underneath. Some franchises—notably Harry Wismer's New York Titans—were hopelessly in debt from the beginning.

The Titans had no playbooks because the club could not afford paper. They couldn't afford scouts, either, so to prepare for future opponents, head coach Sammy Baugh would read off their roster name-by-name and ask his players, "Anybody know anything about this guy?"

But there were enough men of vision in the new league to keep the venture intact. One of the earliest believers in the AFL was

Al Davis, who signed on as offensive end coach of Sid Gillman's Los Angeles Chargers in that first year, 1960.

"Forget all those horror stories you hear about the Titans," says Davis, who now directs the efficient front office of the powerful Oakland Raiders. "The Titans were just one team. The league, as a whole, had a complete commitment to excellence. We were young, hungry and aggressive. We wanted to build something we could all be proud of. . . not only in our own cities but nationally, as well.

"I was fortunate enough to be affiliated with the Chargers for those first three seasons and the Chargers were the standard bearer for the league. We had a solid owner (Barron Hilton of the Hilton Hotel fortune), a great coach (Sid Gillman) and some terrific ball players like Paul Lowe, Keith Lincoln, Lance Alworth, Ernie Ladd and Earl Faison. We gave people a major league product and they treated us major league. We proved it could be done."

In 1963, Al Davis, at age 33, assumed control of the faltering Oakland franchise which was 1-13 the previous year. Davis, the youngest head coach and general manager in pro football, displayed his genius by transforming the last-place Raiders into a 10-4 contender which finished just one game behind the AFL Champion Chargers in the Western Division.

"People said I was taking a foolish chance going to Oakland, they said the situation was terrible," Davis said. "I refused to believe it. John F. Kennedy said one thing can endure in a person and that is the will to win. That's what I felt I could inject into the Oakland Raiders."

Three years later, Davis was named commissioner of the American Football League and he, more than anyone else, was the driving force behind the

eventual merger between the AFL and NFL. Once the peace treaty was signed, Al Davis gave up his office and returned to what he loved best, building a football team in Oakland.

Today, the American Football Conference is the power of professional football. The AFC champion has won six of the last seven Super Bowls and last season only four AFC teams had losing records. The league has come a long way from the days of Harry Wismer. Al Davis remembers the experts saying it couldn't be done.

"I never believed that for a minute," he said, "but you've got to remember I grew up in an era when they said the Maginot Line was impregnable, too. The Germans went right around it. You see, there's always a way of succeeding if you're clever enough or tough enough or persistent enough.

"But, look, don't try to portray me as any pioneer. It's not like I went across the Rocky Mountains in a covered wagon back in the 1800s, starving and freezing and suffering every inch of the way. Not at all. All the fighting I did was for the game of football and when you're fighting for something you love, well, that's easy."

Pete Rozelle succeeded Bert Bell as commissioner of the National Football League and the game he remembers best is the 1960 championship struggle between the Eagles and the Green Bay Packers. He thinks of it as a final tribute to Bert Bell.

"Bert was the one who came up with the phrase, 'Any team can beat any other team on any give Sunday,'" Rozelle said. "The thing he strived for most was competitive balance and the '60 championship game was a great example of that. Two years before, the Eagles won just two games and finished last in the Eastern Conference. The same year, the Packers won only one game and finished last in the West.

"The fact the Eagles and

Packers could go from the bottom to the top that quickly was proof Bert's system was working."

The 1960s were a Golden Era for pro football with the arrival of even richer television packages, an NFL-AFL merger, the birth of the Super Bowl and the awesome charisma of Broadway Joe Namath. The league expanded to 26 teams and the game established itself as the nation's number one spectator sport. When Namath stunned everyone by upsetting the Baltimore Colts in Super Bowl III, the AFC had arrived.

"That one game was probably the most dramatic, the most influential played in the National Football League since the famous sudden-death championship game between Baltimore and the Giants in 1958," Rozelle said. "They say that sudden death game is the one that caused the great boom in pro football popularity. I'm not sure you can narrow it all down to just one game. But I know when Namath beat the Colts, it created a special kind of excitement because it was then truly one league; there was no way the old line NFL people could deny the AFL any longer."

Today, pro football is at the zenith of its popularity. Last year's Super Bowl was watched by more people than any single event in the history of television. More than watched Neil Armstrong walk on the moon. More than watched Richard Nixon's inauguration. More than watched, well, anything including the other eight Super Bowls. The NFL is now a multi-million dollar industry turning out everything from rain slickers to transistor radios to tee-shirts for two-year olds. The question is, where can the game go from here?

"I can't tell you what the next 40 years will be like," Art Rooney, Sr., said following last year's Super Bowl triumph, "but if they're anything like the last 40, I can't wait to get started."

THE EAGLES' GREATEST WIN WILL COME IN A HOSPITAL

The Eagles Fly for Leukemia campaign benefits the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. The money is used in research to help fight Leukemia. This year's drive is half way to its goal.

We cannot stop now . . . too many children are counting on all of us. Counting on us to help the people who may help them live. Please don't let them down.
Care. Give.
Thank you.



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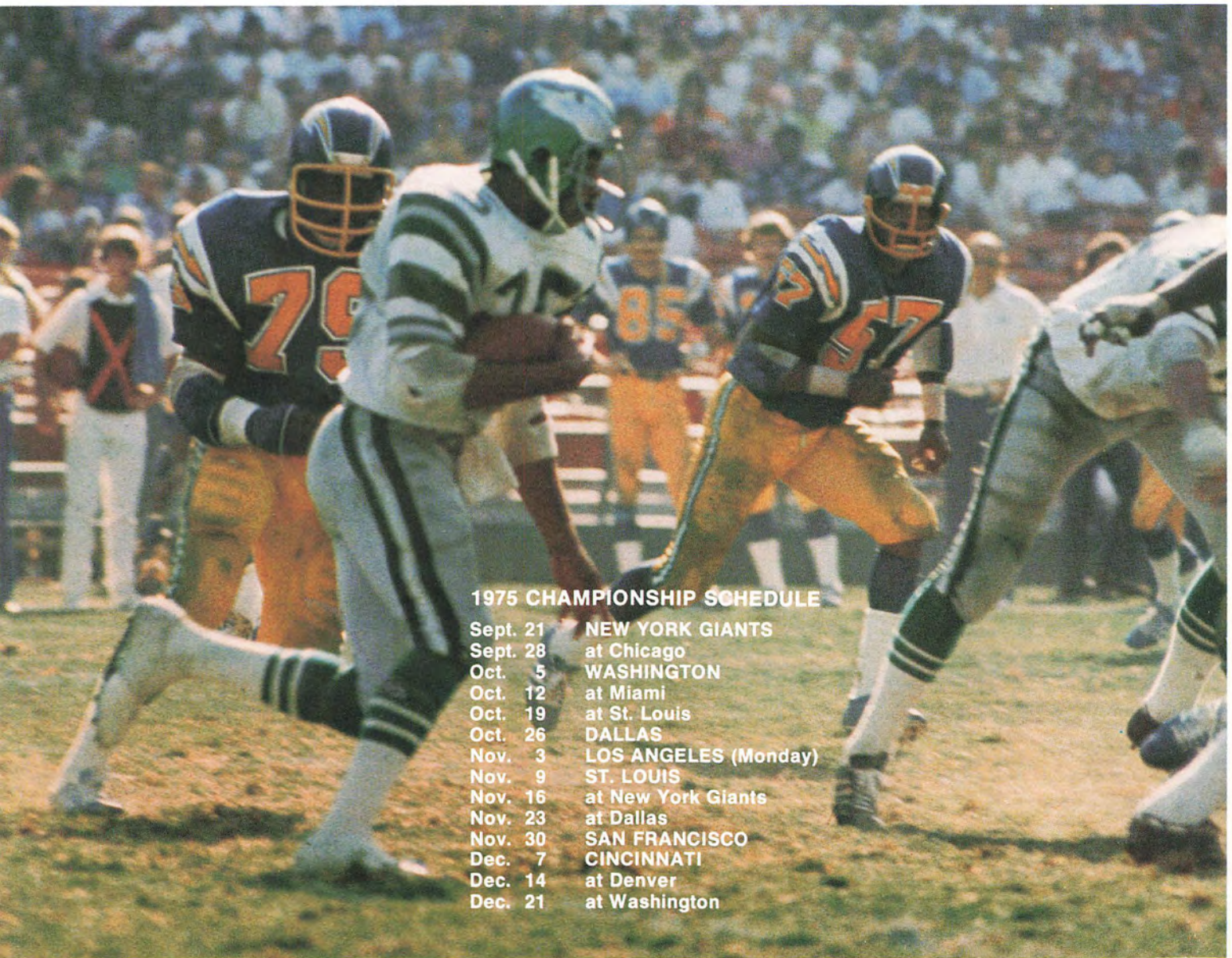
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1975 CHAMPIONSHIP SCHEDULE

- Sept. 21 NEW YORK GIANTS
- Sept. 28 at Chicago
- Oct. 5 WASHINGTON
- Oct. 12 at Miami
- Oct. 19 at St. Louis
- Oct. 26 DALLAS
- Nov. 3 LOS ANGELES (Monday)
- Nov. 9 ST. LOUIS
- Nov. 16 at New York Giants
- Nov. 23 at Dallas
- Nov. 30 SAN FRANCISCO
- Dec. 7 CINCINNATI
- Dec. 14 at Denver
- Dec. 21 at Washington

Eagles' Individual Record Holders

SCORING

Most Points, Lifetime

881 Bobby Walston (12 seasons, 1951-62)

Most Points, Season

114 Bobby Walston (1954)

Most Points, Game

25 Bobby Walston (1954 vs. Redskins)

Most Touchdowns, Lifetime

77 Steve Van Buren (8 seasons, 1944-51)

Most Touchdowns, Season

18 Steve Van Buren (1945)

Most Touchdowns, Game

4 Clarence Peaks (1958 vs. Cards.)
Tommy McDonald (1959 vs. Giants)
Ben Hawkins (1969 vs. Steelers)

Most Field Goals, Lifetime

90 Sam Baker (6 seasons, 1964-69)
(Baker has 179 field goals, 15 seasons NFL)

Most Field Goals, Season

24 Tom Dempsey (1973)

Most Field Goals, Game

6 Tom Dempsey (1972 vs. Houston, 7 attempts)

Longest Field Goals

54 Tom Dempsey (1971 vs. Cards.)

RUSHING

Most Attempts, Lifetime

1320 Steve Van Buren (8 seasons, 1944-51)

Most Attempts, Season

263 Steve Van Buren (1949)

Most Attempts, Game

35 Steve Van Buren (1949 vs. New York Bulldogs)

Longest Run From Scrimmage

77 Bosh Pritchard (1949 vs. Redskins)

Most Yards Gained, Lifetime

5860 Steve Van Buren (8 seasons, 1944-51)

Most Yards Gained, Season

1146 Steve Van Buren (1949)

Most Yards Gained, Game

205 Steve Van Buren (1949 vs. Steelers)

Most Touchdowns Rushing, Lifetime

74 Steve Van Buren (8 seasons, 1944-51)

Most Touchdowns Rushing, Season

16 Steve Van Buren (1945)

Most Touchdowns Rushing, Game

3 Clarence Peaks (1958 vs. Cards.)
Swede Hansen (1934 vs. Cincinnati)
Tom Sullivan (1974 vs. Giants)

PASSING

Most Passes Attempted, Lifetime

2236 Norman Snead (7 seasons, 1964-70)

Most Passes Attempted, Season

460 Roman Gabriel (1973)

Most Passes Attempted, Game

60 Davey O'Brien (1940 vs. Redskins)

Most Passes Completed, Lifetime

1154 Norman Snead (7 seasons, 1964-70)

Most Passes Completed, Season

270 Roman Gabriel (1973)

Most Passes Completed, Game

33 Davey O'Brien (1940 vs. Redskins)
Sonny Jurgensen (1962 vs. Giants)

Most Yards Gained, Lifetime

15,672 Norman Snead (7 seasons, 1964-70)

Most Yards Gained, Season

3723 Sonny Jurgensen (1961)

Most Yards Gained, Game

437 Bobby Thomason (1953 vs. Giants)

Most Touchdown Passes, Lifetime

111 Norman Snead (7 seasons, 1964-70)

Most Touchdown Passes, Season

32 Sonny Jurgensen (1961)

Most Touchdown Passes, Game

7 Adrian Burk (1954 at Redskins)

Longest Pass Play

92 King Hill to Ben Hawkins, TD
(1968 vs. Giants)

PASS RECEIVING

Most Passes Caught, Lifetime

452 Pete Retzlaff (11 seasons, 1956-66)

Most Passes Caught, Season

67 Harold Carmichael (1973)

Most Passes Caught, Game

14 Don Looney (1940 vs. Redskins)

Most Yards Gained Receiving, Lifetime

7412 Pete Retzlaff (11 seasons, 1956-66)

Most Yards Gained Receiving, Season

1265 Ben Hawkins (1967—59 catches)

Most Yards Gained Receiving, Game

237 Tommy McDonald (1961 vs. Giants)

Longest Gain on Pass Reception

92 Ben Hawkins (1968 vs. Giants, TD)

Most Touchdowns Caught, Lifetime

66 Tommy McDonald (7 seasons, 1957-63)

Most Touchdowns Caught, Season

13 Tommy McDonald (1960 and 1961)

Most Touchdowns Caught, Game

4 Joe Carter (1934 vs. Cincinnati)
Ben Hawkins (1969 vs. Steelers)

PASS INTERCEPTIONS

Most Interceptions By, Lifetime

29 Don Burroughs (5 seasons, 1960-64)

Most Interceptions By, Season

11 Bill Bradley (1971)

Most Interceptions By, Game

4 Russ Craft (1950 vs. Cardinals)

Longest Pass Interception Return By

99 Jerry Norton (1957 vs. Giants)

Most Yards Interceptions Returned, Season

248 Bill Bradley (11—1971)

PUNTING

Most Punts, Lifetime

393 Adrian Burk (6 seasons, 1951-56)

Most Punts, Season

83 Adrian Burk (1952)

Longest Punt

82 Joe Muha (1948 vs. Giants)

Most Punts, Game

12 Len Barnum (1942 vs. Redskins)

Best Punting Average, Season

47.2 Joe Muha—57 punts (1948)

PUNT RETURNS

Most Punts Returned, Lifetime

98 Bill Bradley (6 seasons, 1969-74)

Most Punts Returned, Season

34 Ed Bawel (1952)

Most Punts Returned, Game

7 Bosh Pritchard (1942 vs. Packers)
Russ Craft (1950 vs. Browns)

Most Yards On Punt Returns, Season

261 Ed Bawel (1952)

Longest Punt Return

81 Tommy McDonald (1959 vs. Giants)

KICKOFF & FIELD GOAL RETURNS

Longest Kickoff Return

105 Timmy Brown (1961 vs. Browns)

Most Kickoffs Returned for Touchdowns, Lifetime

5 Timmy Brown (8 seasons, 1960-67)

Most Kickoffs Returned for Touchdowns, Season

2 Timmy Brown (1966)

Most Yards Gained, Total Offense, Game

(includes rushes, pass receptions, runback of pass interceptions, punts, kickoffs and fumbles)

341 Timmy Brown (vs. St. Louis, Dec. 16, 1962)

Most Kickoffs Returned for Touchdowns, Game

2 Timmy Brown (1966, 93 and 90 yards vs. Cowboys—NFL record)

Most Kickoff Returns, Season

33 Timmy Brown (1963)

Longest Return With Missed Field Goal

101 Al Nelson (1971 vs. Cowboys —tied NFL record)

Eagles' Team Records

SEASON

Most Points Scored
376 (1948)

Fewest Points Allowed
85 (1934)

Most Touchdowns Scored
50 (1948)

Most Touchdowns, Passing
34 (1961)

Most Touchdowns, Rushing
30 (1949)

Most Field Goals
24 (1973)

Most Extra Points
50 (1948)

Most Yards Rushing
2607 (1949)

Most Yards Passing
3824 (1961)

Most Total Yards
5112 (1961)

Most First Downs
267 (1973)

Most First Downs, Rushing
143 (1949)

Most First Downs, Passing
158 (1961)

Most First Downs, Penalty
26 (1947)

Most Fumbles (Opponents' and Own) Recovered
45 (1946)

Most Opponents' Fumbles Recovered
22 (1954)

Most Passes Attempted
479 (1973) completed 275

Most Passes Completed
275 (1973) attempted 479

Most Passes Intercepted
33 (1944)

Most Penalties
92 (1947)

Most Yards Penalized
848 (1947)



GAME

Most Points Scored
64 vs. Cincinnati, 1934

Most First Downs Made
32 vs. Washington, 1951
32 vs. Chicago Cardinals, 1953

Most First Downs, Rushing
25 vs. Washington, 1951

Most First Downs, Passing
20 vs. Washington, 1954
20 vs. Detroit, 1961

Most First Downs, Penalty
7 vs. Chicago Bears, 1944

Most Touchdowns Scored
10 vs. Cincinnati, 1934

Most Touchdowns Scored, Rushing
5 vs. Cincinnati, 1934
vs. Boston, 1945
vs. Washington, 1948 and 1949
vs. Chicago Cardinals, 1953

Most Touchdowns Scored, Passing
7 vs. Washington, 1954*

Most Points Both Teams—One Quarter
47 Eagles (20), St. Louis (27)
December 13, 1964**

Most Yards Gained (Total)
582 vs. Cleveland, 1965

Most Yards Gained, Rushing
376 vs. Washington, 1948

Most Yards Gained, Passing
460 vs. New York Giants, 1953

Most Passes Intercepted
9 vs. Pittsburgh, 1965

Fewest First Downs Allowed
1 vs. Brooklyn, 1939
vs. New York Bulldogs, 1949

Fewest First Downs Allowed, Passing
0 vs. Cleveland, 1937 and 1950; vs. Brooklyn and Pittsburgh; 1939; vs. Pittsburgh; 1941 and 1942; vs. Brooklyn, 1943; vs. New York Bulldogs, 1949

Fewest First Downs Allowed, Rushing
0 vs. New York and Boston, 1947
vs. New Orleans, 1969
vs. Dallas Cowboys, 1970

Fewest Yards Allowed, Passing
0 vs. Cincinnati, 1934; vs. Cardinals, 1936; vs. New York Bulldogs, 1949; vs. Cleveland, 1950

Fewest Yards Allowed, Rushing
minus 33 vs. Brooklyn, 1943

Fewest Total Yards Allowed
29 vs. Brooklyn, 1944

Fewest Passing Attempts
0 by Cleveland, 1950

Fewest Pass Completions
0 by Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, 1934; by Brooklyn, 1939; by Pittsburgh, 1940; by New York Bulldogs, 1949; by Cleveland, 1950

*Ties League Record.

**League Record.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

Best Season
1949 Won 12, Lost 1, Percentage .923

Worst Season
1936 Won 1, Lost 11, Percentage .083

Longest Winning Streak
9 (September 30 through December 4, 1960)

Longest Winning Streak at Home
13 (December 12, 1947 through December 11, 1949)

Longest Losing Streak
13 (September 20, 1936 through October 3, 1937)

Total Shutouts by Eagles
27

Most Consecutive Games Scored Points
126 (November 8, 1942 through December 8, 1953)

Most Consecutive Games Scored Touchdown
88 (November 8, 1942 to November 26, 1950, when New York won, 7-3)

Largest Home Attendance
92,800 Inquirer Charities pre-season game vs. Chicago Bears, Philadelphia Municipal Stadium, September 13, 1946

Largest Home Attendance, League Game
71,237 (paid) vs. Cleveland Browns at Philadelphia Municipal Stadium, September 16, 1950

Largest Home Attendance at Franklin Field
Regular season: 60,858 vs. Giants, Cowboys and Bears (1968)
Championship game: 67,325 vs. Green Bay, December 26, 1960

Largest Home Attendance at Connie Mack Stadium
39,303 (paid) vs. Cleveland, November 13, 1955

Largest Away Attendance for League Game
79,289 vs. Cleveland at Cleveland Municipal Stadium, November 1964

Largest Attendance Ever to See Eagles
93,780 Chicago Tribune College All Star Game, Soldiers Field, Chicago, August 12, 1949

Largest Total Home Attendance
7 games:
460,040 (Veterans Stadium, 1972)
457,506 (Veterans Stadium, 1971)
424,868 (Franklin Field, 1967)

Largest Total Away Attendance
7 games: 389,564 (1971)

Largest Total Season Attendance
14 games: 847,070 (1971)

Largest Overall Season Attendance
20 games: 1,176,586 (1971)
6 pre-season 319,516
7 NFL home 457,506
7 NFL away 389,564

The NFL Team Histories





A History of the Eagles

Try to remember the kind of December . . .

by Jon Newton

This is not going to be your chronological, season-by-season, record-book-reference, bubble-gum-card history of the Philadelphia Eagles. That's been done before, and very well. Besides, I'm just not enough of an armchair jock historian to pull it off. It was only last month that I learned the Eagles once played in a place called the Baker Bowl. I'm still not sure where it was.

This is more of a recollection of the Philadelphia Eagles. My recollections, which are admittedly spotty, and those of some people who remember things in amazing detail. So don't look here to see who coached the offensive line under Hugh Devore. Or when the longest pass play in Eagles history was. I don't know. But I don't feel my lack of knowledge makes me any less of an Eagles fan.

Like most kids growing up in the late '40s and early '50s, the knowledge of football I did have came primarily from those bubble-gum cards. That was our only source in East Camden, New Jersey. In the 16 years I spent growing up there I never met a kid who actually attended an honest-to-God professional football game, Eagles or otherwise. Living in East Camden was not exactly living in the lap of luxury.

But bubble-gum cards we could swing, and did everytime we got a nickel. The inside of my trouser pockets were sticky from hundreds of those cards.

Everywhere I went the saccharine smell of bubble-gum went along. I numbered most of the greats and all the near-greats in that card collection, with lots of doubles in both. But I only had one Pete Pihos. For the longest time it was the only Pete Pihos on the block. If I had that card today I probably still wouldn't trade it for any three others. But you never know. Anybody got an Alex Wojciechowicz?

Anyway, as an Eagles fan I've always been short on knowledge and long on enthusiasm. The team played its very first game on November 1, 1933. That much I do know. But I don't know anyone who remembers it firsthand. The game was against the Chicago Bears and ended in a 3-3 tie. According to the record book, that was the best the Eagles did against the Bears for the next 15 years. They finally beat them for the first time in a scheduled game in 1948.

Nineteen forty-eight. Now that was a year to remember. Anybody who knows his Eagles history knows '48 was that



championship season. But how many people really remember the big game? Frank Larkin does.

Sunday, December 19, 1948. It's snowing like hell. Frank Larkin leaves for the game about 10 in the morning with his father, who next year will become one of the famed 100 Brothers when Jim Clark buys the Eagles from Lex Thompson for a quarter of a million dollars.

The Larkins only live in Bala Cynwyd, but the drive to Shibe Park takes over two hours. The weather is awful. On the corner of 21st and Lehigh, scalpers who bought up bunches of seats hoping to turn a quick profit are freezing their tickets off. Still, nearly 37,000 people come to the game.

Inside Shibe Park the lights are on. There's no longer any question about the weather; this isn't just a snowstorm, it's a goddamn record-breaking blizzard. The Larkins shuffle to their seats—good ones, like all the 100 Brothers get. Only today there are no good seats; everybody is sitting on snow. Frank Larkin can see up field to about the 40, and down field to the goal post. The end-zone stands are just a blur. So are the cross-field stands. A rumor begins to circulate that the game is going to be called. Some people believe it but nobody leaves.

The field is a blanket of snow. Somewhere underneath it lies the frozen tarp. By the scheduled 1:30 kickoff time the teams are on the field. But so is the tarp; the grounds crew can't budge it. The



whole thing begins to look like a scene from a Radio City Christmas show, with bright green and red dancers on a white stage. Only the stage is a snow-covered football field, the bright green and red dancers are football players trying to keep warm, and the show is the 1948 championship. The players end up giving the grounds crew a hand with the tarp. Van Buren, Thompson, Greasy Neale, even Bert Bell, himself, for all anybody knows. Everybody helps. It still isn't enough. Several hundred fans climb down on the field and the frozen tarp is finally stripped away.

At about 2:00 pm a whistle blows and the contest to decide the world champion of professional football gets underway in the worst weather God ever created. After

the first series of downs you can't see the chalk lines. By halftime it looks as if the field was never cleaned at all. Midway through the third period the concessions run out of hot coffee. Everybody is miserable. Nobody leaves.

The Larkins hang in a little while after the game, celebrating victory with the other fans by throwing snowballs at each other. The drive back to Bala is worse and they don't get home 'til 9:00 pm, frostbitten but feeling a warm glow. Reporters are already beginning to write about how what happened at Shibe Park that day wasn't really football, but a sloppy free-for-all. Some dub it the "Blizzard Bowl." Frank Larkin doesn't give a damn what they call it so long as they get the score right: Eagles 7,

Cardinals 0.

Back in North Philly Shibe Park is beginning to fill up with snow again. You'd never know to look at it that a few hours earlier the Philadelphia Eagles beat the Chicago Cardinals for the world championship of professional football.

Nineteen forty-eight was not the only sweet December for the Eagles. The following one they beat the Rams for a second straight championship, 14-0, in a rain-soaked Los Angeles Coliseum. Even fewer people around these parts remember that game. What they do remember is that it took almost as many years as it took to beat the Bears before the Eagles would have another sweet December. A lot happened in between.



Scenes...

from the championship years



Important things. Unimportant things. Jim Gallagher remembers most of them.

Jim Gallagher, better known simply as Jim Gal, is the Eagles director of public relations. He's been with the team for 25 years, served under 11 different coaches, worked for Bert Bell, and personally knew most of the Eagles players since 1949. How many people remember when Chuck Bednarik was a rookie? Jim Gal remembers.

September, 1949. The Eagles are finishing up a pre-season schedule as defending champions. The job placement service at Peirce Business School informs a young Jim Gallagher that the Eagles are looking for a male stenographer. He's heard of the Eagles, but that's all. He gets the job.

It's a good time for Jim Gal, or anyone, to join the Eagles. Greasy Neale is head coach. Van Buren, Thompson, Kilroy, Pihos . . . all the stars are there. It's a hell of a team that will go on to take the championship again.

Jim Gal doesn't know a soul, until Chuck Bednarik is the Eagles bonus pick that year. He remembers Bednarik from Penn. Everybody remembers Bednarik from Penn. He was All-American everything. But curiously, Bednarik doesn't play much in 1949. That's the degree of talent the Eagles have this year.

World champions or not, the Eagles office on 17th Street below Market is early bush league in appearance. There's a dinky front ticket lobby and a big back room. Period. General Manager Vince McNally and publicity man Eddie Hogan share a separate office on another floor next to a dental lab. The room is filled with big steam pipes.

It's Jimmy Gal's job to take dictation, type, answer phones, and run for sandwiches for biggies like Jim Clark, Frank McNamee, and McNally. He does this six days a week for a fat \$45.00. He also helps to sell tickets. In 1949, season-ticket attendance is running about 7,000. The front office would like to see 9,000. On a per-game basis they need 22,000 people in Shibe Park to break even.

Pro football is a blue-collar spectator sport with blue-collar prices in 1949. A six-game season ticket costs \$9.00. There's even a program where you buy one and get one free. The best walk-up seat is \$4.00; the worst, in the left-field bleachers, is \$1.85. Jim Gal works like hell to sell tickets. It's tough and just a little embarrassing. Penn football is drawing 75,000 fans per game.

In his 25 years with the Eagles, Jim Gallagher has seen a lot of transitions. But he's still a little amazed at the \$12.50 tickets of today when he thinks back on how he used to hustle them for a buck eighty-five. The guaranteed sell-out seasons of the '70s are a lot different from



Jim Gallagher

the days when he used to hop a trolley before a home game and go around to the agencies collecting the unsold tickets.

Jim Gal has seen it all, and in retrospect he picks 1958 as the most significant year in the Eagles history. No, the team didn't win the championship. They didn't win much of anything. But they did sign Buck Shaw as head coach, secure Norm Van Brocklin from L. A., and switch from Connie Mack Stadium to Franklin Field. Jim Gal remembers the blue-collar image of pro football at that time, and how the prophets of doom predicted that the "nifty" people of an Ivy League school would never permit the sport to ungrace their campus. There have been a lot of other predictions before and since that one. Jimmy Gal has heard them all. He remembers one in particular about the firing of Head Coach Jim Trimble. Unfortunately for Trimble, that one came true.

A not-so-sweet December, 1955. The Eagles are finishing up a dismal 4, 7, and 1 season with a final game against the Bears. The weather is lousy and the team is forced to take the train. Jim Gal gets on at North Philadelphia Station with the players; Trimble gets on 20 minutes later at Paoli. He makes a straight run for Gal's compartment and demands to know what the hell is behind all the stories in the papers about this being his last game as coach. Jim Gal pleads ignorance but he knows the stories are true. The players know, too, and don't give a damn. They figure Jim Trimble is getting what Jim Trimble deserves.

The game against the Bears is brutal, the loss painful, and the train trip back a disaster. Trimble officially gets the axe but gets no sympathy from the players. In fact, he catches hell from a lot of the guys he's been chewing out all season. So do some reporters who were foolish enough to write derogatory stories and ride back on the same train. There's considerable drinking and several fights break out. Jim Gal hides in his compartment the whole trip. It's the kind of December nobody wants to remember.

Brighter days and sweeter Decembers were to follow, but not right away. The '56 and '57 seasons were disasters; the '58 season worse. From the win-loss record it was hard to believe that 1958 was the Eagles turning point. But 1959 suggested that it was, and 1960 proved it. This time was also something of a turning point for me as a fan.

September, 1960. I am recently discharged from the Navy and working at an ad agency on Locust near 15th. The Eagles office is around the corner. My job is a little like Jim Gal's when he started with the Eagles back in 1949. Especially the salary. I have to brown bag it most of the time, but occasionally I treat myself to a corned beef on rye at Latimer's Delicatessen on 15th Street. I like Latimer's. As it turns out, so does Norm Van Brocklin.

The deli is always crowded at lunch and if you sit alone you have to share a booth. Usually I share with musicians from the Philadelphia Orchestra—most frequently with a guy I now recognize as the second violinist. I know nothing of Stravinsky and he knows nothing of advertising, so we rarely talk. But we both know Norm Van Brocklin when we see him, and one day we do. I'm really impressed. The Dutchman! In my deli!

I get the feeling that Van Brocklin comes in Latimer's a lot on Mondays, so I make it a point to do the same. It's a strain on the budget but I figure it's worth it. When Van Brocklin comes in I stare. The guys from the orchestra stare. Everybody stares. I stare the longest and finally our eyes meet. The Dutchman nods and smiles.

"How ya doin' Norm."

The guys from the orchestra stop eating and look at me like they really believe I know Van Brocklin. I love it. The routine goes on for a lot of Mondays and a lot of corned beef specials. Pretty soon I have myself believing that I know Van Brocklin. One day the second violinist even asks me if I work for the Eagles. What the hell, I say yes.

By the end of that year, of course, everyone knew The Dutchman. Everyone knew Bednarik, and McDonald, and Retzlaff, and Brookshier, and Ted Dean, and Timmy Brown. By the end of that year everybody in Philadelphia was an Eagles fan.

December 26, 1960. It's a white Christmas in Philadelphia, and the people who remember the '48 championship are grumbling about another "Blizzard Bowl." But somebody works a miracle this time. By the kickoff it's sunny and the temperature is 45, maybe 50 degrees. The reporters will write that it is a 100 percent football day. And they will write that the Eagles beat the Green Bay Packers 17-13 for the world

championship. Everybody is great: Van Brocklin, McDonald, Walston, Dean, everybody. But the greatest of all is Bednarik. In this game he writes the final chapter of his legend with a tackle on Jim Taylor at the Eagles 9. After 12 years of playing both ways, after playing 58 minutes in the championship game, after making the game-saving tackle in the final seconds, Number 60 retires from professional football. The League will not see the likes of him for a long time to come. Maybe never.

Nothing about this game is like the '48 game, including the fans. In their wild celebration they throw more than snowballs. The field is littered with bottles, cans, anything the fans can get their hands on. Before it becomes littered with bodies the stadium is cleared. The celebration moves downtown in impromptu parades and parties. Next day there is an official victory parade. And back at Franklin Field there is still every indication that one hell of a football game had been played. It takes a long time to clean it up. It would be a long time before it got that dirty again.

Bright Decembers have been lean in Philadelphia since 1960. But a lot has happened. Important things. Unimportant things. What happened to me was that I finally got to see my first professional football game. It's kind of embarrassing to consider yourself a staunch Eagles fan and then have to admit that you didn't even see a live game until you were almost 30. But that's the way it was.

November 6, 1966. The Eagles vs. Dallas at Franklin Field. I have no thoughts about going to the game. More correctly, I have no tickets. Not until good friend, Joe Meehan calls at about 10:00 am.

"I got an extra ticket. You want to go to the Eagles game?"

"Does Raquel Welch have big . . .?"

We meet at the Marriott and take Joe's car to Franklin Field. The seats are good: 20 yard line, lower deck, in the shade. Hell, the seats are great! Except that I only have about 10 inches of bench to sit on at the end of the row. Everybody stands for The National Anthem, and when we sit down the 10 inches are gone. I end up on my butt in the aisle. Pretty soon I get the hang of it, so to speak. Whenever the crowd is on its feet I push to the left, which preserves a little of my territorial imperative when we all sit down again. I do a lot of pushing at this game because it is a cliff-hanger. Among other things, Timmy Brown breaks away on two record-book kickoff returns, one for 93 yards, one for 90 yards, and both for touchdowns. In the end the Eagles win it 24-23, and I am a new person.

A lot of people might not agree, but I found the late '60s a fascinating time to become a game-going Eagles fan. They

were not good years for the team or for the fans. It was a time of character building and of patience. These were the Kuharich years.

In the history of professional sports, no coach ever received a more damning condemnation than the one Joe Kuharich got from Philadelphia fans. Deserved? A victim of circumstances? A little of both? I'll leave those judgments to the arm-chair jock historians. It is curious to note that the Kuharich years, like so many other Eagles events, also had a December beginning.

December 5, 1963. The Eagles are up for grabs and the team goes for \$5,505,500 to builder Jerry Wolman. Not exactly "Mr. Football", but anything that might pass for an improvement is welcomed by the fans. Except for his selection of head coach. Almost from the beginning Kuharich's name gets mentioned. Almost from the beginning the press comes down hard on the choice. Before it's over it will be written that there was collusion at the League level; that Wolman got the team only by promising to name Joe Kuharich as head coach. The claim is neither substantiated nor disproven. It is a lousy beginning.

Kuharich arrives in Philadelphia with one strike already against him. Strikes two and three are his own doing as he trades Sonny Jurgensen and Tommy McDonald. The fans, the press, everybody is furious. Kuharich exonerates himself somewhat with a 6 and 8 season in 1964, and a 5 and 9 season in 1965. In 1966 he coaches the team to the Playoff Bowl in Miami. This is to be his finest hour. But the die is cast. The cries of "Joe Must Go!" can already be heard.

Wrath has no fury like that of a Philadelphia football fan pissed off at the head coach. I was part of that fury. I sported an "Impeach Kuharich" button to the games—a little subtle perhaps, but the message was there. Far less gentle fans and a far less gentle press made far stronger statements. The banners that appeared at games became more and more creative and less and less printable. Most of the home games included an airplane towing a "Joe Must Go!" streamer over the stadium. It was unequalled in professional football.

Even the 1966 Playoff Bowl didn't appease the fans, partly because the Eagles lost it, but mostly because the season included two disastrous back-to-back losses—a debacle with the St. Louis Cardinals (10-41), and a worse one with the Dallas Cowboys (7-56). Nearly 100 points scored against the Eagles in two games! But it was going to get a lot worse before it got any better. The following season saw a 14-48 loss to the Cardinals and a 7-44 loss to the Giants. The '68 season saw a 13-45 loss

to Dallas, a 17-45 loss to the Cardinals, and a 13-47 loss to Cleveland. The season ended with 2 wins and 12 losses. "Joe Must Go!"

Joe finally went. It wasn't in December but in May, when trucker Leonard Tose purchased the Eagles for a record \$16,155,000. Tose brought new promise to Philadelphia. He was a fan first and an owner second. Tose the fan wanted a winner; Tose the owner would spare no expense to get one. He went on to prove that with costly deals for Roman Gabriel and Bill Bergey. He'll go on proving right up to a Super Bowl victory.

I've since thrown away my "Impeach Kuharich" button, preferring instead to remember better Decembers for all of us. And I no longer look to bubble gum cards for football knowledge, preferring instead to get my data first hand as an Eagles season-ticket holder. Things change. People change. December comes and goes.

Not long ago my son, Eric, began collecting bubble gum cards and building his own storehouse of football data. He did this in spite of the availability of my season tickets and his own television set as sources for direct knowledge. Some things never change. But most of all my son relies on me to answer his questions. Me, the guy who didn't find out 'til last month that the Eagles once played in a place called the Baker Bowl. Nevertheless, I counsel wisely.

"Hey dad, I just got a Pete Liske!"

"Trade him. Get whatever you can."

He finally got a Bill Bergey card, only to be crushed when I pointed out that Bergey was shown in a Bengals uniform.

"Don't worry about it, son. You met Bill Bergey personally. How many kids can say that?"

When I came across Eric's football card collection in a forgotten shoe box in the basement, I wondered about his sense of values. And then I recalled that he really did meet Bill Bergey. And Roman Gabriel. And Po James. And that he has a picture of himself and Will Wynn. And that I do share my season tickets with him. And that he can watch football games on his own television set. Things certainly have changed since I was a kid in East Camden.

"If you don't want these cards anymore why not toss 'em?"

"No way. You still have yours, don't you?"

There may be hope for that boy yet. What kind of fan he turns into remains to be seen. If he becomes an armchair jock historian it won't be because of me. I still don't know who coached the offensive line under Hugh Devore. But I believe the longest pass play in Eagles history was a 92-yard scoring bomb from King Hill to Ben Hawkins against the Giants in 1968.

I think it was in December.

Eagles All-Time Team

There have been many outstanding players who have worn the green and white of the Philadelphia Eagles throughout the 43-year history of the club.

Some, like Chuck Bednarik, Steve Van Buren, Norm Van Brocklin, Alex Wojciechowicz, and Pete Pihos, are members of the exclusive Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio.

Others, like Tommy McDonald and Timmy Brown, have not been so honored but they are fondly remembered by Eagles' fans among Philadelphia's all-time great players.

To honor these outstanding players of the past, the editors of EAGLE IV surveyed over 50 writers and broadcasters throughout the Delaware Valley for their selections to the all-time Eagles' team.

The only limitation on the selection process was that all players had to be retired for at least two years.

If you don't agree with the following media selections, don't worry about it. Just pick your own all-time Eagles team. That's part of the fun of being a pro football fan.

END
Pete Retzlaff
S. Dakota St., 1956-66



END
Pete Pihos
Indiana, 1947-55



FLANKER
Tommy McDonald
Oklahoma, 1957-63



TACKLE
Bob Brown
Nebraska, 1964-68



TACKLE
Al Wistert
Michigan, 1943-51



GUARD
Ed Blaine
Missouri, 1963-66



GUARD
Cliff Patton
T.C.U., 1946-50



CENTER
Alex Wojciechowicz
Fordham, 1946-50



QUARTERBACK
Norm Van Brocklin
Oregon, 1958-60



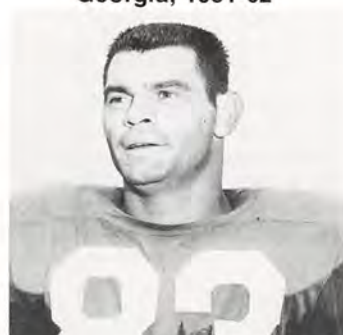
RUNNING BACK
Steve Van Buren
L.S.U., 1944-51



RUNNING BACK
Tim Brown
Ball St., 1960-67



KICKER
Bobby Walston
Georgia, 1951-62



END
Norman Willey
Marshall, 1950-57



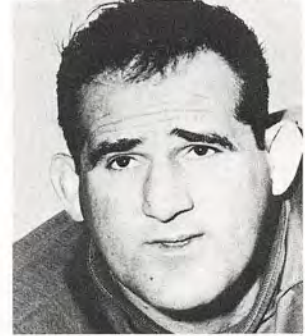
END
Mike Jarmoluk
Temple, 1949-55



TACKLE
Bucko Kilroy
Temple, 1943-55



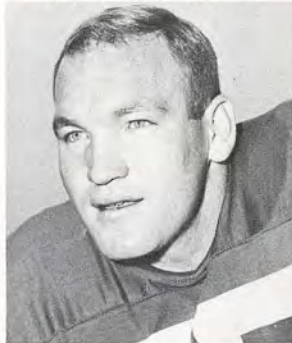
TACKLE
Jesse Richardson
Alabama, 1953-61



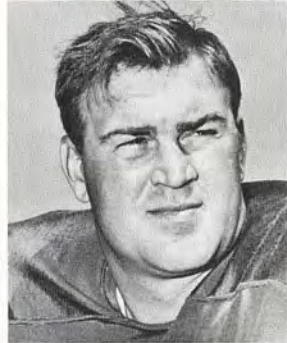
LINEBACKER
Chuck Bednarik
Pennsylvania, 1949-62



LINEBACKER
Maxie Baughan
Ga. Tech., 1960-65



LINEBACKER
Dave Lloyd
Georgia, 1963-70



DEFENSIVE BACK
Tom Brookshier
Colorado, 1953, 1956-61



DEFENSIVE BACK
Irv Cross
Northwestern, 1961-65, 69



DEFENSIVE BACK
Russ Craft
Alabama, 1946-53



DEFENSIVE BACK
Don Burroughs
Colorado St., 1960-64



COACH
Greasy Neale
1941-50



Eagles' 1975 Outlook

The 1973 Eagles featured a high-powered, high-scoring offense fueled by one of the most potent passing units in the National Football League.

"Add a defense to a team with that kind of scoring punch and you'll have yourselves a winner," the critics suggested. The Eagles attempted to do just that.

The acquisition of all-pro middle linebacker Bill Bergey proved to be the catalyst that the once-soft Eagles' defense needed, and the unit surrendered just 217 points in 1974 for a per-game average of only 15.5.

After a quick 4-1 start, however, the Birds faltered on six successive Sundays and only three wins in the final three games saved a 7-7 season, the Eagles' best since 1966, but a long way from pre-season playoff aspirations.

The Eagles again harbor playoff hopes for 1975 but realize that they can become reality only if the offense of 1973 and the defense of last season can be combined throughout the 14-game schedule.

That is the task of third-year coach Mike McCormack, who admits that the loss of training camp time last year severely hampered the Eagles' offense for most of the season.

"Offensively, our biggest question mark will be depth on the offensive line."

The acquisition, in early July, of Stan Walters from Cincinnati has hopefully filled a void at left tackle where first-year men Allen Sitterle, Bill Capruan and Jeff Bleamer will also compete.

The only other spot currently unfilled is right guard where vets Tom Luken and Roy Kirksey are likely to battle for starting honors. Keith Rowen, a strong 11th round draft choice from Stanford, is another possibility here.

Incumbents return at all other positions on the forward wall. The center will be Guy Morriss, is beginning his third NFL season. Wade Key is again slotted for starting duty at left guard after undergoing knee surgery in May.

Versatile vet Richard Stevens also returns.

If the inexperience problems on the offensive line can be solved, the Eagles are blessed with enough talent and depth at the other positions to make a strong challenge in the National Football Conference's tough Eastern Division.

The one-two punch at quarterback features 14-year vet Roman Gabriel and second-year man Mike Boryla. Gabriel returns as the number one signal caller with Boryla in reserve. The former Stanford star led the Birds to three straight wins in his three starts to

close out last season.

Wayne Clark, who came over from Cincinnati along with tackle Walters, is the projected third quarterback.

The talent at three pass receiving positions will be impressive no matter who is doing the throwing.

Tight end Charles Young, a Pro Bowl performer in each of his first two seasons, returns after leading the NFC with 63 catches for 695 yards. Young will be backed up by rookie Keith Krepfle, 1974's 5th draft choice, who played in the World League last season.



The 1973 NFL receiving leader, Harold Carmichael, will be one wide receiver opposite Don Zimmerman, a capable but often overlooked player with big play potential. Small and swift Charlie Swift should also see considerable action. Vets West Chesson and Bob Picard have been used mainly on special teams in recent years.

"I believe that we have as good a set of receivers as there are in football," McCormack says.

A lack of depth at fullback plagued the Birds last year but the problem appears to be solved with

the off-season trade acquisitions of vets Art Malone (from Atlanta) and John Tarver (from New England).

The halfback position features Tom Sullivan, the Eagles' top rusher the past two years, and hard-running Po James, who will return to his natural position after playing fullback for most of the last two seasons. Speedsters James McAlister and Dennis Morgan were training camp acquisitions. Greg Oliver is another returning back.

Defensively, the Eagles will again be built around middle linebacker Bergey.

"There is no question that the

acquisition of Bergey gave us the leadership in the center of our defense that the Eagles had lacked since the days of Chuck Bednarik," praises McCormack.

The consensus all-pro is expected to again team with outside linebackers John Bunting and Frank LeMaster.

Dean Halverson will provide depth and experience along with special teams standout Kevin Reilly.

The young front four is likely to feature one new face in '75. Carter Campbell, an NFL vet who played in the World League last year, is the newcomer and a projected starter at left end. He is expected to team with right end Will Wynn and strong tackles Mitch Sutton and Bill Dunstan.

Joe Jones, 1974's top pass rusher as a starting end, will also see considerable action as either a starter or a top sub. Willie Cullars has potential as a second-year end and big Jim Cagle is an asset on goal line defenses.

The secondary remains intact with the return of all four starters. The unit gave up only nine touchdown passes last year, the second lowest total in the league.

Bill Bradley, a six-year veteran who has been with the Eagles longer than any other player on the roster, leads the quartet from his free safety position.

The strong safety is Randy Logan, a player whom McCormack considers the best at his position in the NFL.

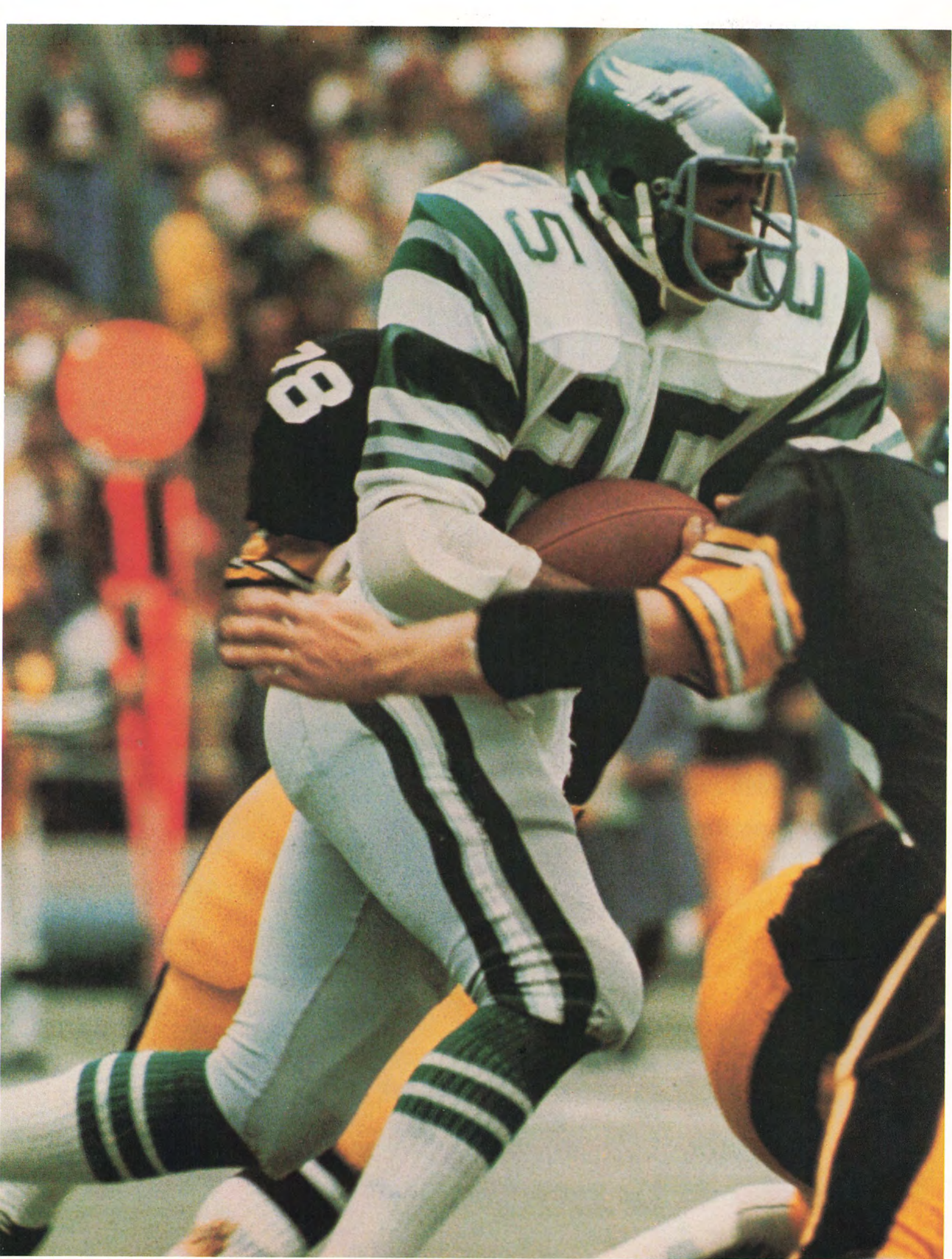
The Mutt and Jeff cornerback combination features 6-4 Joe (Bird) Lavender, the NFL's only bespectacled player, and 5-10 John Outlaw, the smallest Eagle.

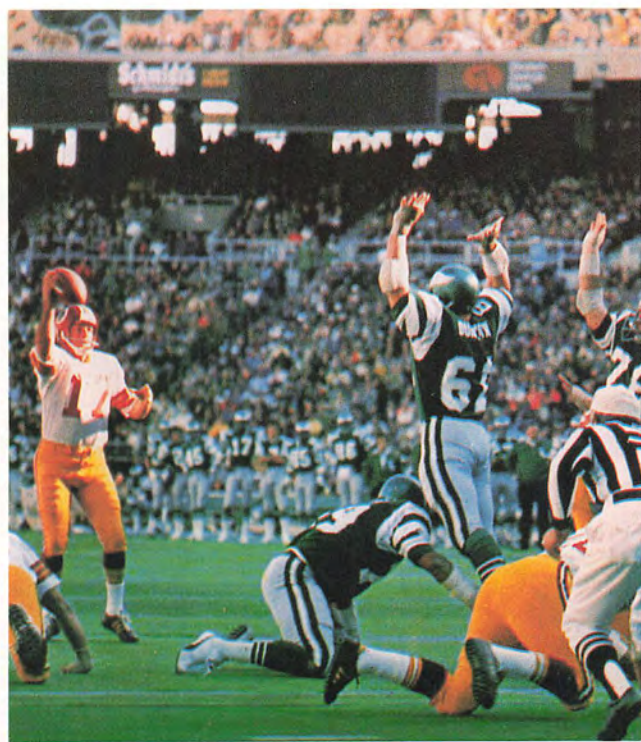
Both players have demonstrated the ability to make the big play.

The Eagles should again be solid in the placekicking department with the addition of veteran Horst Muhlmann, a trade acquisition from Cincinnati and traditionally one of the league's most accurate kickers.

Incumbent punter Merritt Kersey faces a challenge from free safety Bill Bradley, who is also an accomplished punter.







PHILADELPHIA EAGLES 1974 STATISTICS

7-7

RESULTS AND ATTENDANCE

Eagles 3 at St. Louis 7	42,455
Eagles 13 Dallas 10	64,088
Eagles 30 Colts 10	64,205
Eagles 13 at San Diego 7	36,124
Eagles 35 N.Y. Giants 7	64,801
Eagles 24 at Dallas 31	43,586
Eagles 10 at New Orleans 14	64,257
Eagles 0 at Pittsburgh 27	47,996
Eagles 20 Washington 27	65,947
Eagles 3 St. Louis 13	61,982
Eagles 7 at Washington 26	54,395
Eagles 36 Green Bay 14	42,030
Eagles 20 at N.Y. Giants 7 (New Haven)	24,620
Eagles 28 Detroit 17	57,157

TEAM STATISTICS

	Eagles	Opponent
TOTAL FIRST DOWNS	244	248
By Rushing	79	105
By Passing	141	129
By Penalty	24	14
Third-Down Efficiency	82-201	76-202
TOTAL NET YARDS	3597	4270
Total Offensive Plays	917	922
Avg. Gain per Play	3.9	4.6
Avg. Gain per Game	256.9	305
NET YARDS RUSHING	1385	1797
Total Rushing Plays	415	460
Avg. Gain per Rush	3.3	3.9
Avg. Gain Rushing per Game	98.9	128.3
NET YARDS PASSING	2212	2473
Lost Attempting to Pass	42-319	28-211
Gross Yards Passing	2531	2684
Attempts/Completions	461-258	434-230
Percent Completed	55.9	52.9
Had Intercepted	17	18
Avg. Net Passing per Game	158	176.6
PUNTS/AVERAGE	84-36.0	73-39.0
PUNT RETURNS/AVERAGE	37-9.2	37-6.8
KICKOFF RETURNS/AVERAGE	48-22.1	46-22.4
MISC. RETURNS/YARDS	4-230	2-9
INTERCEPTIONS/AVG. RET.	18-9.6	17-21.3
PENALTIES/YARDS	76-722	86-722
FUMBLES/BALL LOST	32-12	36-16
TOTAL POINTS	242	217
Avg. Points per Game	17.3	15.5
Touchdowns	31	26
By Rushing	13	14
By Passing	14	9
By Returns	4	3
Field Goals	10-16	12-25
Conversions	26-30	25-26

SCORE BY QUARTERS

	1	2	3	4	Total
EAGLES	49	88	75	30	242
Opponents	34	65	65	53	217

PUNTING

	No.	Yds.	Avg.	LG	Blk
Kersey	82	2959	36.1	59	2
Bradley	2	67	33.5	35	0
EAGLES TOTAL	84	3026	36.0	59	2
Opp. Total	73	2851	39.0	59	1

INTERCEPTIONS

	No.	Yds.	Avg.	LG	TD
Bergey	5	57	11.4	27	0
Bunting	2	23	11.5	12	0
Outlaw	2	22	11.0	22	0
Bradley	2	19	9.5	10	0
Zabel	2	12	6.0	7	0
Logan	2	2	1.0	2	0
Lavender	1	37	37.0	37T	1
Patton	1	4	4.0	4	0
Halverson	1	0	0.0	0	0
Others:					
EAGLES TOTAL	18	176	9.8	37T	1
Opp. Total	17	362	21.3	54	1

PUNT RETURNS

	No.	FC	Yds.	Avg.	LG	TD
Bradley	22	5	248	11.3	22	0
Marshall	8	0	72	9.0	21	0
Reeves	3	0	12	4.0	9	0
C. Smith	4	0	7	1.8	11	0
Others:						
EAGLES TOTAL	37	5	339	9.2	22	0
Opp. Total	37	14	252	6.8	19	0

KICKOFF RETURNS

	No.	Yds.	Avg.	LG	TD
Marshall	16	412	25.8	44	0
Jackson	14	339	24.2	52	0
James	12	238	19.8	29	0
Kramer	2	39	19.5	23	0
Kirksey	1	19	19.0	19	0
Bailey	1	14	14.0	14	0
Chesson	1	1	1.0	1	0
Others: Zimmerman	1	0	0.0	0	0
EAGLES TOTAL	48	1062	22.1	52	0
Opp. Total	46	1030	22.4	102T	1

SCORING

	TDR	TDP	TDRt	FG	PAT	TP
Sullivan	11	1	0	0	0	72
Dempsey	0	0	0	10-16	26-30	56
Carmichael	0	8	0	0	0	48
Young	0	3	0	0	0	18
James	2	0	0	0	0	12
Lavender	0	0	2	0	0	12
Zimmerman	0	2	0	0	0	12
Dunstan	0	0	1	0	0	6
Wynn	0	0	1	0	0	6
Other TDs:						
EAGLES TOTAL	13	14	4	10-16	26-30	242
Opp. Total	14	9	3	12-25	25-26	217

Dempsey: 44, 33, 45, 20, 38, 42, 39, 32, 39, 28, 18, 44, 61, 48, 39, 40
(Bold face type indicates successful field goals)

PASSING

	Att.	Comp.	Yards	Pct.	Avg./	TD	Pct.	TD	LG	Int.	Pct.	Lost/	Rating
GABRIEL	338	193	1867	57.1	5.52	9	2.7	64T	12	3.5	35-259	66.7	
BORYLA	102	60	580	58.8	5.69	5	4.9	29	3	2.9	4-39	79.1	
REAVES	20	5	84	25.0	4.20	0	0.0	29	2	10.0	3-21	5.0	
EAGLES TOTAL	461	258	2531	55.9	5.49	14	3.0	64T	17	3.7	42-319	66.1	
OPP. TOTAL	434	230	2684	52.9	6.18	9	2.1	57	18	4.1	28-211	61.8	

RUSHING

	Att.	Yds.	AVG.	LG	TD
Sullivan	244	760	3.1	28T	11
James	67	276	4.1	15	2
Bulaich	50	152	3.0	13	0
Gabriel	14	76	5.4	11	0
Young	6	38	6.3	14	0
Bailey	10	32	3.2	11	0
Boryla	6	25	4.2	11	0
Oliver	7	19	2.7	7	0
Reaves	1	8	8.0	8	0
Others: Jackson	7	3	0.4	2	0
EAGLES TOTAL	415	1385	3.3	28T	13
Opp. Total	460	1797	3.9	34	14

FIELD GOALS

	1-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Dempsey	1-1	1-2	4-6	4-6	0-1
Opp. Total	0-0	4-5	6-9	2-9	0-2

RECEIVING

	No.	Yds.	Avg.	LG	TD
Young	63	696	11.0	29	3
Carmichael	56	649	11.6	39	8
Sullivan	39	312	8.0	23	1
James	33	230	6.9	34	0
Zimmerman	30	368	12.3	64T	2
Bulaich	28	204	7.2	26	0
Bailey	6	27	4.5	15	0
Jackson	2	17	8.5	9	0
C. Smith	1	28	28.0	28	0
Others:					
EAGLES TOTAL	258	2531	9.8	64T	14
Opp. Total	230	2684	11.6	57	9

SAINT LOUIS CARDINALS

The case can be made that the St. Louis Cardinals are the oldest continuing franchise in the National Football League. The Cardinals' ancestor is the Morgan Athletic Club, which had its genesis in 1899 and which, by 1920, was the Chicago Cardinals.

In 1920, Chris O'Brien, the team's organizer, owner and left halfback, tired of intricacy feuding, challenged the other Chicago team, the Tigers, to one game to decide which team would play in the city. The Cardinals won, 6-3. The Windy City belonged to "the Big Red", but only briefly.

The following year, 1921, Chicago was once again a two-team city. George Halas brought his Decatur Staleys football team to the city, changed their name to Bears and set up shop in Wrigley Field.

In 1929, Dr. David Jones bought the Cardinals and hired Ernie Nevers as player-coach.

Charles W. Bidwill purchased the franchise in 1933 and following World War II, the Big Red had some of its finest teams. The coach was Jimmy Conzelman, and the club featured its famous "Million Dollar Backfield."



Paul Christman was the quarterback and the running backs were Pat Harfer, Elmer Angsman and Charley Trippi. These men led the Cards to Western Division titles in 1947 and 1948. The Cardinals were NFL Champions in 1947.

It was becoming clear, however, that Chicago couldn't support two pro football teams. Having been a dominant league power almost from the start, the Bears enjoyed the greater attendance.

Under the leadership of the elder Bidwill's two sons, Charles Jr., and William, the franchise moved to St. Louis in 1960.

The Cardinals have consistently been one of the league's more colorful teams. They have developed numerous outstanding performers including John David Crow, Larry Wilson, Larry Stallings, Bobby Joe Conrad, Bill Triplet, Jackie Smith, Bob Reynolds and Ernie McMillan. In 1974, coach Don Coryell led the Big Red to the NFC's Eastern Division regular season championship, the team's first title since moving to St. Louis.

WASHINGTON REDSKINS

The Duluth Eskimos were football's traveling show in the late 1920s and early 1930s, featuring the immortal Ernie Nevers. No one wanted to play in Duluth—too cold, too small, not enough money—and so the Eskimos traveled. One year they played 26 games, all on the road. The franchise was sold in 1932 to a group in Boston headed by George Preston Marshall. The team name was changed to Braves because the team would play in old Braves Field.

The following season, 1933, the team moved to Fenway Park, home of baseball's American League Red Sox, and the name was changed to Redskins. The team remained in Boston until 1937 when league approval was granted for the team to move to Washington, D.C.

Marshall was one of the great innovators of professional sports. Back in 1932, he had suggested division play. His suggestion was put into practice and the result was two races, two champions and much added interest in the game.



When the Redskins arrived in Washington, Marshall set about to gain publicity for his team and make the Redskins' games enjoyable for everyone. He was the first to have an official marching band for his team, and he put on terrific half-time shows.

In 1937, Sammy Baugh teamed with halfback Cliff Battles to bring the championship to Washington, Battles winning the rushing title and Baugh, the passing honors. In the title game against the Bears, Baugh threw three touchdown passes in the 28-21 victory.

The glory known by the Redskins in the Sammy Baugh era was recaptured in 1972 under the astute George Allen. The defensive genius hired by President Edward Bennett Williams in 1971 didn't teach the Redskins how to win again; that had been done by Vince Lombardi, who coached one year in Washington before his death. Allen, however has carried the team to two Super Bowl appearances and first place in the hearts of pro football fans in the nation's capital.

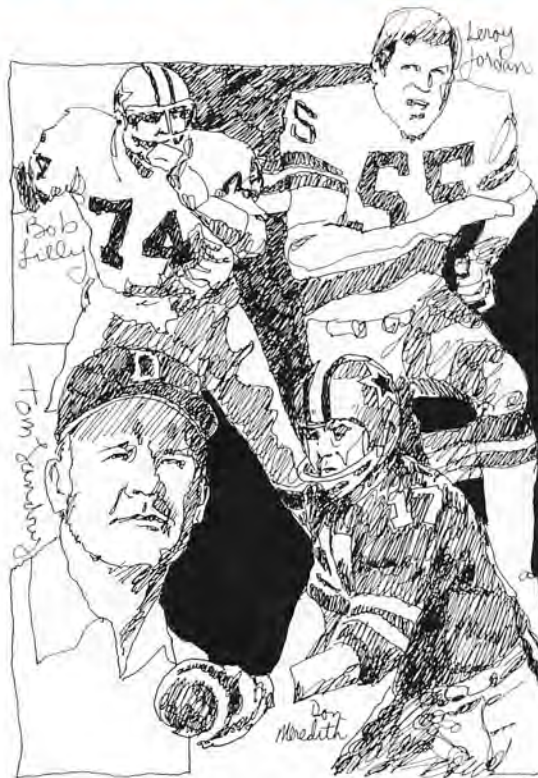
DALLAS COWBOYS

The Cowboys' success in recent years is reflected in the head coaching record of the only man ever to guide them, Tom Landry. Since 1966 the Cowboys have never won fewer than eight games after spending their first six NFL seasons at or below the .500 mark.

In the first, 1960, Dallas didn't have a win at all. It finished its initial season 0-11-1. When their fortunes improved it was young quarterback Don Meredith who directed Dallas to three Eastern Conference championships and two appearances in NFL title games.

Dallas's first pick in the 1961 draft became one of the finest defensive linemen ever, tackle Bob Lilly.

The Cowboys' first league victory was a 27-24 win over Pittsburgh in the 1961 opener. In 1965, Dallas finished at .500 for the first time, with a 7-7 record. Then came the great years. In 1966, Landry's team finished 10-3-1, losing the NFL championship to Green Bay,



The following season, Dallas and Green Bay were matched again in the title game. The Packers prevailed, 21-17, on a last-second touchdown.

Despite critics' claims that Dallas could not win big games, the Cowboys continued to win most of their games. They advanced to Super Bowl V against the Baltimore Colts but were defeated, 16-13, on a Colts' field goal with only five seconds to play. Frustration continued to haunt the team and its coach.

The frustration ended in 1972. Dallas finished the regular season 11-3, then defeated Minnesota and San Francisco to win the National Football Conference championship. Especially remarkable in this season was the fact that Dallas stood at 4-3 at the midway point before reeling off 9 straight wins. In Super Bowl VI, the Cowboys earned the ultimate prize, the NFL championship, defeating the Miami Dolphins, 24-3.

NEW YORK GIANTS

The New York Giants are one of professional football's most venerable teams and, over the years, one of the best. Timothy J. Mara purchased the exclusive New York City franchise in 1925. Since then the Giants have played in the NFL championship game 14 times, more than any other team in football.

By 1927, they had won their first title with an 11-1-1 record built on a nearly impervious defense. The bulwarks of this unit were two all-time tackles, Steve Owen and Cal Hubbard, two musclemen unmatched in the league. All year only two touchdowns were scored rushing against the Giants.

Owen was the team's player-coach in the late twenties, and he continued as head coach after his playing days ended in 1931. He had a profound influence on the sport. He is credited with developing the A-formation and the swing T, and he became famous for his inventive defenses. He invented the 5-3-3 defense and was among the earliest proponents of the "umbrella" an-



tipassing defense still occasionally seen today.

By 1936, the Giants dominated the NFL Eastern Division, and in 1938, what Owen later called "my finest team" defeated the strong Green Bay Packers, 23-17, for the title.

Owen retired at the conclusion of the 1953 season after 23 years as a New York Giant player and coach and was succeeded by Jim Lee Howell. Howell, the Giant head coach for seven years, guided his teams to three divisional titles (1953, 1958, 1959) and one NFL championship (1956). Both Vince Lombardi and Tom Landry served their apprenticeships under Howell, and Harland Svare played linebacker for him.

Allie Sherman became the head coach in 1961, and the Giants won the Eastern Division each of the next three years. Thus, they won six divisional titles in 10 years.

The current head coach is Bill Arnsparger.

The NFC Central



MINNESOTA VIKINGS

In 1961, the Vikings' first year, Minnesota was an expansion team, and Fran Tarkenton was a rookie sensation from the University of Georgia. The Vikings had other fine ball-players then—Tommy Mason, the marvelous halfback from Tulane, Hugh McElhenny, slowing down somewhat after a decade of some of the finest running ever seen. Mick Tinglehoff, the durable all-pro center and Ed Sharockman, the dependable safety. But Tarkenton was the show—he and Norm Van Brocklin, the coach.

However, by 1966, Van Brocklin and Tarkenton could no longer work together. They both left—Fran traded to the Giants and Norm shifting to the Falcons as head coach after a one-year retirement.

Bud Grant became the new Vikings' coach, having been appointed to the job by Jim Finks, his old friend from Canadian football, who had replaced Bert Rose as general manager in 1964.

Five years later, in 1972, Fran Tarkenton was traded back to the Vikings.



The franchise that became the fourteenth team in the NFL in 1960 and played its first game in 1961 has become a perennial NFL powerhouse, justifying the optimism and faith of the five men who put up \$1 million. Those men are Bill Boyer, Ole Haugsrud, Bernie Ridder, H. P. Skoglund and Max Winter.

The early Vikings teams were scrappy and entertaining but not consistent winners. Now they are something more than scrappy—devastating is an apt description—and they are consistent winners.

In 1968, they won the first of four straight divisional titles. In 1969 and 1970, they posted 12-2 records and slipped only slightly in 1971 to a record of 11-3.

In 1971 and '72, they were unable to advance in the play-offs losing to San Francisco and Dallas. The Vikings have played in three Super Bowls, losing to Kansas City in 1970, to Miami in 1974 and to Pittsburgh last year in Super Bowl IX.

DETROIT LIONS

The National Football League came to Detroit for the first time in 1925 when the colorful Jimmy Conzelman purchased franchise rights for \$50. The team folded in 1926, made a brief comeback in 1928 and finally died an unceremonious death in 1930.

Four years later, George Richards, a successful radio station owner, decided Detroit needed a pro football team, and as only a successful man can, he went out and bought one. The team was the Portsmouth, Ohio, Spartans. It was a strong team, coached by George (Potsy) Clarke, now a member of the Pro Football Hall of Fame. The name was changed to Lions following the move to Detroit, and in their first NFL season, the Lions won ten games, the first seven by shutout, and outscored the opposition, 215-27.

Inexplicably, they lost their final three games, and in so doing, the championship as well. The following year, however, Detroit went all the way, winning the NFL championship by beating the New York Giants.



The image for which the Lions have become best known was molded in 1950 when Buddy Parker became head coach of the team. Bobby Layne was the quarterback, and he was joined through the decade by such stars as Doak Walker, Les Bingaman, Jack Christiansen, Yale Lary, Harley Sewell, Bob (Hunchy) Hoernschemeyer and Joe Schmidt. The entire era was marked by ferocious defensive play and an inspired offense, sparked by the fiery Layne.

The Lions won the NFL championship in 1952, defeating Bob Waterfield, Norm Van Brocklin and the Rams for the Western Conference title, then upsetting Otto Graham and the Cleveland Browns for the championship, 17-7. They repeated the following season, edging Cleveland, 17-16. The Lions won their last NFL title in 1957, once again defeating the Browns, this time in a rout, 59-14. It was Detroit's fourth NFL championship.

Coach Rick Forzano guided Detroit to 7-7 record in 1974.

GREEN BAY PACKERS

In August, 1919, a young man named Earl (Curly) Lambeau and his good friend, George Calhoun, met with some of the town's other young men in the small editorial room of the Press-Gazette on Cherry Street in Green Bay, Wisconsin, and talked about forming a football team. Lambeau worked for the Indian Packing Company, and he had talked his employers into putting up a little money, some equipment and the use of the packing company's athletic field.

Games were played in an open field with no fences or bleachers, and the "take" was divided after the fans passed the hat. In 1921, Lambeau was backed by two officials of the packing plant in obtaining a franchise in the new pro league that had been established the year before.

In 1923, 1,000 shares of stock were issued on behalf of the corporation, and the Green Bay Packers became the only community-owned franchise in professional sports.

In 1929, the Packers won their first National Football League championship and repeated in 1930 and 1931. These teams featured such stars as Johnny McNally (Blood), Clarke Hinkle, Cal Hubbard, Arnie Herber and Mike Michalske.



The Packers drafted a rangy speedster from the University of Alabama named Don Hutson in 1935, and in so doing they revolutionized the game. Hutson became the consummate wide receiver. With Herber and later Cecil Isbell throwing and Hutson receiving, Green Bay rolled to championships in 1936, 1937 and 1944.

After Hutson's retirement in 1945, the Packers' fortunes began to decline.

In 1959, the Packers announced the signing of a New York Giant assistant coach, Vince Lombardi, as the new head coach. The rest is sports history. In his first season, the Packers were 7-5. The next season, 1960, they won the Western Division title but lost to the Eagles in the championship game, the only title game Lombardi would lose. After that it was victories, championships and living legends.

Today, the Packers' executive offices are located on Lombardi Avenue in Green Bay—a testament to the impact of the late coach on football in Green Bay and throughout the NFL.

And Bart Starr, quarterback of the Packs' most recent great teams, has taken over in Lombardi's footsteps as the head coach.

CHICAGO BEARS

To chronicle the story of the Chicago Bears is to trace the 53-year history of organized professional football in America. Chairman of the Board George Halas was at the meeting in Canton, Ohio, when the National Football League was formed in 1920.

In 1921 Halas moved his fledgling franchise, then known as the Decatur (Illinois) Staleys, to Chicago. He changed the name to Bears in 1922.

Halas signed the sport's first superstar, Red Grange, in 1925.

In the 1930s, with Bronko Nagurski, Clyde (Bulldog) Turner and George McAfee, the Bears became known as "the Monsters of the Midway." In 1937, Chicago played 25 games, won 20 and tied 1. Like their owner and coach, the Bears became famous for their rambunctiousness and tenacity.

There was more to Halas and his teams than one-dimensional brute strength. This became apparent in 1939 when he drafted an intelligent and long-throwing quarterback from Columbia named Sid Luckman. Halas and peerless tactician, Clark Shaughnessy, revived a forgotten football art



form, the T-formation, and Luckman became the art's master practitioner. By 1940, they had refined the T-formation and displayed their mastery in the NFL title game that year against the Washington Redskins, who still used the then-popular single-wing formation. The Bears' well orchestrated T-formation blew the Redskins out of the stadium, 73-0. It was an auspicious debut, and the game was forever changed.

Throughout the fifties, a period of growth and popular acceptance for professional football, the Bears continued as one of the game's fine teams.

In 1965, Chicago drafted two players who were destined to take their place among the greatest players in the history of professional football—Gale Sayers, the mercurial runner from Kansas, and Dick Butkus, the brutish linebacker from the University of Illinois.

Recent changes in their administrative and coaching staffs indicate that the Bears are gearing up for a return to prominence.

The NFC West



LOS ANGELES RAMS

In 1937, a young man with some family money bought the Cleveland Rams. In 1945, a young man with uncommon talent led the Cleveland Rams to the NFL championship, defeating Sammy Baugh and the Washington Redskins, 14-13. The next year the two young men came together, this time in Los Angeles.

Dan Reeves, the late owner of the Rams and a pioneer in professional football, was the man who purchased the Cleveland Rams and then moved them to California in 1946. Bob Waterfield, the rookie quarterback from UCLA, remains the only first-year quarterback to lead a team to the NFL title. Both of these men are now in the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

The Rams have been one of the most colorful and successful teams in all of professional sport. Once in California, they took on a new image. Fred Gehrke, a halfback and artist, took home the team's helmets during the off-season before the 1948 campaign and painted on them the now famous ram horns that became the team's trademark.

The Rams of the early fifties were pro



football's glamour team. Norm Van Brocklin completed an all-American career at Oregon and joined Waterfield in what was unquestionably the greatest quarterback tandem in history. The fabled "Bull Elephant Backfield" emerged, with Dick Hoerner (225), Tank Younger (230) and Deacon Dan Towler (220) lining up in the straight power-T and slamming off tackle play after play once the Rams had penetrated the opponent's 20-yard line.

The wide receivers were Elroy (Crazylegs) Hirsch, Tom Fears and Bob Boyd. The Rams had quick and darting runners, too, such as Woodley Lewis, V. T. Smith and Glenn Davis. It was a powerful football team, especially on offense, setting scoring records in a 12-game season that still stand even though teams now play two more games.

Since 1966, the Rams have suffered only one losing season. That came in 1972 when they compiled a 6-7-1 mark.

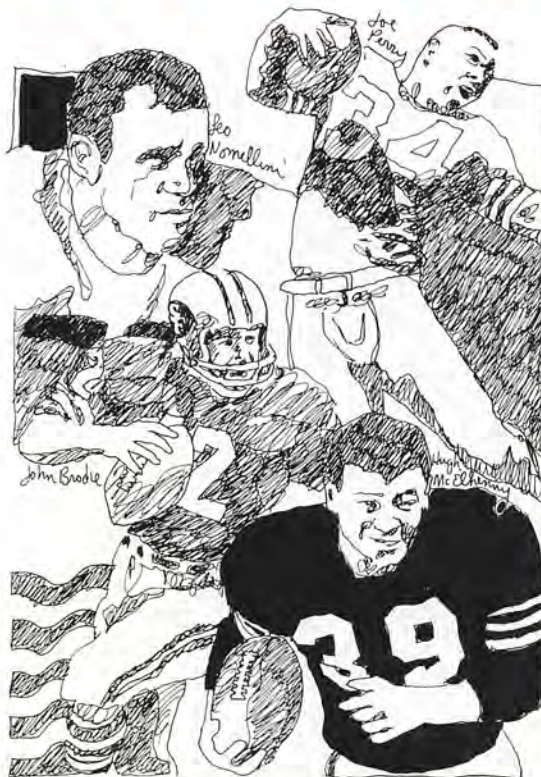
Coach Chuck Knox has guided them to two successive NFC Western Division titles.

SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS

The 49ers began in the All-America Conference in 1946. Tony Morabito, a San Franciscan by birth and a trucking executive by occupation, filled a long-time dream and bought a pro football franchise. He hired a hometown coach, Buck Shaw from nearby Santa Clara, and signed a hometown quarterback, Frankie Albert from Stanford, where Albert had learned his lessons well from T-formation master Clark Shaughnessy.

From the older National Football League, Morabito and Shaw gleaned some talented football players, including Bruno Banducci, Len Eshmont, Parker Hall and Norm Standlee. In 1948, they added Joe Perry. That year the 49ers averaged five touchdowns per game and lost only twice, but the losses were to champion Cleveland.

When the AAC dissolved, the 49ers



were one of three teams (Cleveland and Baltimore were the others) to be absorbed into the NFL.

By 1951, the 49ers had added such stars as Leo Nomellini, Y. A. Tittle, Billy Wilson and Gordy Soltau, and in 1952, they drafted "the King," Hugh McElhenny. Tittle, Perry, McElhenny and fullback John Henry Johnson provided the 49ers with one of the greatest backfields ever assembled.

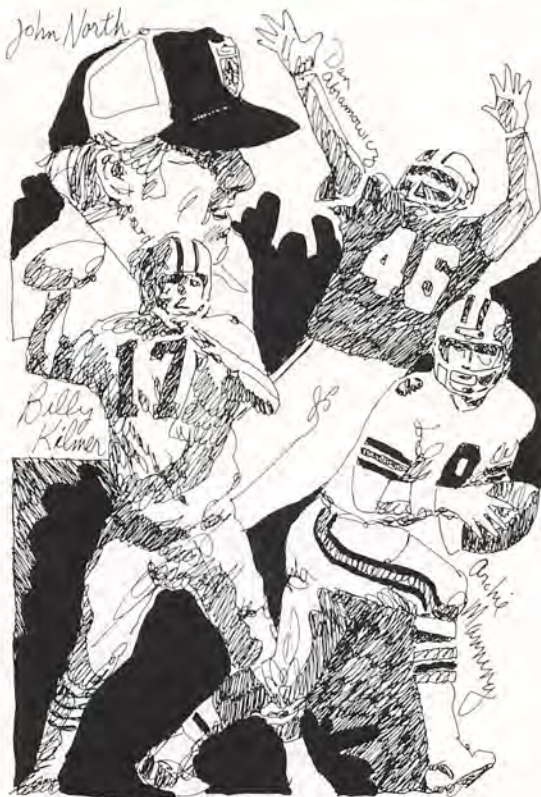
In 1957, the 49ers finished in a tie with the Detroit Lions for the Western Division title. There was a play-off, with the winner to meet Cleveland for the NFL Championship. In the third quarter of the play-off game the 49ers led, 27-7, but they lost the game, 31-27. The disappointment was deep. It wasn't until 1970 that they would finally win the Western Division title.

New Orleans Saints

The New Orleans Saints took a different approach to building a football team when they entered the pro football world via expansion in 1967. Given a choice between experience and youth, New Orleans chose the former. They acquired older players from other teams, players whose careers were near an end. This was a course that the Saints would come to regret. Five years later they would declare an intention to start over and build the traditional way—with younger players acquired in the draft.

Jim Taylor, Green Bay running back, and Doug Atkins, Chicago defensive end, were among the men who finished their careers in New Orleans. Cut loose by San Francisco, Bill Kilmer came to the Crescent City when he was picked in the expansion draft. After four years in New Orleans, he was traded to the Washington Redskins.

The first head coach of the Saints was Tom Fears, who later became an



assistant coach with the Eagles.

There is one position that the Saints need not worry about—quarterback. New Orleans drafted Archie Manning from Mississippi following the 1970 season, and he quickly made himself one of the top quarterbacks in the NFL. His protection could hardly be considered top-flight, but Archie's scrambling supplemented his ability to throw a football—when he had the time.

Despite their unimpressive overall record, the Saints have risen on several occasions to upset top teams. They defeated Los Angeles in the 1971 season opener, then topped the Rams again the following year, both times in New Orleans. Both defeats were telling in the Rams' failure to make the play-offs in those two years. The Saints also upset Super Bowl champion Dallas in 1971 as well as the 49ers. Last year's upset victims included Los Angeles, St. Louis and the Eagles under coach John North.

ATLANTA FALCONS

The Atlanta team of the National Football League was born a little ahead of schedule and, like all premature babies, had to struggle to survive. The time was the turbulent 1960s when the NFL and the rival American Football League were racing each other to claim new sites, trying to be the first to name the territories as their own.

The manifest destiny of professional sport coincided with aggressive civic spirit in Atlanta. The city was anxious to embellish its image as one of the preeminent cities of the new South by acquiring sports franchises. Mayor Ivan Allen directed that a 58,000 seat stadium be built, and banker Mills B. Lane put up the money. The baseball Braves occupied the stadium in 1966.

In the case of football, the AFL won the battle but lost the war. NFL commissioner Pete Rozelle had announced that there would be no expansion by the older league until 1967. The younger league quickly granted a franchise to Atlanta. The next move was Rozelle's. He amended his estimate for the expansion timetable and



commissioned a poll of Atlanta citizens that showed that they overwhelmingly preferred an NFL franchise to an AFL one.

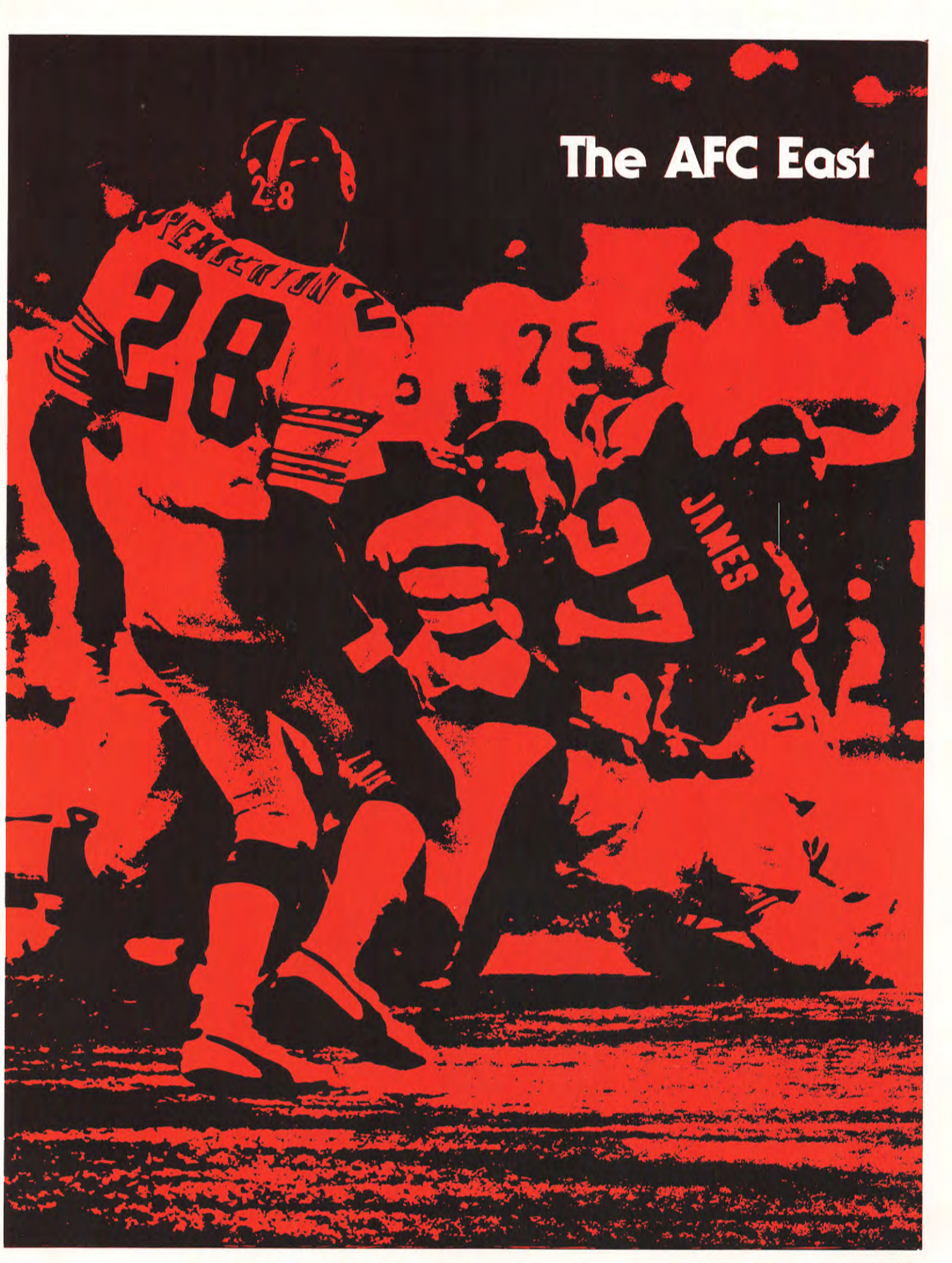
So, the Falcons were born.

Rozelle placed the franchise in the hands of Atlanta life-insurance tycoon Rankin M. Smith, who was so filled with pride in his city and so dedicated to bringing a winning team to Atlanta that in the next three years, during which the Falcons won 6, lost 35 and tied 1, he never considered giving the franchise back.

The Falcons began to show signs of maturity in 1969. Norm Van Brocklin was completing his first full season as head coach when his team halted a 12-game Minnesota winning streak by defeating the Vikings, 10-3. In 1971, Atlanta had its first winning season, 7-6-1. The Falcons posted a 9-5 mark in 1973 for their best season since joining the NFL.

They'll be attempting to better that record in 1975 under new head coach Marion Campbell, an ex-Eagle.

The AFC East



PITTSBURGH STEELERS

When Arthur J. Rooney took control of the Pittsburgh Steelers franchise in 1933, skirts were long, Franklin D. Roosevelt was President, baseball was the nation's most popular sport and you could buy a good cigar for a nickel. Today, everything has changed, including the Pittsburgh Steelers. They are winners now, the reigning champions of the NFL.

Only a Steeler fan could describe the long, frustrating autumns of past Steelers teams. The last winning season in Pittsburgh prior to 1972 was 1963, when the Steelers had a shot at the Eastern Conference championship before losing to the Giants on the last weekend of the season. In 1969, Rooney hired Chuck Noll. Noll's first season was a nightmare—1-13. Even in adversity, though, he and Rooney saw a bright future.

When the 1972 season opened, the Steelers upset the Oakland Raiders and continued winning. At the end of the season, the Steelers had won the



AFC Central Division championship and advanced to post-season play. Their first opponent was Oakland. With less than a minute to play, the Steelers trailed by one point and faced a fourth down at their own 40-yard line. Terry Bradshaw threw a desperation pass, it bounced off a Steeler, caromed off a Raider and never touched the ground until it had crossed the goal line in the arms of another Steeler-rookie running star Franco Harris.

Pittsburgh lost the AFC title game to Miami in 1972 but used the experience well last season en route to football's ultimate prize, the Super Bowl.

Through the years, the Steelers have had some exciting players. Their quarterback at one time was Bobby Layne. John Henry Johnson had his best years with Pittsburgh. Hall of Famer Bill Dudley wore a Steeler uniform. Ernie Stautner played his entire career in Pittsburgh and was one of the NFL's best all-time defensive tackles.

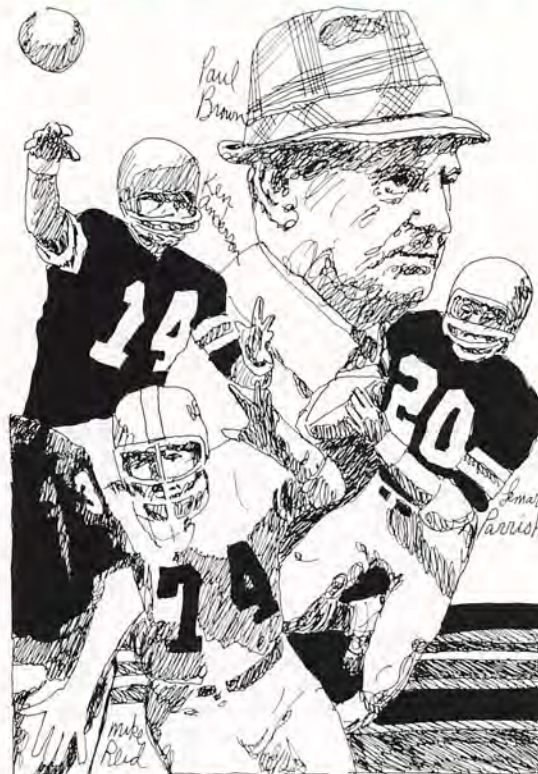
CINCINNATI BENGALS

When the Cincinnati Bengals came into being in 1967, to play their opening game in 1968, speculation immediately ensued as to how the young team would fare in its first year. Expansion teams are not supposed to win many games. Growing pains are the rule, not the exception.

The Bengals, however, were a different kind of expansion team. Although they had the usual assortment of players cast off from other teams, they also had Paul Brown, and therein lies the heart of the Bengals from their inception to the present. The Bengals won the AFC Central Division title in 1970 before losing to Baltimore, the eventual Super Bowl champion. Since then, they have been playoff contenders almost annually.

Slowly, patiently, Brown has brought the Bengals to respectability.

When he returned from five years'



retirement to assume control of the new franchise, many considered him too old. They said he had been out of the game too long, that the sport had passed him by. Nothing was further from the truth. The Bengals won three games, were always competitive, and lost four games by seven points or less in their first season.

The Bengals' record, save for an injury-filled 1971 season, has been on the upswing. In 1969, Cincinnati finished 4-9-1, one of the victories coming over Super Bowl champion Kansas City. The Bengals took the AFC Central crown with an 8-6 record in 1970, then slipped to 4-10 the following year. In 1972, the Bengals again finished 8-6 and were in the running for a play-off spot until the next-to-last week of the season. They won the AFC's Central Division title in 1973 with a 10-4 record but fell to 7-7 last year.

HOUSTON OILERS



The advent of the American Football League took place in the 1960s. No AFL team experienced as much success at the beginning of the decade or so little at the end as the Houston Oilers.

The likes of the Oilers' championship teams of 1960 and 1961 were never seen again in the frantic first 10 years of the new league. George Blanda, an old pro even then, and Billy Cannon, the winner of the Heisman Trophy, were the principal stars of those first two AFL championship teams. Houston has struggled ever since to reinstate the winning tradition built by those men.

Owner K. S. (Bud) Adams has felt the disappointment more keenly than anyone. It was Adams and Lamar Hunt of Dallas who committed their leadership and resources to the founding of the new league. Adams's team won the championship the first two years, but on an epic day at the end of the third season met Hunt's Dallas Texans and

lost the title game, 20-17, in sudden-death overtime. Houston hasn't won a championship game since.

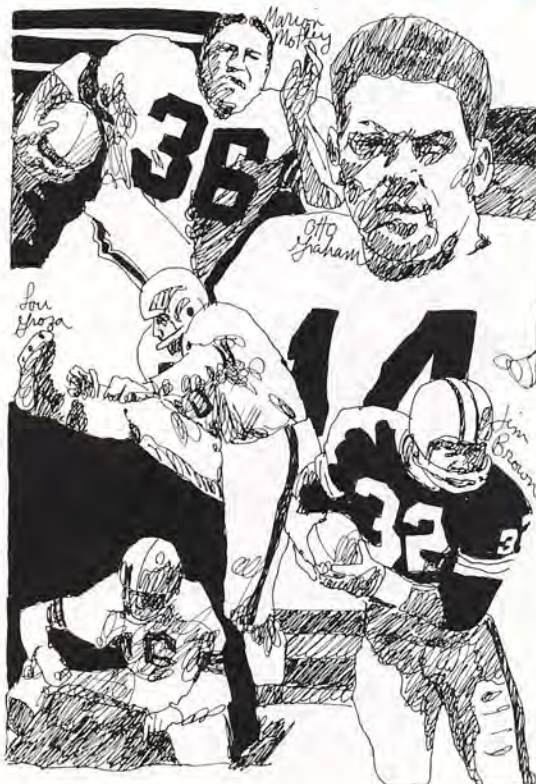
Blanda was the first star quarterback of the American Football League. The 1960 championship game was the first title game for Blanda in college or in professional football. Houston defeated the Los Angeles Chargers, 24-16, in that game as Blanda completed 16 of 32 passes for 301 yards and three touchdowns.

Blanda's favorite target during his heyday in Houston was end Charley Hennigan. In October, 1961, Blanda threw seven touchdown passes in a game against Buffalo.

Oiler greats in the years since the championship era have been linebacker George Webster, tight end Willie Frazier, cornerback Miller Farr, wide receiver Jerry LeVias and safety Ken Houston.

O. A. (Bum) Phillips begins his first season as head coach this year.

CLEVELAND BROWNS



The Browns were a charter member of the All-American Conference, which was formed in 1946 and lasted through 1949. During those four seasons, Cleveland's record was 47-4-3. The Browns won the championship each year.

In 1950, Cleveland, San Francisco and Baltimore were absorbed into the National Football League, and immediately the skeptics were heard.

"Ah," they mused, "now you'll see. They won't be playing those humpties now. No sir. This is the National Football League, and . . ."

And the Browns won the championship. And they kept right on winning. During their first five years in the NFL, the Browns were in the championship game each year, winning three of them and compiling an overall record of 58-13-1.

The first coach was Paul Brown. Brown now coaches the rival Cincinnati Bengals, but for 13 years he was the unquestioned organizer, molder and leader of the Cleveland team. Blanton Collier replaced him, and the

Browns kept winning.

Collier retired from coaching in 1970, and Nick Skorich was named to replace him. The current head coach, in his first season, is former Green Bay great Forrest Gregg.

There have been three great runners in Cleveland history, each shaping an era. The first was Marion Motley, the huge fullback. Motley was a 240-pound man with great balance and exceptional acceleration who terrorized football from 1946 until his retirement in 1953. He was followed four years later by the incomparable Jim Brown. Brown carried 20, 25, 30 or more times a game, though at times every defensive player on the field keyed on him. He kept coming—play after play, game after game, year after year. He never missed a game because of injury, averaging 5.2 yards per carry and compiling 12,312 yards rushing in nine seasons. When Brown retired after the 1965 season, his shoes were filled by Philadelphian Leroy Kelly, who totaled more than 6,000 yards in his career with Cleveland.



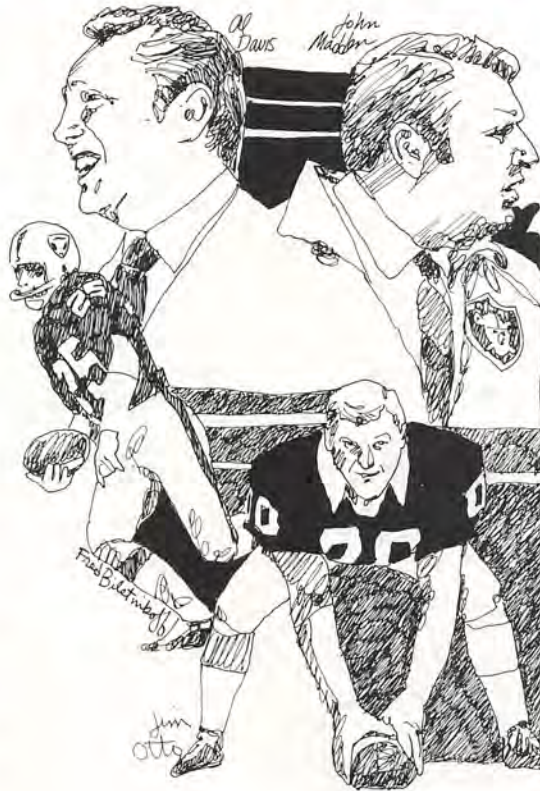
The AFC West

OAKLAND RAIDERS

In January, 1960, the holders of the AFL franchise for Minneapolis-St. Paul withdrew. The league was left with only seven teams; an eighth was needed. Oakland was granted the franchise and given the Minneapolis-St. Paul draft list. The Raiders were also allowed to select up to 56 unprotected players from the seven other teams.

Oakland had a franchise and some football players. Now it needed a place to play. From 1960 through 1966, the virtually homeless Raiders bounced around both sides of the San Francisco Bay, from Kezar Stadium to Candlestick Park to Frank Youell Field before finally landing in their permanent home, the 53,000 seat Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum.

In January, 1963, a 33-year-old assistant coach from San Diego, Al Davis, came to Oakland as head coach and general manager. As has been written about Davis over the years. His professional football career—assistant coach of the San Diego Chargers, head coach and general manager of the Raiders, commissioner of the AFL and



finally, managing general partner of the Oakland franchise—is truly one of the more amazing sagas in professional sports.

He took over a team that had won three games in two years and was floundering in the front office as well. In his first year, the Oakland Raiders became a solid football team. They finished the season with a 10-4 record and missed the Western Division championship by one game.

In the twelve years that Davis has been a part of the Oakland organization, the Raiders have won six divisional titles and one league championship, while compiling pro football's greatest won-lost record.

In a three-year stretch from 1967 through 1969, Oakland won 37 games, lost only 4 and ran off victory streaks of 14 and 15 games.

The Raiders played in Super Bowl II and lost to Vince Lombardi and the Green Bay Packers, 33-14.

Since becoming head coach in 1969, John Madden has directed Oakland to a 59-18-7 record.

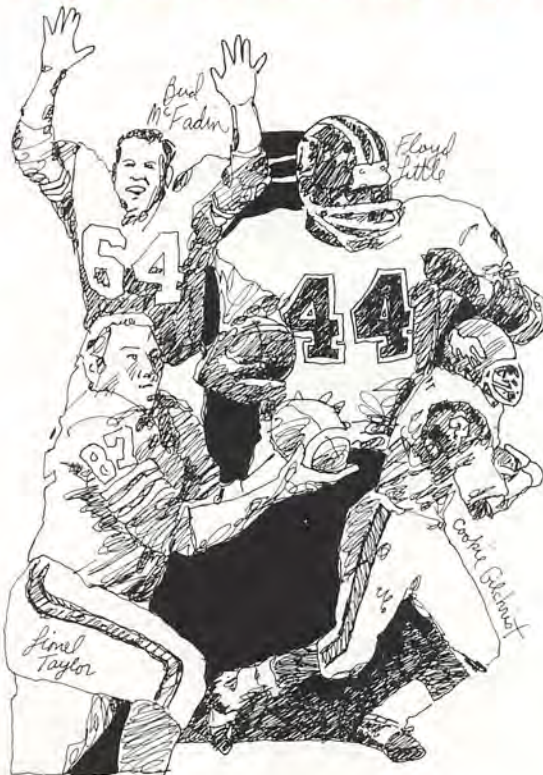
DENVER BRONCOS

Can a team with three different owners and five head coaches in a 13 year history find success in the NFL? If your answer is no, you'd be half correct in describing the fortunes of the Denver Broncos.

The Broncos play in one of the most scenic areas of the United States. Their performance in some seasons was enough to make their fans want to commune with nature. The Broncos, have had some rugged times.

However, this has not daunted the spirits of 50,000-odd Broncos fans. Once in danger of losing the franchise, Denver has continued to support the Broncos season after season and the team now appears on the verge of repaying that loyalty.

When Denver was born into the American Football League in 1960, its birth was accompanied by perhaps the ugliest uniform ever worn by a pro football team. The uniforms included vertically striped socks that were so hideous that Jack Faulkner, the second



head coach, burned them at a public ceremony.

Despite the horrors of the previous years, there may be some light visible at the end of the tunnel in Denver. Former Stanford coach John Ralston, who directed back-to-back Rose Bowl victories in 1971-72, became coach in 1972. With a 7-6-1 record, Denver advanced to second place in the AFC West standings last year.

In the late sixties and early seventies, the Broncos were well-known for their awesome defense, especially against the run. Offensively, the Broncos currently feature the NFL's leading rusher, Otis Armstrong, successor to the great Floyd Little. Both players were considered too small by some to make it in pro football when they graduated to the Broncos from Purdue and Syracuse, respectively, but they have demonstrated conclusively and often dramatically that the critics were wrong.

KANSAS CITY CHIEFS

Lamar Hunt, frustrated in his attempts to land an NFL franchise, placed his AFL franchise in his hometown of Dallas and named it the Texans. That year, 1960, the NFL awarded an expansion franchise—the Cowboys—to Dallas. The AFL Texans did better on the field, even winning the league championship in 1962, but fan support was clearly on the side of the Cowboys. In 1963, Hunt moved his franchise to Kansas City and renamed the team the Chiefs.

The man primarily responsible for the success of the Kansas City Chiefs from 1963 through 1974 was Hank Stram. Stram had solid training for the job. Following graduation from Purdue University, he joined the Purdue coaching staff and served eight years as backfield coach.

During his 12 years of college coaching, Stram made a reputation as a top offensive strategist. He helped develop four all-American quarterbacks, including Len Dawson at Purdue, the



man who was later to lead his professional team.

Dawson had failed two NFL trials when the Chiefs acquired him as a free agent prior to the '62 season.

In the 10 year history of the American Football League, the Chiefs emerged as the team with the most victories and were the only team to win three AFL titles.

The Chiefs' finest hour came in January, 1970, when they defeated the Minnesota Vikings, 23-7, in Super Bowl IV. In defeating Minnesota, the Chiefs culminated a season that saw them lose their starting quarterback for six weeks, then survive two harrowing road play-off games against New York and Oakland before earning a shot at the Vikings, who roared through the 14-game schedule with only two losses.

The Chiefs will open the 1975 season with a new coach, Paul Wiggin, succeeding the departed Stram, the only coach Kansas City had ever known.

San Diego Chargers

The San Diego Chargers were the American Football League's first glamour team and, as such, did much to establish and enhance a professional image for the new league. Under the guidance of head coach and general manager Sid Gillman, the Chargers produced stars, championships and excitement throughout the 10-year history of the AFL.

A charter franchise in the AFL, the Chargers franchise was originally awarded to hotel heir Barron Hilton, who located the team in Los Angeles, opposite the NFL Rams. In the Chargers' first game, a preseason contest in the Los Angeles Coliseum, halfback Paul Lowe returned the opening kickoff against the New York Titans 105 yards for a touchdown.

The Chargers won Western Division titles in 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 and 1965 and the AFL championship once, a 51-10 rout of the Boston Patriots in



1963. Throughout their history, the Chargers have become famous for their explosive, score-from-anywhere-on-the-field offensive style. Quarterbacks Jack Kemp, Tobin Rote and John Hadl have each led San Diego to at least one title. Keith Lincoln and Paul Lowe were two of the AFL's all-time great runners. Lance Alworth is considered one of the finest pass receivers ever to play the game. He formerly held the NFL record for most consecutive games with at least one pass reception, 96, between 1962 and 1969. Gary Garrison has been another outstanding receiver for San Diego.

The Chargers have not been as strong defensively as offensively. Still, they have had some outstanding defensive players, including giants Ernie Ladd and Earl Faison, who anchored the Chargers' early defensive units.

The current head coach is Tommy Prothro.

The AFC Central



BAILEY
0

9

JAMES
0

WILSON
4

5

4

Miami Dolphins

When the Miami Dolphins were born into the AFL in 1966, no one dreamed that they would win the National Football League championship only seven years later. Expansion teams just don't do that.

Those were the old Dolphins. The new version, largely the creation of one man—head coach Don Shula—became the NFL champion in Super Bowl VII, defeating the Washington Redskins, 14-7.

The story of the Dolphins is the story of owner Joseph Robbie and of Shula, whom Robbie hired from Baltimore in 1970 to resurrect Miami's sinking fortunes. Shula's achievements since then border on the sensational. As the Dolphins have improved steadily from year to year, Shula has become the only coach in NFL history to win 100 games in only 10 years as a head coach.

In his first year with the Dolphins, Shula's team advanced to the AFC play-offs, but Miami lost to Oakland in the first round. The following season, Miami outlasted Kansas City, 27-24, in



the longest game ever played, shut out Baltimore, 21-0, thereby earning a berth in Super Bowl VI against the Dallas Cowboys. The Dolphins lost that game, but the lessons of the defeat were not lost in 1972. Miami went through the 14 game regular season unbeaten, survived narrow play-off victories over Cleveland and Pittsburgh, then completed the only 17-0 season in NFL history by defeating Washington in the Super Bowl. No other team in professional football history has completed a season undefeated.

Even when Miami was at the bottom, the nucleus for their successful teams of the future was being formed. Quarterback Bob Griese was a first draft choice and so was former Super Bowl star running back Larry Csonka.

The Miami management also made two superb trades, acquiring Paul Warfield from the Cleveland Browns and Nick Buoniconti from the Boston Patriots. Those two players played large roles in the Dolphins' second Super Bowl title in 1974.

BUFFALO BILLS

When the fledgling American Football League made its existence official on August 15, 1959, it counted six charter members—Los Angeles, Dallas, Houston, New York, Minneapolis-St. Paul and Denver.

Ralph C. Wilson, then a stockholder in the Detroit Lions, sought to include Miami as a seventh franchise. Stadium problems in that city, however, thwarted his efforts. Lamar Hunt, founding father of the AFL, suggested Buffalo as a possibility.

Two days later a phone call came from Wilson. "Count me in with Buffalo," he said. For the first time, Buffalo would have a major league sports franchise. From a 5-8-1 opening season, Buffalo's growth was steady. The Bills lost a play-off to Boston in 1963 in their first postseason action. The following two years were to prove the best in the history of the franchise.

The 1964 season saw Buffalo com-



pile a 12-2 record and win the AFL Eastern Division title. Names like Jack Kemp, Elbert Dubenion, Cookie Gilchrist, Billy Shaw and Pete Gogolak decorated the roster. On December 26, 1964, the Buffalo Bills won their first AFL championship when they defeated the San Diego Chargers, 20-7.

The following year, Buffalo marched to the Eastern Division title again. The championship opponent again was San Diego. Buffalo shut out the Chargers, 23-0, and the AFL title was again theirs.

The Bills almost became three-time champions. They won the Eastern Division in 1966 but dropped the AFL title game to Kansas City, 31-7.

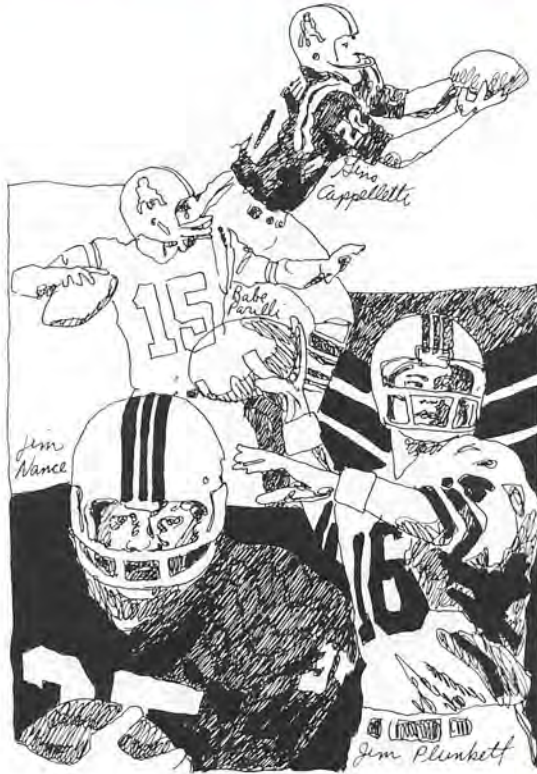
Under head coach Lou Saban and superstar running back O. J. Simpson, the Bills returned to glory in 1974 with a 9-5 record and an appearance in the AFC play-offs.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS

William H. Sullivan, Jr., former president of the New England Patriots, grew up in New England and attended Boston College. After graduation he worked as the school's publicity director and developed a close relationship with its immortal coach, Frank Leahy. Later, after the war, he became the director of public relations for the Boston Braves baseball team. He went from there to a new and prosperous career in the business world.

Through the years Sullivan dreamed of a pro football team for the people of New England. In 1959, it happened. He received a phone call from Lamar Hunt. There was going to be a new football league, and Hunt wanted to know if Sullivan was interested.

"Count us in," Bill said. He then set about forming a syndicate of backers, and in December, a group of nine other equal owners was announced. They were Joseph E. Sullivan, the late Dan Marr, Paul Sonnabend, the late Edgar Turner, Ed McMann, Dean Boylan, Dom DiMaggio, John Ames, Jr., and the



late George Sargent.

In their first year, the Patriots finished last in the Eastern Division with a record of 5-9-0. The Patriots finished with 9-4-1 records the next two seasons, second to Houston both years. Then, in 1963, although winning only 7 games, losing 6 and tying one, they tied Buffalo for division honors. In the play-off game, they defeated the Bills, 26-8, but were then crushed in the championship, 51-10, by the explosive San Diego Chargers.

Throughout the early years, the Patriots played at four different sites: Boston University Field, Boston College, Harvard Stadium and Fenway Park. But in 1971, the Patriots moved to a home of their own, Schaefer Stadium. They also drafted a Rookie-of-the-year quarterback, Jim Plunkett.

Following the 1972 season, Chuck Fairbanks, successful Oklahoma coach, was named New England Head coach. Fairbanks has developed the Patriots into one of the NFL's brighter young teams.

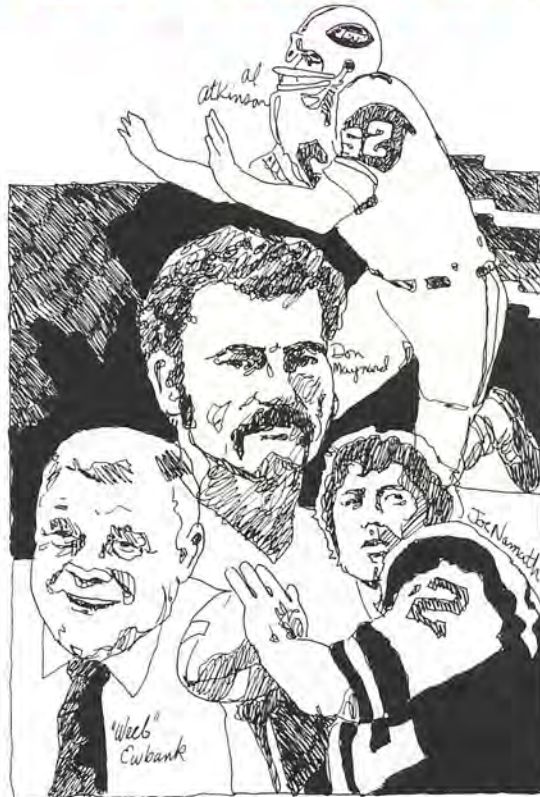
NEW YORK JETS

In 1959, the first organizational meeting of the proposed American Football League was being conducted by Lamar Hunt. In New York, the new owner was popular radio personality Harry Wismer. The team was named the Titans, and Sammy Baugh, the legendary Washington Redskins' quarterback of another era, was hired as the head coach.

The Titans played in the old Polo Grounds, and in that first season they finished 7-7 and drew only 114,628 at home. In 1961, they again finished 7-7, and the attendance declined.

David A. (Sonny) Werblin headed a five-man syndicate in 1962 that agreed to purchase the Titans for \$1 million. He hired Weeb Ewbank as head coach and changed the name of the team from Titans to Jets. "We need a new image," he said. "So we'll begin with a successful, established coach and a new name—one not so grandiose."

Then in 1965, Werblin changed the financial structure of professional football. "Football is show business,"



he said. "The game needs stars. Stars sell tickets." In order to get his star, Werblin traded the rights to Jerry Rhome to the Houston Oilers in return for a number-one draft choice. Using this pick, the Jets drafted Alabama quarterback Joe Namath.

The day following the Orange Bowl game, Namath signed a contract reportedly worth \$427,000 with the Jets. Werblin had his star—his superstar, in fact—and the world had "Broadway Joe."

Namath has become one of football's greatest performers. His performance in Super Bowl III when the Jets upset the Baltimore Colts ranks with the sport's most historic moments.

President of the team since 1968 has been Philip H. Iselin. He was one of four partners who purchased the team from Werblin in May, 1968.

Charley Winner coached the Jets to six straight wins to close out a 7-7 season in his inaugural campaign in 1974.

BALTIMORE COLTS

At one time, Miami had a professional franchise known as the Seahawks. In 1947, it was transferred to Baltimore to become a member of the All-American Football Conference as the Colts.

Baltimore was merged into the NFL in 1950 when the AAC disbanded, and a new owner, Abraham Watner, assumed control of the team. In the face of a two-season, 18-game losing streak, not to mention a loss of considerable money, the franchise collapsed.

Baltimore was without professional football. But in 1952, the Dallas Texans were also failing, and NFL commissioner Bert Bell offered to turn over the franchise rights of the Dallas club to Baltimore if a sound financial base could be found. The sound financial base, and the architect of pro football's success in Baltimore, was Carroll Rosenbloom.

In 1956, the man who would lead the Colts to the world championship two years later was plying his trade in a sandlot—John Unitas. Under Unitas's



guidance, the Colts won the NFL championship in 1958, defeating the New York Giants, 23-17, in the first sudden-death championship game ever played. The Colts won a second title the following year, again defeating the Giants. The coach of the Colts for both title matches was Weeb Ewbank.

Again with Unitas at the controls, the Colts won the NFL Western Conference in 1964, only to lose to Cleveland in the championship game. In 1968, Baltimore won the NFL championship but lost to the New York Jets in Super Bowl III. Don Shula was the coach.

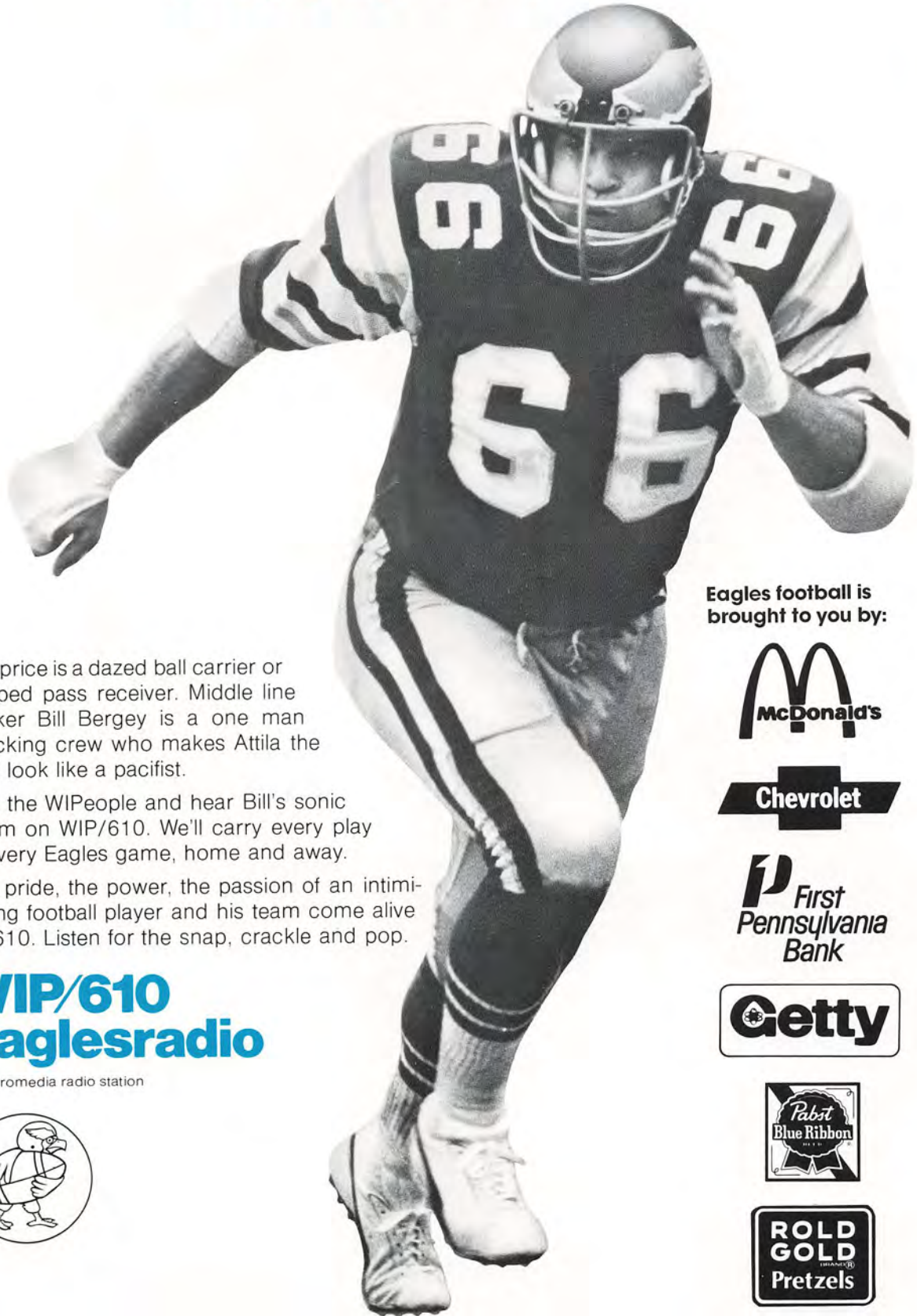
Following the '69 season, Shula moved to Miami and the late Don McCafferty became the new Colt head coach. His first year was memorable—the Colts won the world's championship by defeating the Dallas Cowboys in Super Bowl V, 16-13.

Ted Marchibroda is beginning his first season as head coach after 14 years as an assistant with various teams.



Since the Eagles first became involved in 1973, Eagles Fly for Leukemia has raised over \$400,000 for the treatment and research of cancer at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. The drive was begun by former Eagles' right end Fred Hill whose daughter, Kim, is afflicted with the disease. Hill asked his teammates to join with him in the battle against leukemia and since then, every player who has worn an Eagles' uniform has taken part in the Eagles Fly for Leukemia program. Club president Leonard H. Tose has made the drive unique among charities by guaranteeing that all administrative costs are borne by the Philadelphia Eagles. Thus, anyone donating to the fund can be sure that his or her entire donation will go directly to leukemia treatment and research. The McDonald's Hamburgers operators of the Delaware Valley, Continental Bank of Philadelphia and the National Football League Charities are just a few of the thousands of organizations and individuals who have generated or contributed money on behalf of Eagles Fly for Leukemia. Contributions can be mailed to Eagles Fly for Leukemia, P.O. Box 538, Phila., Pa. 19105.

When the other teams get the Bill they pay the price



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The Veterans

BILL BERGEY, LB



Arkansas State
6-3 253
Bn: Feb. 9, 1945
Year Eagle: 2
Year NFL: 7

PRO: Cincinnati's 2nd round draft choice in 1970. . . . Acquired by Eagles on July 10, 1974 for number one draft choices in 1977 and 1978 and second choice in 1978. . . . Consensus All-Pro middle linebacker last season. . . . Led Eagles with five pass interceptions. . . . Selected MVP by teammates' vote last season. . . . Eagles' best middle linebacker since Chuck Bednarik, according to coach Mike McCormack. . . . Played in first Pro Bowl after 1974 season. . . . Defensive co-captain.

COLLEGE: Little All-American selection at Arkansas State. . . . Played in College All-Star, North-South and Senior Bowl games.

PERSONAL: Born in South Dayton, N.Y. . . . Outstanding after-dinner speaker. . . . Very active with Eagles Fly for Leukemia drive. . . . Married (Micky). . . . Two sons, Jason, 4, and Jake, 1. . . . Resides in Chadds Ford, Pa.

JOHN BUNTING, LB



North Carolina
6-1 220
Bn: July 15, 1950
Year Eagle: 4
Year NFL: 4

PRO: Eagles' 10th round draft choice in 1972. . . . Named to All-Rookie team that year. . . . Enjoyed outstanding season in 1974, starting all 14 games and ranking among team leaders in tackles. . . . Intercepted two passes last year.

COLLEGE: All-Atlantic Coast and honorable mention All-American at North Carolina. . . . Co-MVP of 1971 Tarheels' squad as senior captain. . . . Played in Senior, Gator and Peach Bowl games. . . . Majored in social studies.

PERSONAL: Born in Portland, Maine. . . . Attended high school in Silver Spring, Md. . . . Resides in Marlton, N.J. with wife, Rene, and children, Kimberly and Brooks Taylor.

MIKE BORYLA, QB



Stanford
6-3 200
Bn: March 6, 1951
Year Eagle: 2
Year NFL: 7

PRO: Cincinnati's 4th round draft choice in 1974. . . . Traded to Eagles before 1974 season for future draft choices. . . . Played sparingly in Eagles' first 11 games last year, then quarterbacked Birds to three consecutive wins. . . . Led team with 58.8 completion percentage and threw five touchdown passes with only three interceptions.

COLLEGE: Received B.A. degree in political science from Stanford. . . . MVP as a senior. . . . All-PAC 8 choice. . . . Threw five touchdown passes in one game against Washington State. . . . Played in East-West and Senior Bowl games.

PERSONAL: Born in Long Island, N.Y. . . . Father, Vince, is former Notre Dame and New York Knicks basketball star and retired general manager of ABA's Utah Stars. . . . Married (Kerry) in June, 1975. . . . Resides in Salt Lake City, Utah.

JIM CAGLE, DT



Georgia
6-5 247
Bn: Jan. 15, 1952
Year Eagle: 2
Year NFL: 2

PRO: Eagles' 5th draft choice in 1974. . . . Saw action in all 14 games as rookie, mostly with special teams.

COLLEGE: A three-year letterman and senior defensive captain at Georgia. . . . Played in American Bowl, Senior Bowl and Coaches All-American games. . . . Majored in education.

PERSONAL: Born in Jacksonville, Fla. . . . All-State star at Marietta (Ga.) High School. . . . Plans to open a camp for underprivileged children in Jasper, Ga. . . . Married (Cheryl). . . . Resides in Marietta.

BILL BRADLEY, S-P



Texas
5-11 190
Bn: Jan. 24, 1947
Year Eagle: 7
Year NFL: 7

PRO: Eagles' 3rd draft choice in 1969. . . . Club's second leading all-time pass interceptor with 27 in six seasons. . . . Only NFL player to ever win back-to-back interception titles (1971-72). . . . Voted MVP by teammates in 1971. . . . Has played in three Pro Bowl games. . . . Punts, returns punts and holds for placekicks in addition to free safety duties. . . . Club record holder for most punt returns in a career. . . . Has been with Eagles longer than any other player. . . . Defensive co-captain.

COLLEGE: Lettered three years as quarterback, wide receiver and defensive back at Texas. . . . All-American. . . . Captain. . . . Played in Hula Bowl, Coaches All-American games. . . . Majored in physical education.

PERSONAL: Born and raised in Palestine, Tex. . . . Legendary figure in Texas prep football history at Palestine High. . . . Hobby is painting and collecting art. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Philadelphia and Palestine, Tex.

CARTER CAMPBELL, DE



Weber State
6-4 245
Bn: Sept. 29, 1947
Year Eagle: 1
Year NFL: 5

PRO: San Francisco's 8th round draft choice in 1970. . . . Signed by Eagles as free agent before 1975 season after one season in the World League. . . . Spent 1971 season with Denver Broncos and 1972-73 seasons with the New York Giants. . . . Traded by Giants to Cleveland before 1974 season and released by Cleveland via waivers before season began. . . . Credited with 10 quarterback sacks as Giants' starting defensive end in 1973.

COLLEGE: A two-year letterman at Weber State after winning All-American recognition at Treasure Valley C.C. in Oregon. . . . Majored in automotive mechanics.

PERSONAL: Born in Mobile, Ala. . . . Father was a career NCO in the Air Force. . . . Starred at Vanden High School in California. . . . Has coached in the off-season at East Stroudsburg (Pa.) State. . . . An accomplished congo drummer. . . . Married (Beverly). . . . Resides in Landling, N.J.

HAROLD CARMICHAEL, WR

Southern University
6-8 225
Bn: Sept. 22, 1949
Year Eagle: 5
Year NFL: 5

PRO: Eagles' 7th round draft choice in 1971. . . . Played reserve role in first two seasons. . . . NFL receiving leader in 1973. . . . Eagles' 2nd and NFC's 3rd leading receiver last year. . . . Led all NFC receivers with eight touchdown catches. . . . Has 4.7 speed for 40 yards. . . . Biggest wide receiver in pro football. . . . Played in 1974 Pro Bowl game. . . . Offensive co-captain.

COLLEGE: Totaled 86 receptions and 16 touchdowns as a collegian at Southern. . . . Also starred there as a basketball center.

PERSONAL: Born in Jacksonville, Fla. . . . Two-sport star at William M. Raines High School there. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Camden, N.J.

WES CHESSON, WR

Duke
6-2 189
Bn: Jan. 15, 1949
Year Eagle: 3
Year NFL: 5

PRO: Atlanta's 7th round draft choice in 1971. . . . Acquired by Eagles from Falcons during 1973 season in trade for draft choice. . . . Saw action in 12 games last year, mostly with special teams. . . . Runs excellent pass patterns and catches the ball in a crowd.

COLLEGE: Received B.A. degree in history at Duke. . . . Played in East-West Shrine, Senior Bowl and Coaches All-American games. . . . Also lettered in track and lacrosse.

PERSONAL: Born in Edenton, N.C. . . . Attended John Holmes High School there. . . . Sells for Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company in the off-season. . . . Married (Janet). . . . Resides in Raleigh, N.C.

WAYNE CLARK, QB

U.S. International
6-3 203
Bn: May 30, 1947
Year Eagle: 1
Year NFL: 5

PRO: Drafted on the 8th round by San Diego in 1970. . . . Saw limited game action with Chargers in 1970, 1972 and 1973. . . . Spent 1971 season on taxi squad. . . . Traded to Cincinnati before 1974 season and played as backup to Ken Anderson. . . . Came to Eagles on July 3, 1975 along with tackle Stan Walters in trade for quarterback John Reaves and a future draft choice.

COLLEGE: Majored in psychology at San Diego's U.S. International. . . . Passed for 5,194 yards and 42 touchdowns in college career. . . . Selected team's MVP.

PERSONAL: Born in Oskaloosa, Iowa. . . . Works in real estate in the off-season. . . . Married (Carol). . . . The Clarks reside in Chula Vista, Calif. with their two children.

AL COLEMAN, S

Tennessee State
6-0 183
Bn: July 27, 1944
Year Eagle: 3
Year Pro: 7

PRO: Minnesota's 4th round draft choice in 1967. . . . Came to Eagles as free agent in 1972. . . . Missed entire season with dislocated left elbow suffered against New England in pre-season game. . . . Played with Charleston of the Continental League in 1968. . . . Nicknamed "Cat." . . . Primarily a safety but versatile enough to play all four defensive back positions.

COLLEGE: Earned B.A. degree in recreation at Tennessee State. . . . Also attended Jackson State.

PERSONAL: Born in Gulfport, Miss. . . . Father is an assistant coach at Tennessee State. . . . Avid chess player. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Nashville, Tenn.

BILL DUNSTAN, DT

Utah State
6-4 250
Bn: Jan. 3, 1949
Year Eagle: 3
Year NFL: 3

PRO: San Francisco's 14th round draft choice in 1971. . . . Joined Eagles as free agent in 1973 after spending previous taxi squad time with 49ers and New York Jets. . . . Part-time starter last season, seeing action in all 14 games. . . . Returned fumble 46 yards for first NFL touchdown last year against San Diego. . . . Proponent of Kung Fu agility program.

COLLEGE: Three-year letterman as 205-pound Utah State defensive end. . . . Captain. . . . Intercepted two screen passes in game against Kentucky. . . . Majored in education.

PERSONAL: Born in Oakland, Calif. . . . Used weight training to build himself to pro size. . . . Attended Skyline High School there. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Oakland.

RICH GLOVER, DT

Nebraska
6-1 244
Bn: Feb. 6, 1950
Year Eagle: 1
Year NFL: 2

PRO: Third draft choice of the New York Giants in 1973. . . . Saw action in 13 games in rookie season before being released late in the 1974 pre-season. . . . Spent part of last season with Houston-Shreveport of the World League. . . . Signed with Eagles as free agent in May, 1975.

COLLEGE: Consensus All-American middle guard at Nebraska where he won the Outland Trophy and Vince Lombardi Trophy, both symbolic of the nation's outstanding collegiate lineman. . . . Majored in physical education. . . . Played in American Bowl and College All-Star games.

PERSONAL: Born in Bayonne, N.J. . . . Enjoys playing pool. . . . Teacher in the off-season. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Jersey City, N.J.



ROMAN GABRIEL, QB

North Carolina State
 6-4 220
 Bn: Aug. 5, 1940
 Year Eagle: 3
 Year NFL: 14

PRO: Los Angeles' first draft choice in 1962. . . . Obtained by Eagles on June 8, 1973 for players and draft choices. . . . Started 11 of 14 games last year. . . . NFL's "Comeback Player of Year" in 1973 when he led league in pass attempts, completions and yardage and tied Roger Staubach for league title with 23 TD passes. . . . Holds virtually all Rams' season and career passing records. . . . Won NFL MVP honors in 1969 in addition to similar honors from Maxwell Club of Philadelphia and Columbus (Ohio) Touchdown Club. . . . Threw five scoring passes in 1965 against Cleveland and four against Pittsburgh in 1968. . . . Has played in four Pro Bowl games. . . . Co-captain.

COLLEGE: Consensus All-American at N.C. State. . . . East-West, Hula Bowl and College All-Star games participant. . . . Academic All-American majoring in education.

PERSONAL: Born in Wilmington, N.C. . . . Followed Sonny Jurgensen at New Hanover (N.C.) High. . . . Stays in condition with 12-month regimen of Kung Fu exercises and weight lifting. . . . Resides in Rancho Mirage, Calif. with wife, Tedra, and infant son, R. Brandon.

JOE JONES, DE

Tennessee State
 6-6 250
 Bn: Jan. 7, 1948
 Year Eagle: 2
 Year NFL: 5

PRO: Cleveland's 2nd draft choice in 1970. . . . Acquired by Eagles from Browns before 1974 season in trade for wide receiver Ben Hawkins. . . . Became team's most effective pass rusher with seven quarterback sacks and led team with three fumble recoveries. . . . Half-brother of Washington Redskins' Charley Taylor.

COLLEGE: Rated as one of the all-time great defensive linemen at Tennessee State.

PERSONAL: Born in Dallas, Tex. . . . Nicknamed "Turkey." . . . Married (Bobby) with one daughter, Shannon Renee. . . . Resides in Plano, Tex.

DEAN HALVERSON, LB

Washington
 6-2 230
 Bn: Aug. 24, 1946
 Year Eagle: 3
 Year NFL: 7

PRO: Los Angeles' 13th round draft choice in 1968. . . . Joined Eagles as free agent in 1973. . . . Played in 13 games last season as linebacker and special teams player. . . . Claimed on waivers by Atlanta Falcons from Rams in 1970, then reclaimed by Los Angeles in 1972.

COLLEGE: Captain and three-year letterman at Washington. . . . Hula Bowl and Coaches All-American games selection.

PERSONAL: Born in Olympia, Wash. . . . Attended Olympia High School. . . . Hobbies include antique collecting and all sports. . . . Works in public relations for BankAmericard in the off-season. . . . Lives in Westminster, Calif.

RON "PO" JAMES, RB

New Mexico State
 6-1 202
 Bn: March 19, 1949
 Year Eagle: 4
 Year NFL: 4

PRO: Eagles' 4th round draft choice in 1972. . . . A natural halfback who will return to that position this year after playing fullback last season when he was hampered by injuries. . . . Still ranked as Eagles' 2nd best rusher and 4th best pass receiver in 1974. . . . Led Eagles with 565 rushing yards as a rookie.

COLLEGE: Majored in journalism at New Mexico State. . . . College career rushing total of 3,884 yards is one of best in NCAA history. . . . Set NCAA total yardage mark of 5,979 yards. . . . Scored 34 touchdowns in four varsity seasons.

PERSONAL: Born in New Brighton (Beaver County), Pa. . . . Big 33 choice and all-state selection at New Brighton High School. . . . Received nickname "Po" from uncle as a youngster. . . . Single. . . . Lives in Camden, N.J.

NOTE: Po James' career record on page 29.

MERRITT KERSEY, P

West Chester State
 6-1 205
 Bn: Feb. 22, 1950
 Year Eagle: 2
 Year NFL: 2

PRO: Signed as free agent in 1974 after impressing at an Eagles' tryout camp. . . . Won punting job with good pre-season performance. . . . Averaged 36.1 yards per punt with extremely good hang time as a rookie.

COLLEGE: Excelled as a halfback and punter while winning three letters.

PERSONAL: Born in Alexandria, Va. . . . Father, Fred, a college instructor, was an NCAA wrestling champion at Virginia State. . . . Ran 9.9 hundred and high jumped 6-5 at Henderson (Pa.) High School. . . . Enjoys art, hunting and fishing. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Glen Mills, Pa.

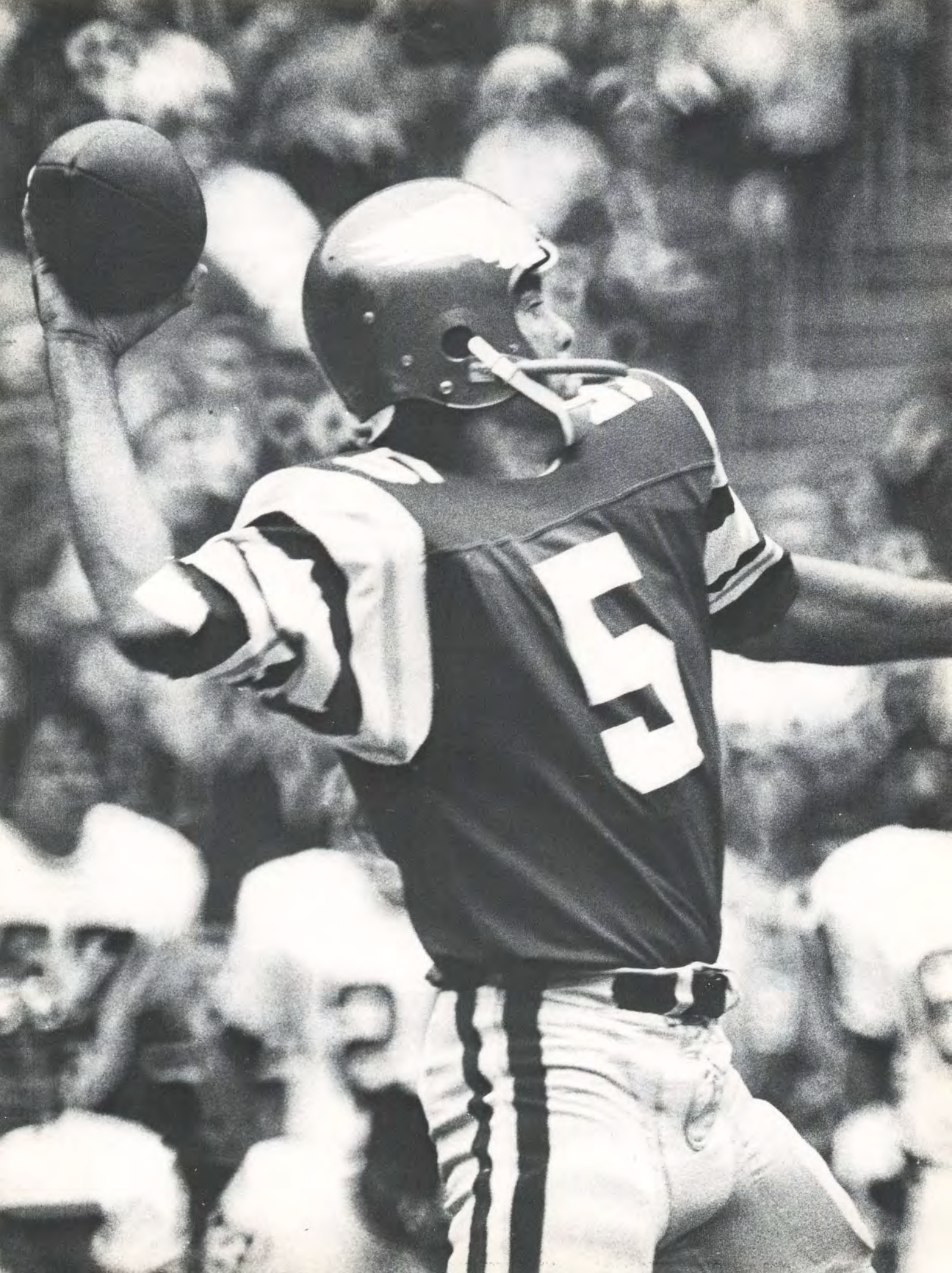
WADE KEY, G-T

S.W. Texas St. Univ.
 6-5 245
 Bn: Oct. 14, 1946
 Year Eagle: 6
 Year NFL: 6

PRO: Eagles' 13th draft choice in 1969. . . . Played with champion Pottstown Firebirds team for one year before joining Eagles permanently. . . . Former All-Rookie choice. . . . Played tackle for first three NFL seasons before becoming starting guard in 1973. . . . Underwent knee surgery for cartilage repair in May, 1975.

COLLEGE: Studied physical education at Southwest Texas State University. . . . Began college career at Texas. . . . Captain and all-conference tight end. . . . Won two letters as shot putter. . . . Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

PERSONAL: Born in San Antonio, Texas. . . . Raises cattle and quarter horses in Floresville, Texas with wife, Patti, and son, Lyle.



ROY KIRKSEY, G

Maryland State (ES)
6-1 255
Bn: Sept. 18, 1947
Year Eagle: 3
Year NFL: 5

PRO: An 8th round draft choice of New York Jets in 1971. . . . Signed by Eagles as free agent in 1973. . . . Saw action in 14 games last season. . . . Selected as a co-captain for his outstanding work with the special teams.

COLLEGE: Attended Maryland State (Eastern Shore). . . . Was a two-year all-conference fullback there.

PERSONAL: Born in Greenville, S.C. . . . Played three years with the pro Bridgeport Jets and was twice named All-Atlantic Coast Football League as a fullback. . . . Married (Sula). . . . Resides in Taylors, S.C. with wife and three daughters, Wynyki, Theresa, and Theashia.

JOE LAVENDER, CB

San Diego State
6-4 190
Bn: Feb. 10, 1949
Year Eagle: 3
Year NFL: 3

PRO: Eagles' 12th draft choice in 1973. . . . Enjoyed outstanding season as second-year man highlighted by 96-yard touchdown return of fumble in Monday night TV game against Dallas. . . . Also returned San Diego interception 37 yards for touchdown. . . . Excels as a kick blocker. . . . Believed to be only player in NFL to perform while wearing eyeglasses. . . . Nicknamed "Bird."

COLLEGE: Majored in business at San Diego State where he won two football letters after using up his basketball eligibility as a defensive specialist with Aztecs' court squad. . . . All-Pacific Coast Athletic Association selection. . . . Blocked four extra point and two field goal attempts in senior season.

PERSONAL: Born in Rayville, La. . . . Spent some college time doing volunteer work in American Samoa. . . . Single. . . . Resides in El Centro, Calif.

FRANK LeMASTER, LB

Kentucky
6-2 224
Bn: March 12, 1952
Year Eagle: 2
Year NFL: 2

PRO: Eagles' 4th round draft choice in 1974. . . . Excelled with special teams as a rookie when he saw action in all 14 games. . . . Coaches project a bright future for him at outside linebacker.

COLLEGE: Selected defensive captain as a senior at Kentucky when he led team with 82 solo tackles and 68 assists. . . . Played fullback, halfback and linebacker in his college career. . . . Played with Wildcats' freshman basketball squad. . . . Selected to play in Blue-Gray and North-South games.

PERSONAL: Born in Lexington, Ky. . . . Three-sport star at Bryan Station High School there. . . . Brother, Jim, played basketball at Kentucky. . . . President of LeMaster Farm Service, Inc. and vice president of LeMaster Western and Jean Shop. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Lexington.

RANDY LOGAN, S

Michigan
6-1 195
Bn: May 1, 1951
Year Eagle: 3
Year NFL: 3

PRO: Eagles' 3rd draft choice in 1973. . . . Led team with five interceptions as a rookie and added two more last year. . . . Extremely strong defender against the run. . . . Coach Mike McCormack says he wouldn't trade Logan for any other strong safety in football. . . . Leading tackler in Eagles' secondary.

COLLEGE: Earned degree in social studies at Michigan. . . . All-American. . . . Captain. . . . Starred as Wolverines' "Wolfman" roving back. . . . Played in East-West, Hula Bowl games.

PERSONAL: Born and raised in Detroit. . . . Student at the University of Detroit Law School in the off-season. . . . Enjoys bowling. . . . Active member of Fellowship of Christian Athletes. . . . Single. . . . Lives in Detroit.

TOM LUKEN, G

Purdue
6-3 253
Bn: June 15, 1950
Year Eagle: 4
Year NFL: 4

PRO: Eagles' 3rd draft choice in 1972. . . . All-Rookie selection as starter in 1972. . . . Has played mostly with special teams in past two seasons.

COLLEGE: Majored in business at Purdue. . . . All-Big 10 choice. . . . Gained some experience at tackle with Boiler-makers. . . . Played in East-West and Hula Bowl games.

PERSONAL: Born in Cincinnati, Ohio. . . . Attended LaSalle High School there. . . . Married (Marcia). . . . Resides in Somerdale, N.J.

ART MALONE, RB

Arizona State
6-0 216
Bn: March 20, 1948
Year Eagle: 1
Year NFL: 6

PRO: Atlanta's 2nd round draft choice in 1970. . . . Acquired by Eagles in winter of 1974 in trade for tackle Steve Smith. . . . Has been slowed by injuries in past two seasons after gaining 798 yards and catching 50 passes for 585 yards in 1972. . . . One of the most effective blocking fullbacks in the NFL.

COLLEGE: Earned B.A. degree in education at Arizona State. . . . Scored 30 touchdowns and rushed for 2,549 yards in three seasons. . . . Played in East-West and College All-Star games.

PERSONAL: Born in Tyler, Texas. . . . Prep star at Santa Cruz Valley High School in Eloy, Ariz. . . . Married (Carolyn) with two daughters. . . . Lives in Tempe, Ariz.



DENNIS MORGAN, RB-KR

Western Illinois
5-11 195
Bn: June 26, 1952
Year Eagle: 1
Year NFL: 2

PRO: A 10th round draft choice of Dallas in 1974. . . . Tied an NFL record with a 98-yard punt return touchdown against St. Louis. . . . Went on to rank 2nd in NFC and 3rd in NFL in punt returns as a rookie. . . . Acquired on waivers by Eagles during 1975 pre-season. . . . Has 4.4 speed for 40 yards.

COLLEGE: Averaged more than 30 yards as a kick return specialist and nearly 20 yards as a punt return specialist at Western Illinois. . . . Also excelled as a running back there.

PERSONAL: Born in White Plains, N.Y. . . . Nickname is "Strawberry" because of his bushy red hair. . . . Single. . . . Resides in White Plains.

GUY MORRIS, C

Texas Christian
6-4 255
Bn: May 13, 1951
Year Eagle: 3
Year NFL: 3

PRO: Eagles' 2nd draft choice in 1973. . . . Won starting center job and All-Rookie team honors in his first season. . . . Has enjoyed two outstanding seasons as starting center.

COLLEGE: Received B.S. degree in physical education from TCU. . . . Three-year letterman and All-Southwest Conference guard. . . . Captain. . . . Played in Blue-Gray, Senior Bowl and College All-Star games.

PERSONAL: Born in Colorado City, Texas. . . . Raises Appaloosa horses in the off-season at his ranch, in Konawa, Okla. . . . Resides there with his wife, Chris, and daughter, Melanie Anne, 2.

HORST MUHLMANN, K

No College
6-2 219
Bn: Jan. 2, 1940
Year Eagle: 1
Year NFL: 7

PRO: Acquired by Eagles in June, 1975 from Cincinnati for draft choice. . . . Signed originally by Kansas City in 1968 as free agent. . . . Traded the following year to Bengals for Warren McVea. . . . Went on to become top scorer in history of Cincinnati franchise. . . . Has twice kicked five field goals in one game, in 1970 against Buffalo, and in 1972 against Pittsburgh. . . . Longest field goal is 53 yards against San Diego in 1972.

PERSONAL: Born in Dortmund, West Germany. . . . Former pro soccer player in Europe and the U.S. . . . Married (Johanna) with two children, Claudia, 10, and Oliver, 5. . . . They reside in Selm, West Germany.

GREG OLIVER, RB

Trinity (Texas)
6-0 205
Bn: Jan. 15, 1949
Year Eagle: 3
Year: NFL: 3

PRO: Eagles 17th draft choice in 1973. . . . Saw action in every game in 1974, mostly with special teams. . . . Has played sparingly in reserve fullback role in first two seasons.

COLLEGE: Studied business administration. . . . Two-year all-conference choice at Trinity after transferring from Ranger Junior College. . . . Set career records for rushing, attempts and touchdowns. . . . Also led team in kick-off returns.

PERSONAL: Born in San Antonio, Texas. . . . Starred in football and track at G. W. Brackenridge High School. . . . Resides in Lindenwold, N.J. with wife, Linda, and son, Greg II.

JOHN OUTLAW, CB

Jackson State
5-10 180
Bn: Jan. 8, 1945
Year Eagle: 3
Year NFL: 7

PRO: New England's 10th round draft choice in 1968. . . . Signed by Eagles in 1973 as a free agent. . . . Was beaten for only two touchdown passes while breaking up 22 aerials in 1974. . . . Career highlights include 63-yard touchdown return of John Unitas' pass in 1971 and a 45-yard TD return of an interception in Eagles' 1973 victory over New York Jets. . . .

COLLEGE: Received B.S. degree from Jackson State. . . . NAIA's top punt return man in 1968. . . . Pittsburgh Courier All-American choice as a running back. . . . Won three track letters as 9.5 sprinter.

PERSONAL: Born in Clarksdale, Miss. . . . Brothers-in-law Willie and Gloster Richardson performed in the NFL with Baltimore and Cleveland respectively. . . . Studied for master's degree in industrial education during the off-season at Johns Hopkins University. . . . Resides in Columbia, Md. with his wife, Linda.

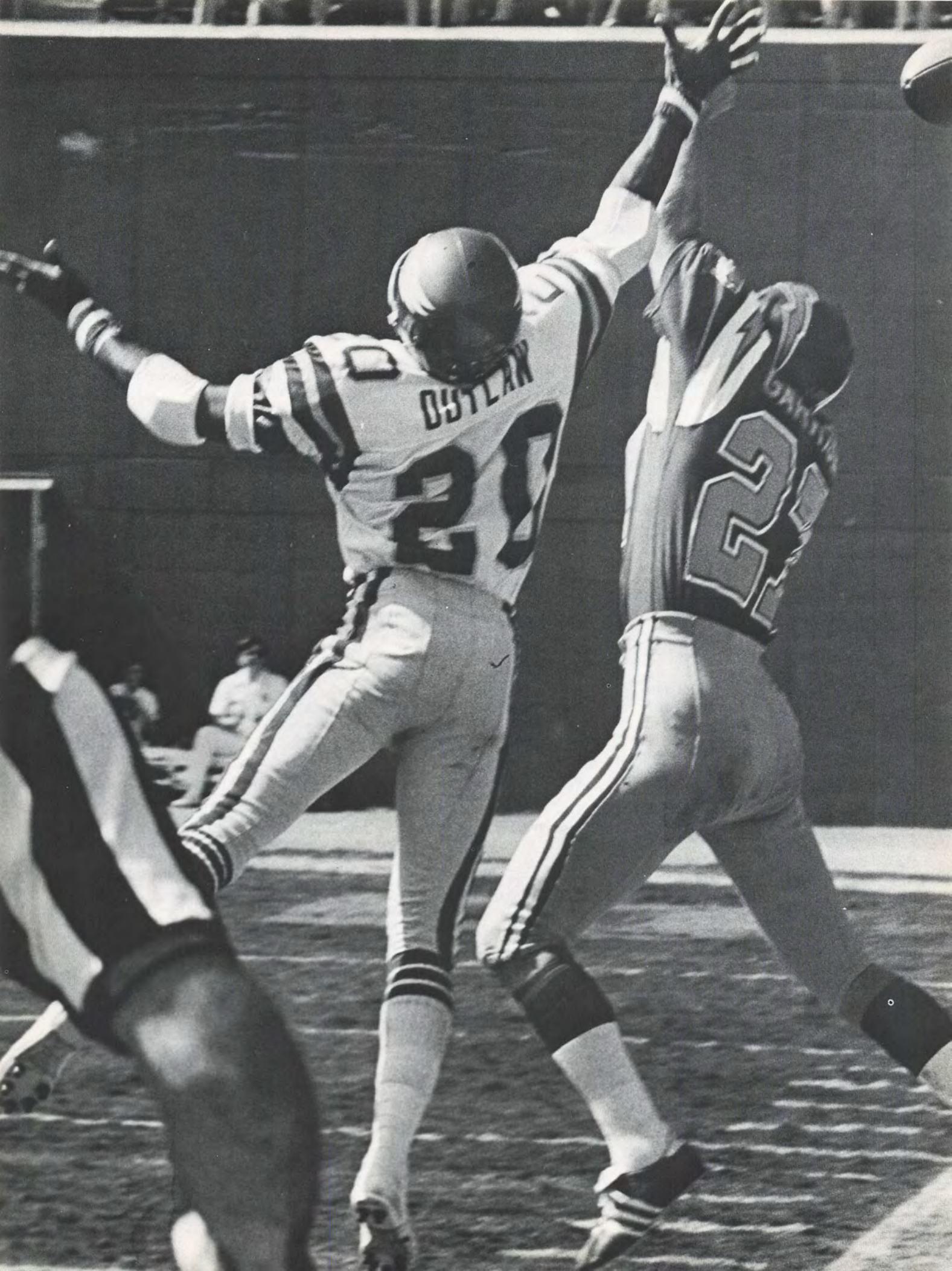
ARTIMUS PARKER, S

Southern California
6-3 215
Bn: June 25, 1950
Year Eagle: 2
Year NFL: 2

PRO: Eagles' 12th draft choice in 1974. Saw action in all 14 games as a rookie, playing mostly with special teams or in situations when five defensive backs were used. . . . Being groomed to play either of the two safety positions.

COLLEGE: Majored in business administration at USC. . . . Set PAC-8 season and career interception records for Trojans. . . . Consensus All-American. . . . Picked off eight of his 20 career interceptions as a senior. . . . Played in Senior Bowl and was selected to play in the 1974 College All-Star game.

PERSONAL: Born in Palo Alto, Calif. . . . Nickname is Tee. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Sacramento, Calif.



BOB PICARD, WR

East'n Washington St.
6-1 195
Bn: Nov. 29, 1949
Year Eagle: 3
Year NFL: 3

PRO: Eagles' 6th draft choice in 1973. . . . Has been an outstanding member of the special teams in his first two seasons. . . . Special teams co-captain.

COLLEGE: Honor student in psychology at Eastern Washington State. . . . Small college All-American. . . . Once caught 15 passes in a game. . . . Won four letters for football and two each in track and basketball.

PERSONAL: Born in Omak, Wash. . . . Of American Indian descent. . . . Hobby is skiing . . . Studied karate. . . . Married (Margaret). . . . Resides in Omak.

KEVIN REILLY, LB

Villanova
6-2 220
Bn: April 10, 1951
Year Eagle: 3
Year NFL: 3

PRO: Miami's 7th round draft choice in 1973. . . . Signed by Eagles as free agent after being released by Dolphins that year. . . . An outstanding member of all special teams in past two seasons. . . . Backup middle linebacker to Bill Bergey.

COLLEGE: Dean's List graduate of Villanova with degree in psychology. . . . Three-year letterman and captain. . . . All-East selection. . . . Played in North-South Shrine game.

PERSONAL: Born in Wilmington, Del. . . . Excelled in four sports at Salesianum High School. . . . Hobby is weight lifting. . . . Works for an attorney and as a substitute teacher in the off-season. . . . Hosts own radio show on WDEL during the season. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Wilmington.

JERRY SISEMORE, T

Texas
6-4 260
Bn: July 16, 1951
Year Eagle: 3
Year NFL: 3

PRO: Eagles' 1st draft choice and 3rd player selected in 1973 college draft. . . . Lived up to advance billing by being selected to the All-Rookie team. . . . Extraordinary competitor with outstanding strength and quickness. . . . May be ready for All-Pro mention in 1975. . . . Successfully made the transition from four-point stance used in college.

COLLEGE: Majored in physical education at Texas. . . . Consensus All-American. . . . Captain and three-year letterman. . . . Played in Senior Bowl and College All-Star games.

PERSONAL: Born in Olton, Texas. . . . Played football and basketball and threw shot for Plainview (Texas) High School. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Leander, Texas.

CHARLES SMITH, WR

Grambling
6-1 185
Bn: July 26, 1950
Year Eagle: 2
Year NFL: 2

PRO: Signed by Eagles as a free agent in 1974 after being cut by Los Angeles Rams the previous year. . . . Excellent on special teams last year while serving as a backup wide receiver. . . . May be fastest player on Eagles' squad. . . . Could challenge for a starting job this year.

COLLEGE: A four-year letterman at Grambling where he caught 86 career passes and set a one-game school record with 12 catches. . . . All-Southwest Athletic Conference choice.

PERSONAL: Born in Monroe, La. . . . Didn't play football until 12th grade at Richwood (La.) High. . . . Served as student trainer before that. . . . His hometown buddy is Eagles' wide receiver Don Zimmerman. . . . Works with Zimmerman in off-season as Boy Scout leader. . . . Substitute teacher. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Monroe.

RICHARD STEVENS, G-T

Baylor
6-4 245
Bn: Feb. 23, 1948
Year Eagle: 6
Year NFL: 6

PRO: Eagles' 13th draft choice in 1970. . . . Saw action in all 14 games last year as special teams player and reserve guard-tackle-center. . . . Extremely hard working and conscientious player.

COLLEGE: Earned B.A. degree in business administration (marketing-real estate) at Baylor. . . . Three-year letterman. . . . Twice named to the All-Southwest Conference team. . . . Played in Hula Bowl and American Bowl games.

PERSONAL: Born in Dublin, Texas. . . . Enjoys handball and bicycle riding. . . . Married (Pat) with one son. . . . Resides in Stephenville, Texas.

TOM SULLIVAN, RB

Miami
6-0 190
Bn: March 5, 1950
Year Eagle: 4
Year NFL: 4

PRO: Eagles' 15th round draft choice in 1972. . . . Has enjoyed two consecutive good years as starter. . . . Carried 244 times last season to rank second behind Steve Van Buren on the club's all-time list for most carries in a season. . . . Became first non-kicker since Timmy Brown to lead club in scoring when he tallied 72 points on 12 touchdowns last year. . . . Has three 100-yard rushing games to his credit, all in 1973 against the New York Giants (twice) and once against Buffalo.

COLLEGE: Majored in art at Miami. . . . Three letters. . . . Played in same backfield as Minnesota's Chuck Foreman. . . . Returned one kickoff for 99-yard touchdown.

PERSONAL: Born in Jacksonville, Fla. . . . Serious artist. . . . Single. . . . Lives in Philadelphia.



MITCH SUTTON, DT

Kansas
6-4 255
Bn: May 10, 1951
Year Eagle: 2
Year NFL: 2

PRO: Eagles' 3rd draft choice in 1974. . . . Made an outstanding contribution after becoming a starting defensive tackle in the 9th game of the season. . . . Combines great strength with good quickness.

COLLEGE: A second team All-Big 8 choice after two years as All-American at Fort Scott (Kan.) Junior College. . . . Selected JUCO defensive player of the year in 1970. . . . Eight of his 51 tackles as a Kansas senior came behind the line of scrimmage. . . . Played in Senior Bowl and chosen to play in 1974 College All-Star game.

PERSONAL: Born in Stone Mountain, Ga. . . . Starred in football and won state shot-put title at Stone Mountain High School. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Lawrence, Kan.

JOHN TARVER, RB

Colorado
6-3 220
Bn: Jan. 1, 1949
Year Eagle: 1
Year NFL: 4

PRO: New England's 7th round draft choice in 1972. . . . Acquired by Eagles before 1975 season in trade for draft choices. . . . Patriots' second best rusher in 1973 with 321 yards and four touchdowns although sidelined for five games with broken scapula. . . . Excellent blocker.

COLLEGE: Majored in recreation at Colorado after transferring from Bakersfield (Calif.) Junior College. . . . Played in 1971 Liberty Bowl, 1972 Bluebonnet Bowl and 1972 College All-Star game. . . . Rushed for 1,327 yards in two seasons at Colorado and was voted the team's unheralded senior.

PERSONAL: Born in Bakersfield, Calif. . . . One of nine children. . . . Plays saxophone. . . . Married (Jean). . . . Resides in Bakersfield.

STAN WALTERS, T

Syracuse
6-6 270
Bn: May 27, 1948
Year Eagle: 1
Year NFL: 4

PRO: Cincinnati's 9th round draft choice in 1972. . . . Acquired by Eagles on July 3, 1975 along with quarterback Wayne Clark for John Reaves and a future draft choice. . . . Became Bengals' starting left tackle in middle of rookie season (after some taxi squad time) and started through first three games of '73 season before being felled by hepatitis. . . . Returned last year to become starting right tackle. . . . Projected as starting left tackle with Eagles.

COLLEGE: Starred as a guard at Syracuse where he developed his abilities as a run blocker.

PERSONAL: Born in Rutherford, N.J. . . . Nicknamed "Mule" and "Big Stan." . . . Single. . . . Resides in Rutherford.

WILLIAM WYNN, DE

Tennessee State
6-4 245
Bn: Jan. 15, 1949
Year Eagle: 3
Year NFL: 3

PRO: Eagles' 7th draft choice in 1973. . . . Led team in quarterback sacks in 1973 as a rookie starter with eight. . . . Will move to right end this year after spending last year on the left side. . . . Has scored a touchdown in each of his two NFL seasons, including last year's 87-yard return of a Green Bay fumble. . . . Scored in 1973 after picking up a fumbled New England snap on a punt.

COLLEGE: Majored in health and physical education at Tennessee State. . . . Captain and three-year letterman.

PERSONAL: Born in Apex, N.C. . . . Attended Huntington High School in Newport News, Va. . . . Nicknamed "Early" by Eagles' coaches for former baseball pitcher. . . . Single. . . . Lives in Darlington, S.C.

CHARLES YOUNG, TE

Southern California
6-4 238
Bn: Feb. 5, 1951
Year Eagle: 3
Year NFL: 3

PRO: Eagles' second of two number one draft choices in 1973. . . . Became third straight Eagles' player to lead NFC in receiving last year when he caught 63 passes for 696 yards. . . . Led all NFL tight ends with 55 receptions in 1973 and was named UPI Rookie of the Year. . . . AP, UPI, Sporting News and Pro Football Weekly first team All-NFC selection. . . . Pro Bowl choice in each of first two seasons.

COLLEGE: Consensus All-American on national champion USC team. . . . Three-year letterman. . . . Earned B.A. degree in management. . . . Top pass-catching tight end in Southern Cal history. . . . Played in Hula Bowl, Coaches All-American and College All-Star games.

PERSONAL: Born in Fresno, Calif. . . . Starred in five sports at Fresno's Edison High School. . . . Earned California real estate license in 1974. . . . Married (Colleen). . . . Resides in Fresno, Calif.

DON ZIMMERMAN, WR

Northeast Louisiana
6-3 195
Bn: Nov. 22, 1949
Year Eagle: 3
Year NFL: 3

PRO: Eagles' 12th draft choice in 1972. . . . Taxied entire 1972 season. . . . Has been a starter since 4th game of 1973 season. . . . Birds' 5th leading receiver last year. . . . Caught Roman Gabriel's pass for 64-yard touchdown against Dallas, Eagles' longest offensive scoring play of the season.

COLLEGE: Majored in education at Northeast Louisiana. . . . Two-year football letterman. . . . Ran 220-yard dash in 21.7 as college sprinter.

PERSONAL: Born in Monroe, La. . . . Four-sport star at Richwood High there. . . . Younger brother plays at Grambling. . . . Pursuing Master's degree in elementary school administration. . . . Spends spare time working with Boy Scouts in Monroe along with Eagle teammate Charlie Smith. . . . Married (Glenda Faye). . . . Resides in Monroe.



The Rookies

JEFF BLEAMER, G-T



Penn State
6-4 253
Bn: June 22, 1953
Draft Choice:
8th, 1975

COLLEGE: Two-year letterman at tackle. . . . Started final season after playing as reserve first two seasons. . . . Received 1974 Red Worrell Award at Penn State for exemplary conduct, loyalty, attitude and improvement. . . . Majored in recreation and parks.

PERSONAL: Born in Allentown, Pa. . . . Married (Jamese). . . . Resides in Allentown.

BILL CAPRAUN, T



Miami
6-5 255
Bn: June 22, 1952
Draft Choice:
7th, 1975

COLLEGE: First player selected by Eagles in 1975 draft. . . . Started at guard as Miami sophomore, then moved to tackle. . . . Honorable mention All-South Independent as a junior. . . . Honored by coaches as offensive player of week in 1974 after outstanding performance against Alabama.

PERSONAL: Born in Newark, N.J. . . . Majored in physical education. . . . Enjoys hunting and fishing. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Highlands, N.J.

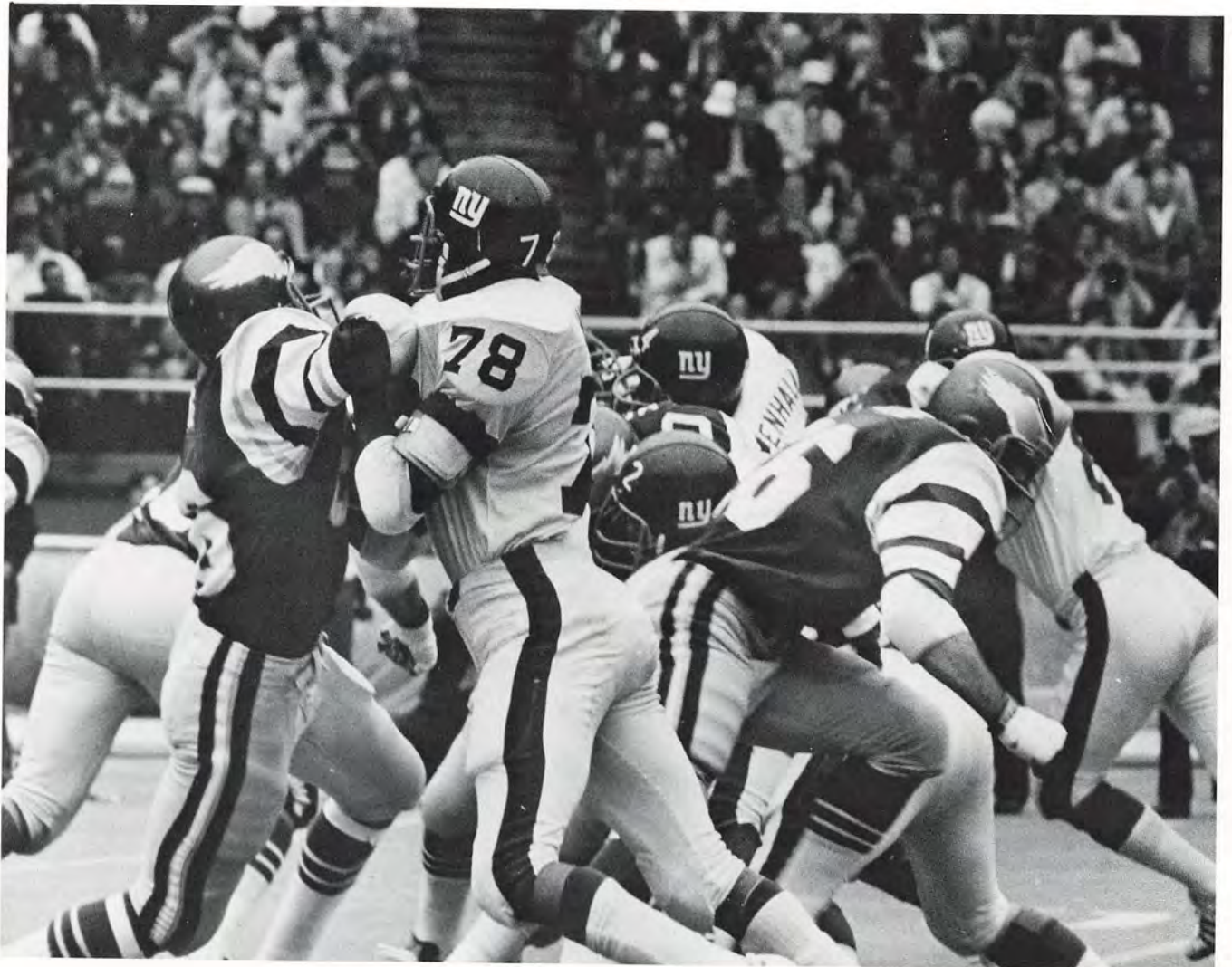
TOM EHLERS, LB



Kentucky
6-2 218
Bn: July 14, 1952
Draft Choice:
13th, 1975

COLLEGE: Captain and All-Southeastern Conference choice at Kentucky. . . . Succeeded Eagles' Frank LeMaster as a team leader in tackles. . . . Majored in business. . . . Made 11 solo tackles and two interceptions in outstanding senior effort against Tulane.

PERSONAL: Born in South Bend, Ind. . . . Worked as a carpenter during collegiate summers. . . . Single. . . . Resides in South Bend.



DENNIS FRANKS, C



Michigan
6-1 236
Bn: May 29, 1953
Free Agent, 1975

COLLEGE: A three-year letterman at Michigan. . . . Won All-American and All-Big 10 mention in senior season. . . . Consistent snapper on punts and field goals who never had a bad snap in his college career.

PERSONAL: Born in McKeesport, Pa. . . . Enjoys playing guitar and ice skating. . . . Big 33 choice at Bethel Park (Pa.) High School. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Bethel Park, Pa.

ERNIE GUYNES, T



Alcorn A&M
6-4 265
Bn: April 1, 1949
Free Agent, 1975

COLLEGE: Four-year letterman and captain. . . . Began college at Jackson State, then transferred to Alcorn A&M.

PERSONAL: Born in Crystal Spring, Miss. . . . Nickname is Skip. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Crystal Spring.

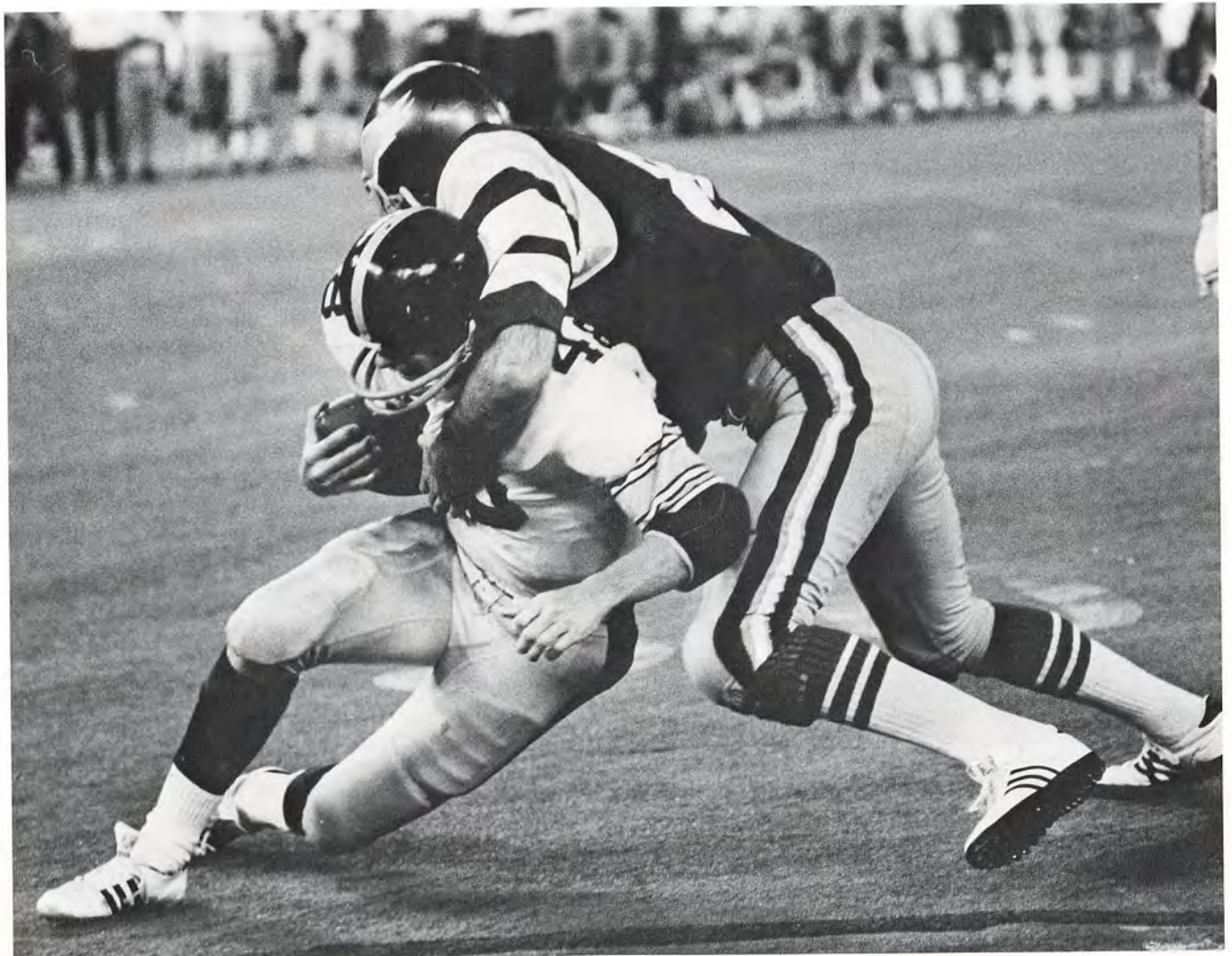
KEITH KREPFLE, TE



Iowa State
6-3 225
Bn: Feb. 4, 1952
Draft Choice:
5th, 1974

COLLEGE: All-Big 8 tight end and captain at Iowa State. . . . Joins Eagles after one season with Jacksonville of World League. . . . First of two Eagles' 5th round draft choices in 1974. . . . Enjoyed outstanding day in 1971 Sun Bowl with seven receptions for 150 yards and one touchdown. . . . Three-year letterman. . . . Majored in finance.

PERSONAL: Born in Dubuque, Iowa. . . . Starred in football and track at Potosi (Wisc.) High School. . . . Enjoys golf and fishing. . . . Worked as a securities agent last off-season. . . . Married (Sandra Kay). . . . Resides in Potosi.



JAMES McALISTER, RB



UCLA
6-1 210
Bn: Sept. 5, 1951
Year Eagle: 1
Year NFL: 1

PRO: Signed WFL's Southern California Sun last year before being drafted by the Oakland Raiders on the 6th round. . . . Rushed for 570 yards with Sun and caught 65 passes to rank third in the WFL in receptions. . . . Scored 11 touchdowns. . . . Signed with Oakland this year and was traded to the Eagles for a future draft choice.

COLLEGE: One of the greatest college athletes in the country during his career at UCLA. . . . Fullback in Bruins' Wishbone offense where he blocked for his former teammate Kermit Johnson.

PERSONAL: Born in Little Rock, Ark. . . . Was the subject of a Sports Illustrated cover story at UCLA. . . . Married (Carolyn Sue) with one son, J. J. . . . Resides in Santa Ana, Cal.

JIM OPPERMAN, LB



Colorado State
6-3 220
Bn: Dec. 18, 1953
Free Agent, 1975

COLLEGE: A three-year letterman at defensive end. . . . Recruited at Colorado State by former head coach Jerry Wampfler, current Eagles' defensive line coach. . . . Won one letter in wrestling. . . . Honorable mention All-Western Athletic Conference.

PERSONAL: Born in Waterbury, Conn. . . . Single. . . . Comes from a family of race car drivers. . . . Resides in Golden, Colo.

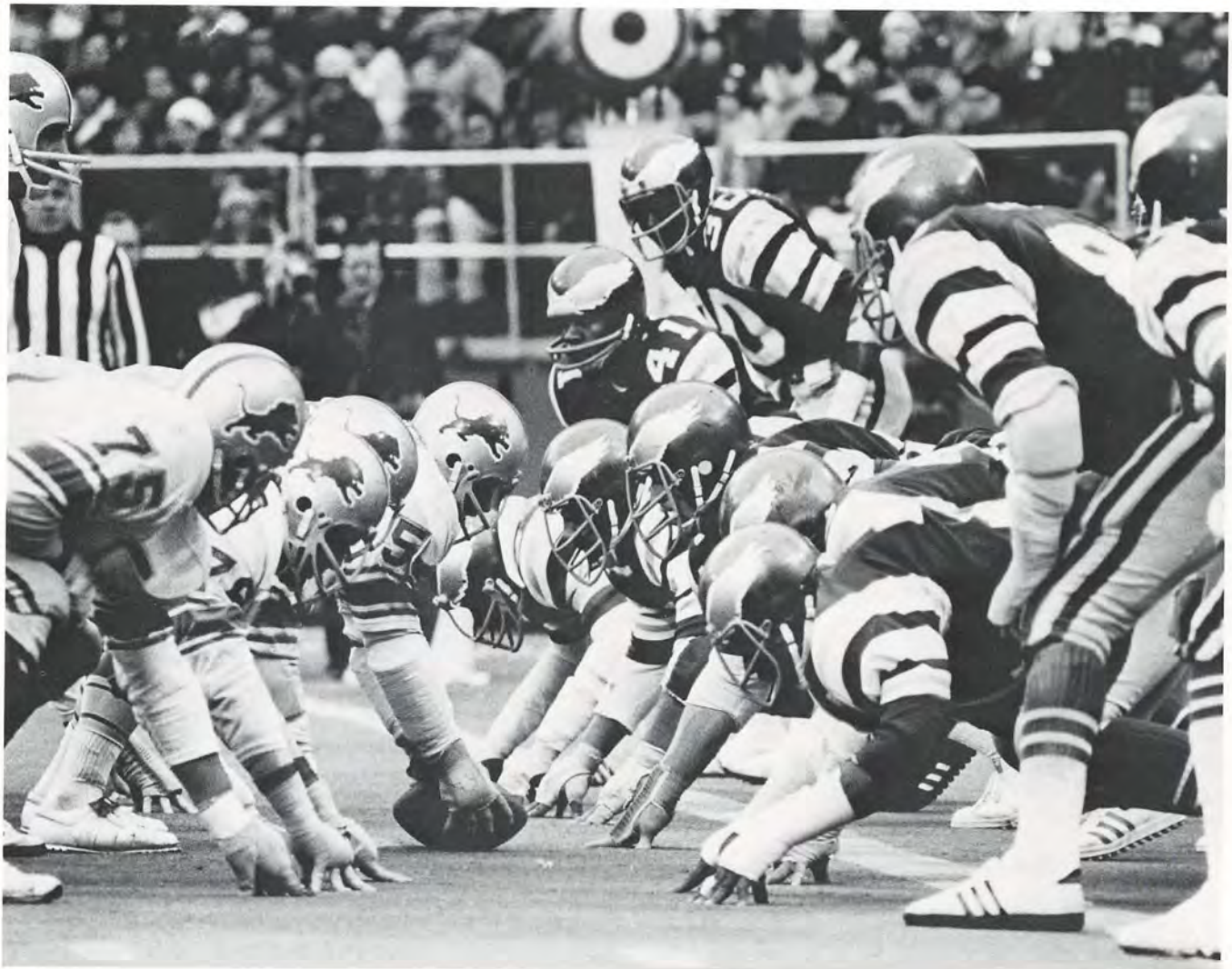
RICHARD PAWLEWICZ, RB



William and Mary
6-2 215
Bn: June 5, 1953
Draft Choice:
12th, 1975

COLLEGE: First team All-East and All-Southern Conference choice at William and Mary. . . . Third team All-American by AP. . . . Eagles plan to try him at running back. . . . Finished 4th in the country in kickoff returns as a senior. . . . Returned one kick for 102 yards. . . . Played in Blue-Gray and American Bowl games. . . . Majored in psychology.

PERSONAL: Born in St. Paul, Minn. . . . Attended Seton Hall Prep in South Orange, N.J. . . . Enjoys sculpture. . . . Single. . . . Resides in Lansing, Kan.



A Chance to Win a \$10,000 College Scholarship

Announcing the NFL/Bicentennial Essay Contest. \$25,000 in scholarships to be awarded.

Grand Prize: A \$10,000 college scholarship and an expense-paid trip to Super Bowl X in Miami, Florida.

First Runner-up Prize: A \$5,000 college scholarship.

Ten Consolation Prizes: Ten \$1,000 scholarships.

Here's your chance to win a \$10,000 scholarship to the college of your choice, plus an expense-paid trip for you and your parents to Super Bowl X in Miami, Florida.

It's easy to enter. All you have to do is write an essay on "The National Football League's Role in American History." The essay should be 500 to 750 words. Don't delay. All entries must be postmarked no later than November 15, 1975.

The NFL/Bicentennial Contest is open to any American citizen between

the ages of 14 and 18 who is not already registered as a college or university student.

The National Football League came into existence 56 years ago, on September 17, 1920, when it was organized under the name American Professional Football Association. On June 24, 1922 the

APFA was renamed the National Football League.

Today, professional football is America's most popular spectator sport. And the NFL has been the dominant influence in the growth and ever-

increasing popularity of this sport. We'd like to know what you think.

What is the NFL's role in American society? How has the NFL influenced the nation's sports culture? Be sure to read the rules carefully. Mail your entry to NFL/Bicentennial Scholarship Committee, Box 867, Winona, Minnesota 55987.

Then start planning your college education. We hope to see you at Super Bowl X in Miami. That's when the two finest professional teams in the game decide the 1975 championship of the National Football League.

Pro football was the first organized major league sport to sign black athletes.

Pro football was the first organized major league sport to sign black athletes.

Pro football was the first organized major league sport to sign black athletes.

NFL had teams coast to coast as early as 1946.

Pro football combined with television to create mass entertainment.

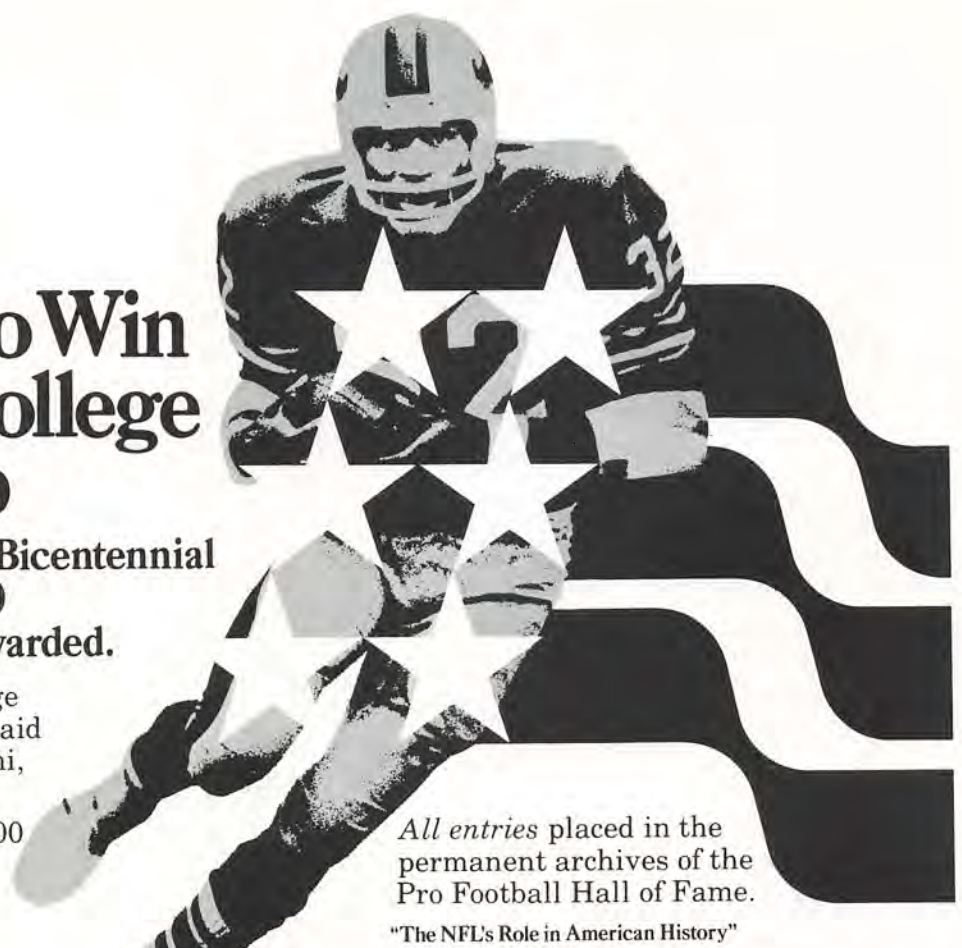
Super Bowl IX had the largest viewing audience of any single television program.

Contest Rules

1. On a piece of paper, print your name, address, city, state, zip code, birthdate, school, and year in which your class will complete high school. In at least 500 words but not more than 750 words, write an essay directed to the topic: "The NFL's Role in American History."
2. The contest is open to all American citizens between the ages of 14 and 18 who are not registered as college or university students, except for employees of the National Football League, NFL Properties Inc., NFL Films Inc., member clubs of the NFL, NFL Management Council, the Pro Football Hall of Fame, the Bicentennial Administration, Asco, Inc., and Marden-Kane, Inc., and their immediate families. Void where prohibited by law.
3. All completed entries must be mailed to NFL/Bicentennial Scholarship Committee, Box 867, Winona, Minnesota 55987 and must be postmarked no later than November 15, 1975.

4. All entries must be legible and will be judged upon sincerity of expression and the quality of content by the NFL/Bicentennial Scholarship Committee and Marden-Kane, Inc., an independent judging organization whose joint decisions on all matters concerning this contest will be final. No entries will be returned.
5. The Grand Prize Winner will receive a \$10,000 college scholarship or tuition and fees to cover a four-year course not to exceed this amount, plus an expense-paid trip for himself (herself) and parents to Super Bowl X in Miami on January 18, 1976. In addition, all entries received become the property of the National Football League and will be placed in the permanent archives of the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio, for the Bicentennial celebration.
6. A \$5,000 college scholarship grant will be awarded to the first runner-up, and \$1,000 scholarships to ten (10) other finalists.
7. All scholarships will be awarded and scholar-

- ship remittances will be made to the winners upon proof of their college or university entrance.
8. Entries must be the product solely of each contestant. The NFL/Bicentennial Scholarship Committee or its agent reserves the right to investigate whether any winning selection was, in fact, entirely authored by the named contestant. Where it is determined that a contestant received assistance, the entrant will be disqualified. Violation of any other pertinent rules of this contest will also result in disqualification.
9. The sponsor has the right to request directly from a contestant's high school, a copy of his or her transcript.
10. All contestants must include the following statement at the conclusion of their essays: "I understand and have followed all the contest rules. My entry is entirely my own product. I have received no help in its preparation."



NFC SCHEDULES 1975



	ATLANTA FALCONS
Sept. 21—at St. Louis Sept. 28—DETROIT Oct. 5—NEW ORLEANS Oct. 12—at San Francisco Oct. 19—at Los Angeles Oct. 26—CINCINNATI Nov. 2—at New Orleans Nov. 9—at Minnesota Nov. 16—LOS ANGELES Nov. 23—DENVER Nov. 30—at Oakland Dec. 7—WASHINGTON Dec. 14—SAN FRANCISCO Dec. 21—at Green Bay	

	CHICAGO BEARS
Sept. 21—BALTIMORE Sept. 28—PHILADELPHIA Oct. 5—at Minnesota Oct. 12—at Detroit Oct. 19—at Pittsburgh Oct. 27—MINNESOTA (Mon.) Nov. 2—MIAMI Nov. 9—GREEN BAY Nov. 16—at San Francisco Nov. 23—at Los Angeles Nov. 30—at Green Bay Dec. 7—DETROIT Dec. 14—ST. LOUIS Dec. 21—at New Orleans	

	DALLAS COWBOYS
Sept. 21—LOS ANGELES Sept. 28—ST. LOUIS Oct. 6—at Detroit (Mon.) Oct. 12—at New York Giants Oct. 19—GREEN BAY Oct. 26—at Philadelphia Nov. 2—at Washington Nov. 10—KANSAS CITY (Mon.) Nov. 16—at New England Nov. 23—PHILADELPHIA Nov. 30—NEW YORK GIANTS Dec. 7—at St. Louis Dec. 13—WASHINGTON (Sat.) Dec. 21—at New York Jets	

	DETROIT LIONS
Sept. 21—at Green Bay Sept. 28—at Atlanta Oct. 6—DALLAS (Mon.) Oct. 12—CHICAGO Oct. 19—at Minnesota Oct. 26—at Houston Nov. 2—at San Francisco Nov. 9—CLEVELAND Nov. 16—GREEN BAY Nov. 23—at Kansas City Nov. 27—LOS ANGELES (Thanks.) Dec. 7—at Chicago Dec. 14—MINNESOTA Dec. 21—ST. LOUIS	

	GREEN BAY PACKERS
Sept. 21—DETROIT Sept. 29—at Denver (Mon.) Oct. 5—MIAMI Oct. 12—at New Orleans Oct. 19—at Dallas Oct. 26—PITTSBURGH Nov. 2—MINNESOTA Nov. 9—at Chicago Nov. 16—at Detroit Nov. 23—NEW YORK GIANTS Nov. 30—CHICAGO Dec. 7—at Minnesota Dec. 14—at Los Angeles Dec. 21—ATLANTA	

	LOS ANGELES RAMS
Sept. 21—at Dallas Sept. 28—at San Francisco Oct. 5—BALTIMORE Oct. 12—at San Diego Oct. 19—ATLANTA Oct. 26—NEW ORLEANS Nov. 3—at Philadelphia (Mon.) Nov. 9—SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 16—at Atlanta Nov. 23—CHICAGO Nov. 27—at Detroit (Thanks.) Dec. 7—at New Orleans Dec. 14—GREEN BAY Dec. 20—PITTSBURGH (Sat.)	

	MINNESOTA VIKINGS
Sept. 21—SAN FRANCISCO Sept. 28—at Cleveland Oct. 5—CHICAGO Oct. 12—NEW YORK JETS Oct. 19—DETROIT Oct. 27—at Chicago (Mon.) Nov. 2—at Green Bay Nov. 9—ATLANTA Nov. 16—at New Orleans Nov. 23—SAN DIEGO Nov. 30—at Washington Dec. 7—GREEN BAY Dec. 14—at Detroit Dec. 20—at Buffalo (Sat.)	

	NEW ORLEANS SAINTS
Sept. 21—at Washington Sept. 28—CINCINNATI Oct. 5—at Atlanta Oct. 12—GREEN BAY Oct. 19—at San Francisco Oct. 26—at Los Angeles Nov. 2—ATLANTA Nov. 9—at Oakland Nov. 16—MINNESOTA Nov. 23—SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 30—at Cleveland Dec. 7—LOS ANGELES Dec. 14—at New York Giants Dec. 21—CHICAGO	

	NEW YORK GIANTS
Sept. 21—at Philadelphia Sept. 28—at Washington Oct. 5—at St. Louis Oct. 12—DALLAS Oct. 20—at Buffalo (Mon.) Oct. 25—ST. LOUIS (Sat.) Nov. 1—SAN DIEGO (Sat.) Nov. 9—WASHINGTON Nov. 16—PHILADELPHIA Nov. 23—at Green Bay Nov. 30—at Dallas Dec. 7—BALTIMORE Dec. 14—NEW ORLEANS Dec. 21—at San Francisco	

	PHILADELPHIA EAGLES
Sept. 21—NEW YORK GIANTS Sept. 28—at Chicago Oct. 5—WASHINGTON Oct. 12—at Miami Oct. 19—at St. Louis Oct. 26—DALLAS Nov. 3—LOS ANGELES (Mon.) Nov. 9—ST. LOUIS Nov. 16—at New York Giants Nov. 23—at Dallas Nov. 30—SAN FRANCISCO Dec. 7—CINCINNATI Dec. 14—at Denver Dec. 21—at Washington	

	ST. LOUIS CARDINALS
Sept. 21—ATLANTA Sept. 28—at Dallas Oct. 5—NEW YORK GIANTS Oct. 13—at Washington (Mon.) Oct. 19—PHILADELPHIA Oct. 25—at New York Giants (Sat.) Nov. 2—NEW ENGLAND Nov. 9—at Philadelphia Nov. 16—WASHINGTON Nov. 23—at New York Jets Nov. 27—BUFFALO (Thanks.) Dec. 7—DALLAS Dec. 14—at Chicago Dec. 21—at Detroit	

	SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS
Sept. 21—at Minnesota Sept. 28—LOS ANGELES Oct. 5—at Kansas City Oct. 12—ATLANTA Oct. 19—NEW ORLEANS Oct. 26—at New England Nov. 2—DETROIT Nov. 9—at Los Angeles Nov. 16—CHICAGO Nov. 23—at New Orleans Nov. 30—at Philadelphia Dec. 7—HOUSTON Dec. 14—at Atlanta Dec. 21—NEW YORK GIANTS	

	WASHINGTON REDSKINS
Sept. 21—NEW ORLEANS Sept. 28—NEW YORK GIANTS Oct. 5—at Philadelphia Oct. 13—ST. LOUIS (Mon.) Oct. 19—at Houston Oct. 26—at Cleveland Nov. 2—DALLAS Nov. 9—at New York Giants Nov. 16—at St. Louis Nov. 23—OAKLAND Nov. 30—MINNESOTA Dec. 7—at Atlanta Dec. 13—at Dallas (Sat.) Dec. 21—PHILADELPHIA	



AFC SCHEDULES 1975



	BALTIMORE COLTS
Sept. 21—at Chicago Sept. 28—OAKLAND Oct. 5—at Los Angeles Oct. 12—BUFFALO Oct. 19—at New England Oct. 26—at New York Jets Nov. 2—CLEVELAND Nov. 9—at Buffalo Nov. 16—NEW YORK JETS Nov. 23—at Miami Nov. 30—KANSAS CITY Dec. 7—at New York Giants Dec. 14—MIAMI Dec. 21—NEW ENGLAND	

	BUFFALO BILLS
Sept. 21—NEW YORK JETS Sept. 28—at Pittsburgh Oct. 5—DENVER Oct. 12—at Baltimore Oct. 20—N.Y. GIANTS (Mon.) Oct. 26—MIAMI Nov. 2—at New York Jets Nov. 9—BALTIMORE Nov. 17—at Cincinnati (Mon.) Nov. 23—NEW ENGLAND Nov. 27—at St. Louis (Thanks.) Dec. 7—at Miami Dec. 14—at New England Dec. 20—MINNESOTA (Sat.)	

	CINCINNATI BENGALS
Sept. 21—CLEVELAND Sept. 28—at New Orleans Oct. 5—at Houston Oct. 12—NEW ENGLAND Oct. 19—OAKLAND Oct. 26—at Atlanta Nov. 2—PITTSBURGH Nov. 9—at Denver Nov. 17—BUFFALO (Mon.) Nov. 23—at Cleveland Nov. 30—HOUSTON Dec. 7—at Philadelphia Dec. 13—at Pittsburgh (Sat.) Dec. 21—SAN DIEGO	

	CLEVELAND BROWNS
Sept. 21—at Cincinnati Sept. 28—MINNESOTA Oct. 5—PITTSBURGH Oct. 12—HOUSTON Oct. 19—at Denver Oct. 26—WASHINGTON Nov. 2—at Baltimore Nov. 9—at Detroit Nov. 16—at Oakland Nov. 23—CINCINNATI Nov. 30—NEW ORLEANS Dec. 7—at Pittsburgh Dec. 14—KANSAS CITY Dec. 21—at Houston	

	DENVER BRONCOS
Sept. 21—KANSAS CITY Sept. 29—GREEN BAY (Mon.) Oct. 5—at Buffalo Oct. 12—at Pittsburgh Oct. 19—CLEVELAND Oct. 26—at Kansas City Nov. 2—OAKLAND Nov. 9—CINCINNATI Nov. 16—at San Diego Nov. 23—at Atlanta Nov. 30—SAN DIEGO Dec. 8—at Oakland (Mon.) Dec. 14—PHILADELPHIA Dec. 20—at Miami (Sat.)	

	HOUSTON OILERS
Sept. 21—at New England Sept. 28—SAN DIEGO Oct. 5—CINCINNATI Oct. 12—at Cleveland Oct. 19—WASHINGTON Oct. 26—DETROIT Nov. 2—at Kansas City Nov. 9—at Pittsburgh Nov. 16—MIAMI Nov. 24—PITTSBURGH (Mon.) Nov. 30—at Cincinnati Dec. 7—at San Francisco Dec. 14—at Oakland Dec. 21—CLEVELAND	

	KANSAS CITY CHIEFS
Sept. 21—at Denver Sept. 28—NEW YORK JETS Oct. 5—SAN FRANCISCO Oct. 12—at Oakland Oct. 19—at San Diego Oct. 26—DENVER Nov. 2—HOUSTON Nov. 10—at Dallas (Mon.) Nov. 16—at Pittsburgh Nov. 23—DETROIT Nov. 30—at Baltimore Dec. 7—SAN DIEGO Dec. 14—at Cleveland Dec. 21—OAKLAND	

	MIAMI DOLPHINS
Sept. 22—OAKLAND (Mon.) Sept. 28—at New England Oct. 5—at Green Bay Oct. 12—PHILADELPHIA Oct. 19—at New York Jets Oct. 26—at Buffalo Nov. 2—at Chicago Nov. 9—NEW YORK JETS Nov. 16—at Houston Nov. 23—BALTIMORE Dec. 1—NEW ENGLAND (Mon.) Dec. 7—BUFFALO Dec. 14—at Baltimore Dec. 20—DENVER (Sat.)	

	NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS
Sept. 21—HOUSTON Sept. 28—MIAMI Oct. 5—at New York Jets Oct. 12—at Cincinnati Oct. 19—BALTIMORE Oct. 26—SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 2—at St. Louis Nov. 9—at San Diego Nov. 16—DALLAS Nov. 23—at Buffalo Dec. 1—at Miami (Mon.) Dec. 7—NEW YORK JETS Dec. 14—BUFFALO Dec. 21—at Baltimore	

	NEW YORK JETS
Sept. 21—at Buffalo Sept. 28—at Kansas City Oct. 5—NEW ENGLAND Oct. 12—at Minnesota Oct. 19—MIAMI Oct. 26—BALTIMORE Nov. 2—BUFFALO Nov. 9—at Miami Nov. 16—at Baltimore Nov. 23—ST. LOUIS Nov. 30—PITTSBURGH Dec. 7—at New England Dec. 15—at San Diego (Mon.) Dec. 21—DALLAS	

	OAKLAND RAIDERS
Sept. 22—at Miami (Mon.) Sept. 28—at Baltimore Oct. 5—at San Diego Oct. 12—KANSAS CITY Oct. 19—at Cincinnati Oct. 26—SAN DIEGO Nov. 2—at Denver Nov. 9—NEW ORLEANS Nov. 16—CLEVELAND Nov. 23—at Washington Nov. 30—ATLANTA Dec. 8—DENVER (Mon.) Dec. 14—HOUSTON Dec. 21—at Kansas City	

	PITTSBURGH STEELERS
Sept. 21—at San Diego Sept. 28—BUFFALO Oct. 5—at Cleveland Oct. 12—DENVER Oct. 19—CHICAGO Oct. 26—at Green Bay Nov. 2—at Cincinnati Nov. 9—HOUSTON Nov. 16—KANSAS CITY Nov. 24—at Houston (Mon.) Nov. 30—at New York Jets Dec. 7—CLEVELAND Dec. 13—CINCINNATI (Sat.) Dec. 20—at Los Angeles (Sat.)	

	SAN DIEGO CHARGERS
Sept. 21—PITTSBURGH Sept. 28—at Houston Oct. 5—OAKLAND Oct. 12—LOS ANGELES Oct. 19—KANSAS CITY Oct. 26—at Oakland Nov. 1—at New York Giants (Sat.) Nov. 9—NEW ENGLAND Nov. 16—DENVER Nov. 23—at Minnesota Nov. 30—at Denver Dec. 7—at Kansas City Dec. 15—NEW YORK JETS (Mon.) Dec. 21—at Cincinnati	



GOAL M.A.B



1899

The Gay Nineties. Football in its infancy, boasting 5-point touchdowns and the Flying Wedge. Michael Bruder began a paint company that year. He had a simple goal: "Make the best."

1926

The Twenties roar their loudest. Football has turned pro. M. A. B. has turned to the east. A branch store in Camden is opened. Thomas Bruder, son of the founder, has a motto he pursues without deviation: "Make the best and you'll be the biggest."

1935

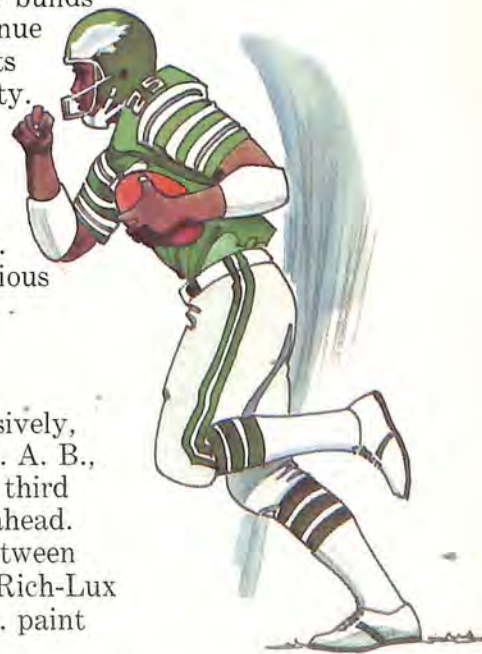
The Great Depression. No time to think of expansion. Yet, football and M. A. B. expand. Bert Bell, owner of the two-year-old Philadelphia Eagles franchise, proposes the first college draft. It is adopted the following year. Thomas Bruder builds a modern new paint plant at 52nd and Grays Avenue in southwest Philadelphia. New M. A. B. outlets are opened at strategic points throughout the city.

1960

The Eagles win their third NFL Championship with the field leadership of Norm Van Brocklin. M. A. B. is a household word among quality-conscious home owners and professional contractors.

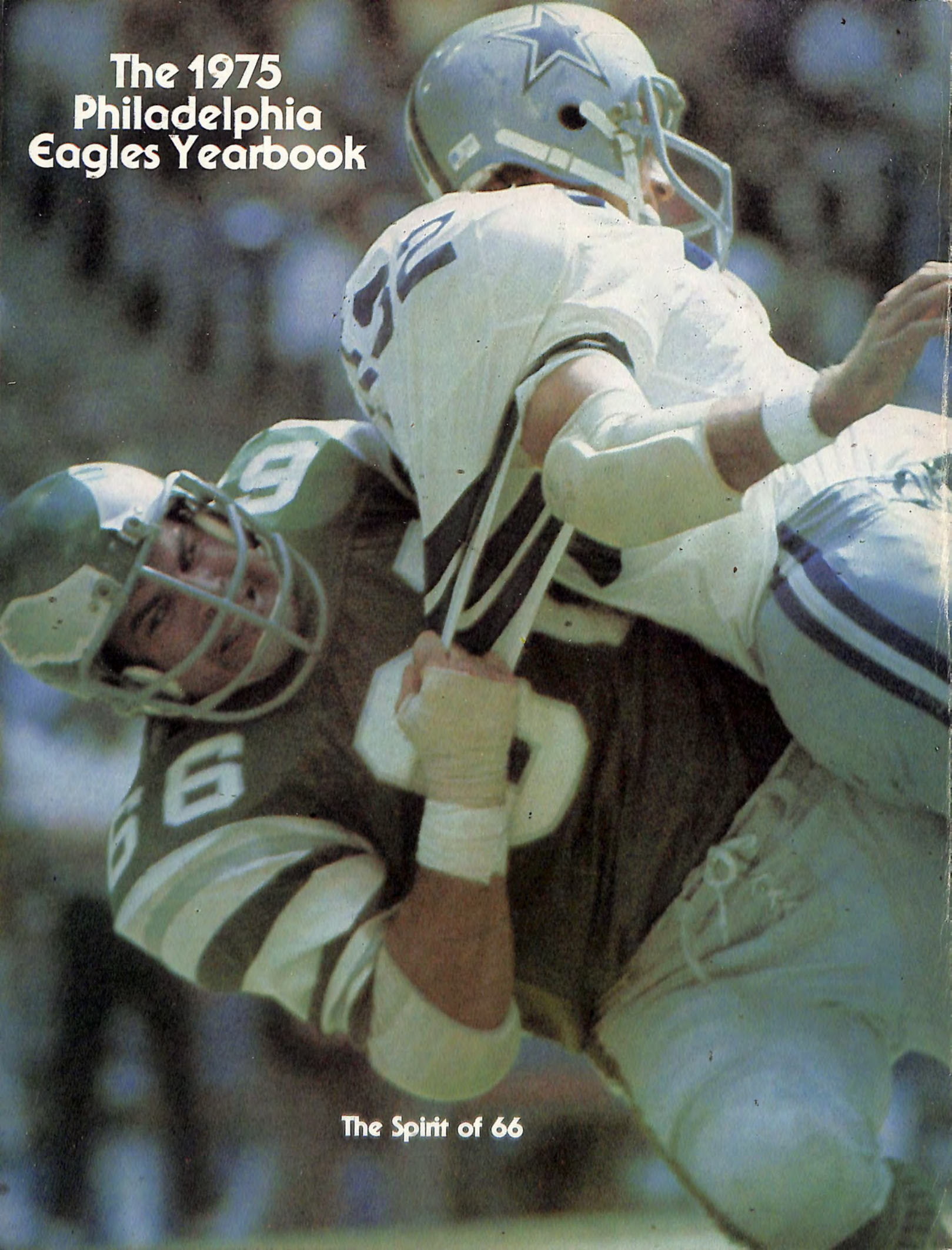
1975

The Eagles, stronger offensively and tougher defensively, aggressively accept the challenge of a new season. M. A. B., now in its 76th year and under the leadership of a third generation of Bruders, look to even brighter days ahead. Today, more than 300 outlets dot the landscape between New England and Florida and west to Indiana. New Rich-Lux Home Decorating Centers offer traditional M. A. B. paint and many other home products.



through the years, a beautiful way to protect your home.

**The 1975
Philadelphia
Eagles Yearbook**



The Spirit of 66