

# Dr. Hendricks, 'Father' Of Sun Carnival, Dies

Dr. C. M. Hendricks, 75, prominent physician and "father" of the Southwestern Sun Carnival, an annual project he originated, directed, planned and staged from 1935 to 1945, died Wednesday afternoon after a long illness in his home, 3601 McKinley Ave.

In addition to being known throughout the U. S., particularly in this Southwest area as the man whose enthusiasm and creative ability developed a New Year's Day high school football game into an annual glamorous spectacular Sun Carnival celebration, climaxed by a college gridiron classic, Dr. Hendricks gained international recognition as an authority on chest diseases.

Dr. Hendricks was a past president of the American College of Chest Physicians. He received the annual college award for outstanding achievement in diseases of the chest at the 14th annual meeting of chest physicians held in the Congress Hotel in Chicago on June 19, 1946.

Dr. Hendricks was a pioneer physician of El Paso. He came here in 1907 and thereafter, until he was incapacitated by his illness, took a leading part in civic and social events of the city. He founded the Hendricks-Laws Sanatorium.

Dr. Hendricks was born in Easton, Ohio. He graduated from Miami



DR. C. M. HENDRICKS

University of Ohio, where he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society that was represented in one of the Sun Bowl games.

#### CAME HERE IN 1907

Dr. Hendricks received his medical degree from the University of Cincinnati Medical College in 1905 and two years later arrived in El Paso.

In March, 1952, Dr. Hendricks, then president of the American Research and Education Foundation, was named director and executive director of the newly formed Common Cold Foundation.

In March, 1951, Dr. Hendricks was awarded the Golden Legion

of Honor. The award signified 50 years of membership. The presentation ceremonies were held in the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. The fraternity then was celebrating its 103rd anniversary.

Among his many civic activities, Dr. Hendricks was unanimously elected and served as chairman of the El Paso Chapter of the American Red Cross in 1936.

Dr. Hendricks served as a lieutenant colonel in the U. S. Army in World War I. He was an instructor in poison gas offensive and de-

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ensive operation in the Inter-Service School in Paris, France.

Dr. Hendricks' medical affiliations, in addition to being a past president of the American College of Chest Physicians, included: Past president of El Paso County Medical Society; Fellow of American Medical Association; honorary life member of the Pan-American Medical Association; member of Texas Medical Association; member of the U. S. Committee of World Medical Association; member of Texas State Medical Association and chairman of that association's Committee on Tuberculosis, during which time he organized the movement to place all state hospitals under a state hospital board, instead of the Board of Control; chairman for 12 years of the Gateway Club, the original organization formed to nationally advertise El Paso and during which period he also was a director of the Chamber of Commerce.

When he served as chairman of the El Paso Red Cross Chapter, Dr. Hendricks initiated first aid stations in El Paso, Hudspeth and Culberson Counties. He organized all corps and placed them on a war basis. He personally trained the Woman's Motor Corps.

Dr. Hendricks served on the athletic council of Texas College of Mines, now Texas Western College, and furnished medical care for all athletes. He raised money to augment salaries of coaches.

He was an honorary member of Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs. He was a member of the American Legion Veterans of Foreign Wars, Sons of the American Revolution,

Golden Legion, Phi Delta Theta. He was a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner and member of the First Presbyterian Church.

In 1909, the year he graduated from the School of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati, Dr. Hendricks served as an intern in the National Jewish Hospital in Denver and, later became assistant medical director of the Agnes Memorial Hospital in the same city.

He moved to El Paso to become medical director of the Albert Baldwin Sanatorium and in 1909 he assisted in organizing the first tuberculosis clinic in El Paso. He served as director of this clinic for a period of years.

## TOOK ADVANCED WORK

Dr. Hendricks was one of the first physicians to begin the use of pneumothorax in the country and was one of the first to successfully employ it bilaterally. He took post graduate work in St. Mary's Hospital in London, England; University of Paris and a chest clinic in Genoa, Italy.

In World War I, Dr. Hendricks served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France and in the Army of Occupation in Germany. He was discharged in 1919 with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He served as commanding officer of the 315th Medical Regiment from 1922 until 1941.

Dr. Hendricks not only was the "father" of the Sun Carnival, but he was one of the principal figures responsible for the present seating capacity of the TWC being 11,873. Last Sept. 26, in an interview with

Times reporter he advocated and urged increasing the stadium capacity to at least 25,000 seats, 5,000 of these to be reserved for high school students for the Sun Bowl game for the same price they paid to see their school games, and for enlisted men.

Dr. Hendricks contended also the larger stadium would draw capacity crowds. He said the present size

of the stadium and limited parking space were well known throughout the Southwest area and those were the factors that kept many prospective visitors from attending the Sun Carnival festivities and Sun Bowl game.

## NAMED GAME

Until the time of his death, the Sun Bowl was Dr. Hendrick's particular pet. He was the one who gave this name to the New Year's Day game.

Back in 1925, Dr. Bruce Schubler had the idea El Paso should have a Jan. 1 game between outstanding high school squads. He sold that plan to the El Paso Kiwanis Club. Ranger, the runner-up that year in the Texas high school championship series, was brought here to play an all-star El Paso high team, which the latter won. That, in effect, was the first Sun Bowl game.

Watching that first game, Dr. Hendricks, who had won two free tickets to it by submitting the winning name for the game, Sun Bowl, which was to be an annual event, conceived the plan college teams should play in this yearly affair, which should be augmented by a spectacular parade and other features, including a Sun Queen and her court. The Kiwanis Club enthusiastically adopted his idea. Dr. Hendricks and other Kiwanians toured the Southwest territory and sold those residents on the program. Later other service clubs joined in supporting the program.

For 10 years, until he resigned, Dr. Hendricks was the director general of the Sun Carnival. He mapped all plans, programs, festivities and originated the themes for the Sun Parade.

Dr. Hendricks was the grand marshal of the 1952 Sun Parade.

Surviving Dr. Hendricks are his widow, Mrs. Edith D. Hendricks; four daughters, Mrs. J. M. Campbell, Burbank, Calif.; Mrs. C. N. Broderson Jr., El Paso; Mrs. D. B. Thurman, Havana, Cuba, and Mrs.

C. H. Caldwell, Dallas, Texas; three

sisters, Mrs. J. W. Clawson, Glendale, Calif.; Mrs. H. S. Robinson, Richmond, Ind.; and Mrs. Damon Swain, Columbus, Ohio, and nine grandchildren.

Funeral arrangements were pending with Kaster & Maxon Funeral Home.