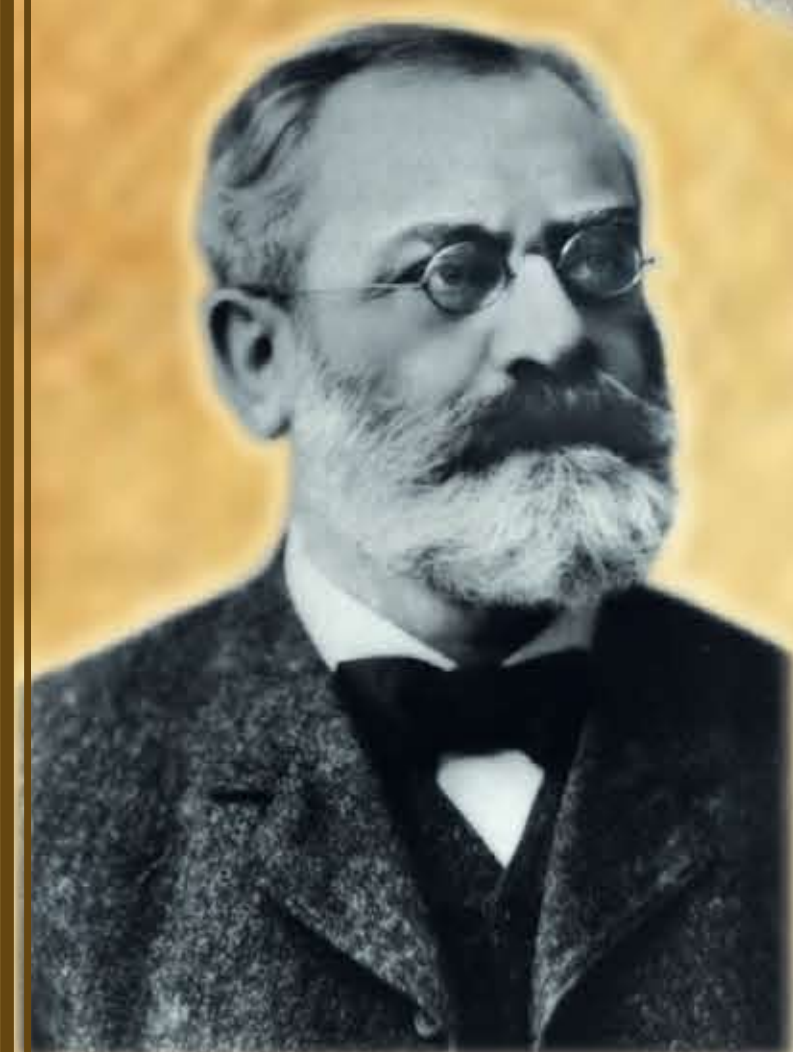
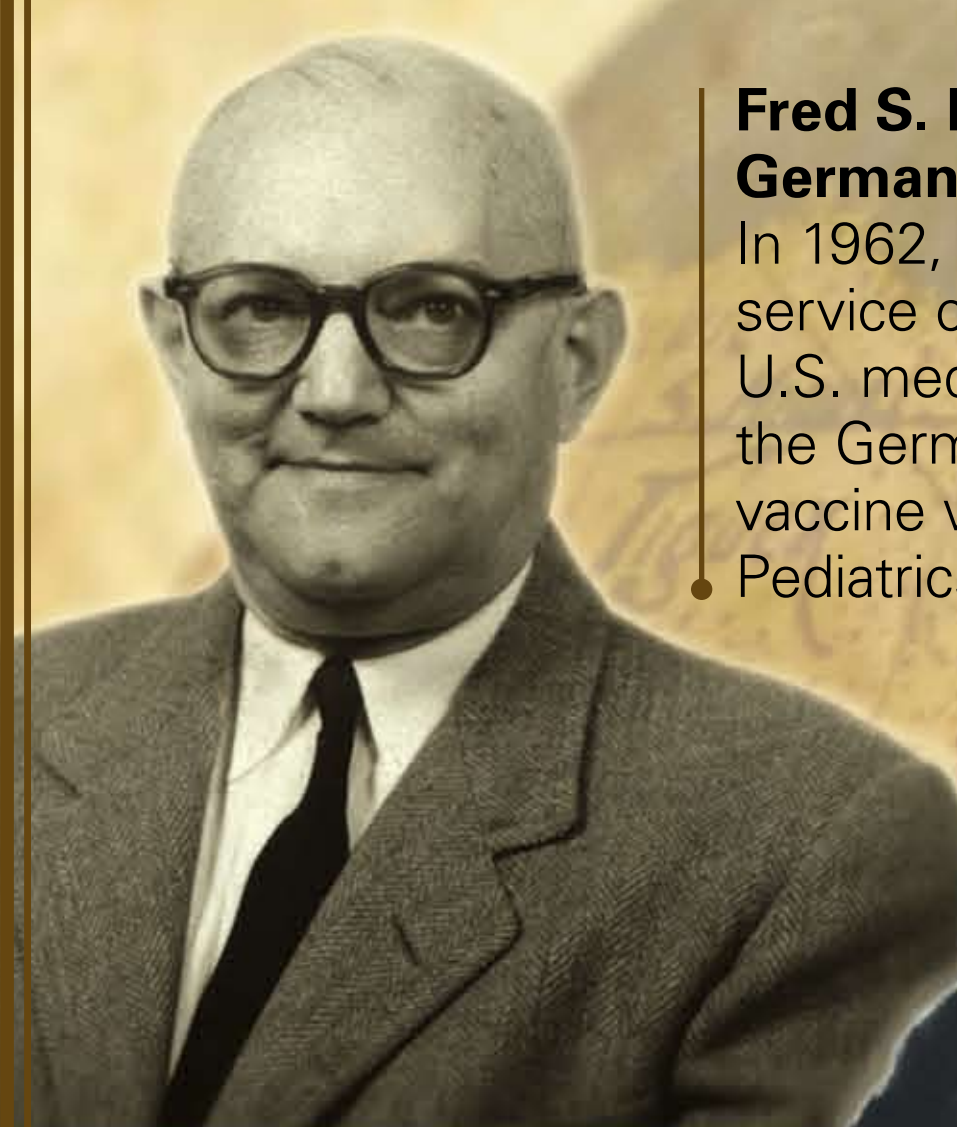


Theodore Koester (1817-77), MD, Germany, was the only physician to immigrate with the first settlers of New Braunfels in 1844. A lack of supplies and medicine caused many to die along the way. Dr. Koester cofounded TMA in 1853.
Courtesy of the Sophienberg Museum & Archives, New Braunfels, Texas.

Sophie Herzog (1846-1925), MD, Austria, came in 1886 to America. She relocated to Brazoria in 1896, where she would become the first woman in America to serve as head surgeon for a major railroad, the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexican Railway.



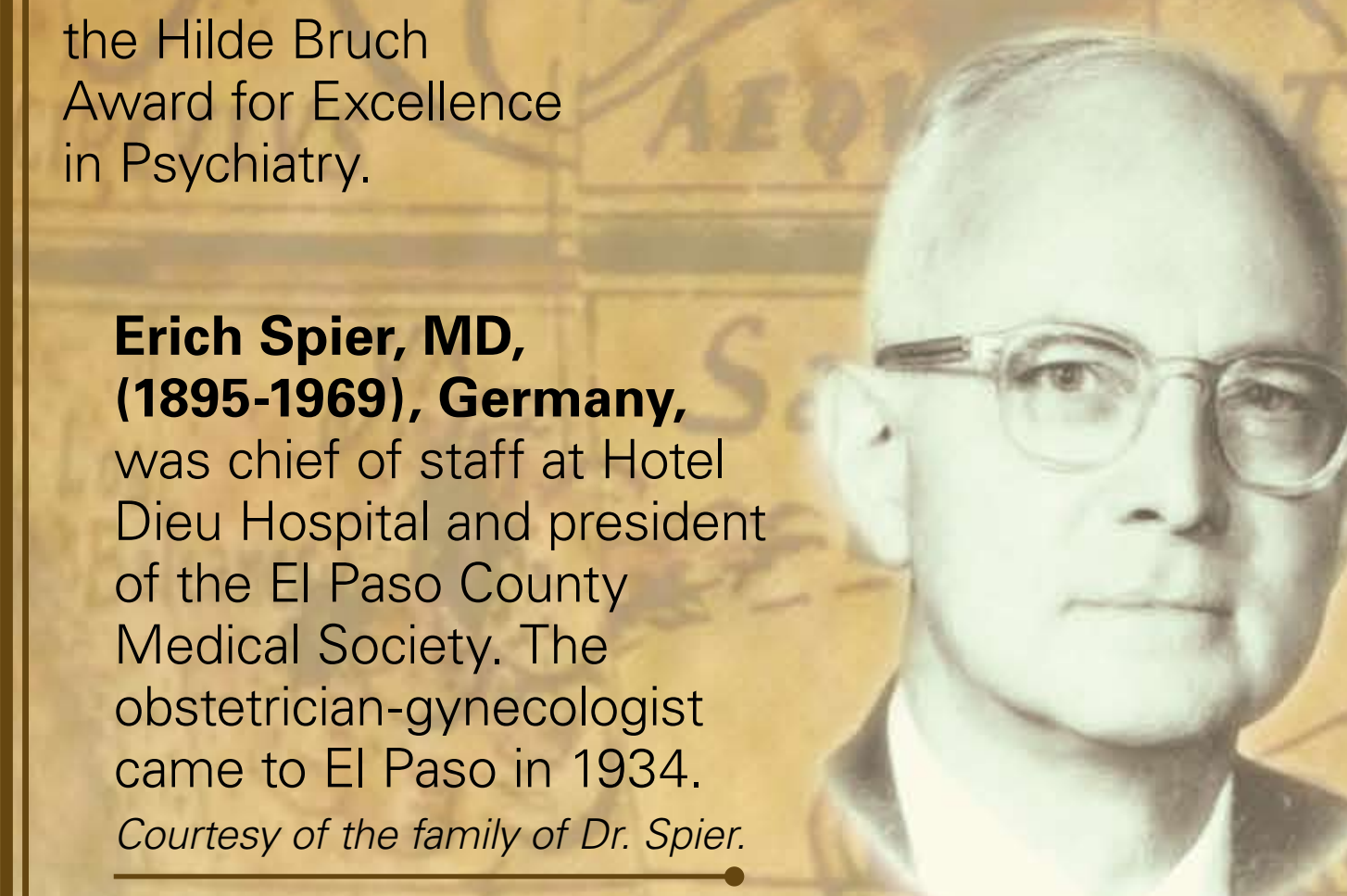
Berthold Ernest Hadra (1842-1903), MD, Germany, brought one of the earliest microscopes to Texas in 1870. The TMA president practiced in Austin and San Antonio. He taught surgery at the Texas Medical College in Galveston and at Southwestern Medical College in Dallas.



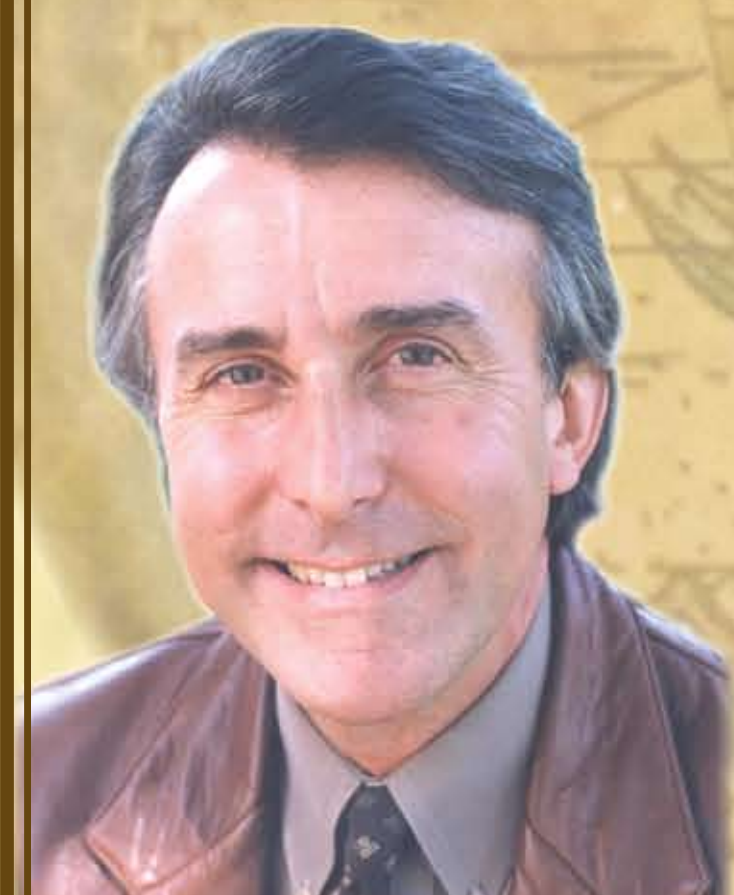
Fred S. Brooksaler (1901-73), MD, Germany, settled in Dallas in 1938. In 1962, he received Germany's service cross for improving German-U.S. medical relations by convincing the German government the polio vaccine was safe. He was Texas Pediatrics Society president.



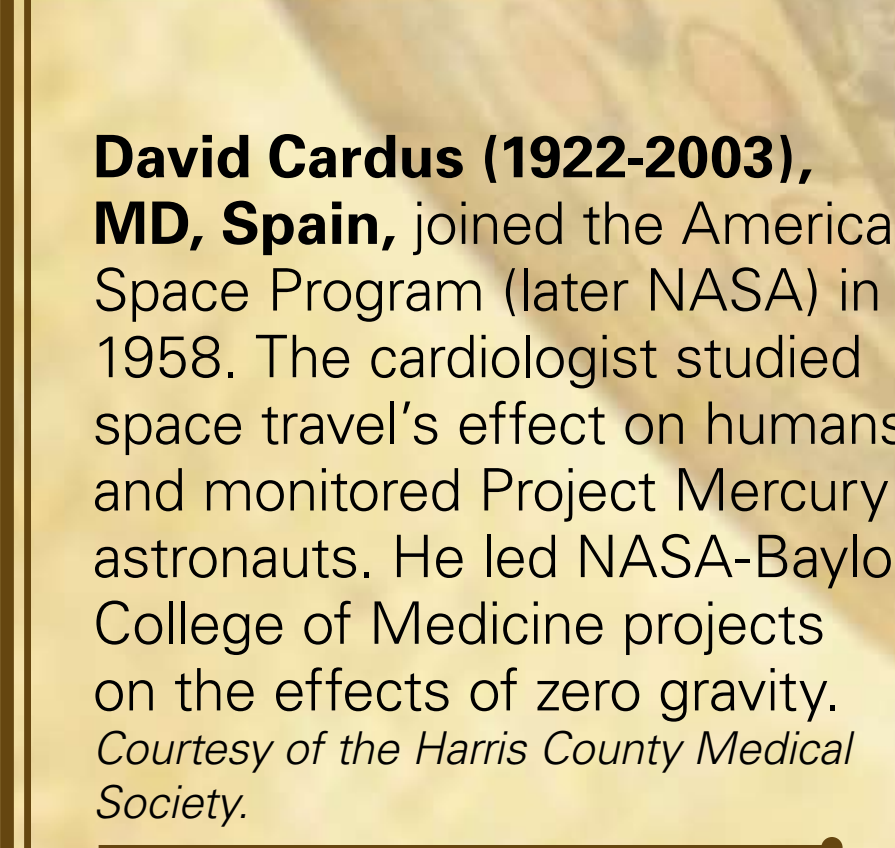
Hilde Bruch (1904-84), MD, Germany, was an international expert on eating disorders and childhood obesity. After immigrating in 1935, she turned to psychiatry and taught at Baylor College of Medicine, which later created the Hilde Bruch Award for Excellence in Psychiatry.



Erich Spier, MD, (1895-1969), Germany, was chief of staff at Hotel Dieu Hospital and president of the El Paso County Medical Society. The obstetrician-gynecologist came to El Paso in 1934.
Courtesy of the family of Dr. Spier.



Julio Palmaz (1945-), MD, PhD, Argentina, invented the first commercially successful stent, among other devices. He came to UT Health Science Center in San Antonio in 1971. He was inducted into the National Inventor's Hall of Fame in 2006. The Palmaz Stent has been displayed at the Smithsonian Institution.
Courtesy of Dr. Palmaz.



David Cardus (1922-2003), MD, Spain, joined the America Space Program (later NASA) in 1958. The cardiologist studied space travel's effect on humans and monitored Project Mercury astronauts. He led NASA-Baylor College of Medicine projects on the effects of zero gravity.
Courtesy of the Harris County Medical Society.

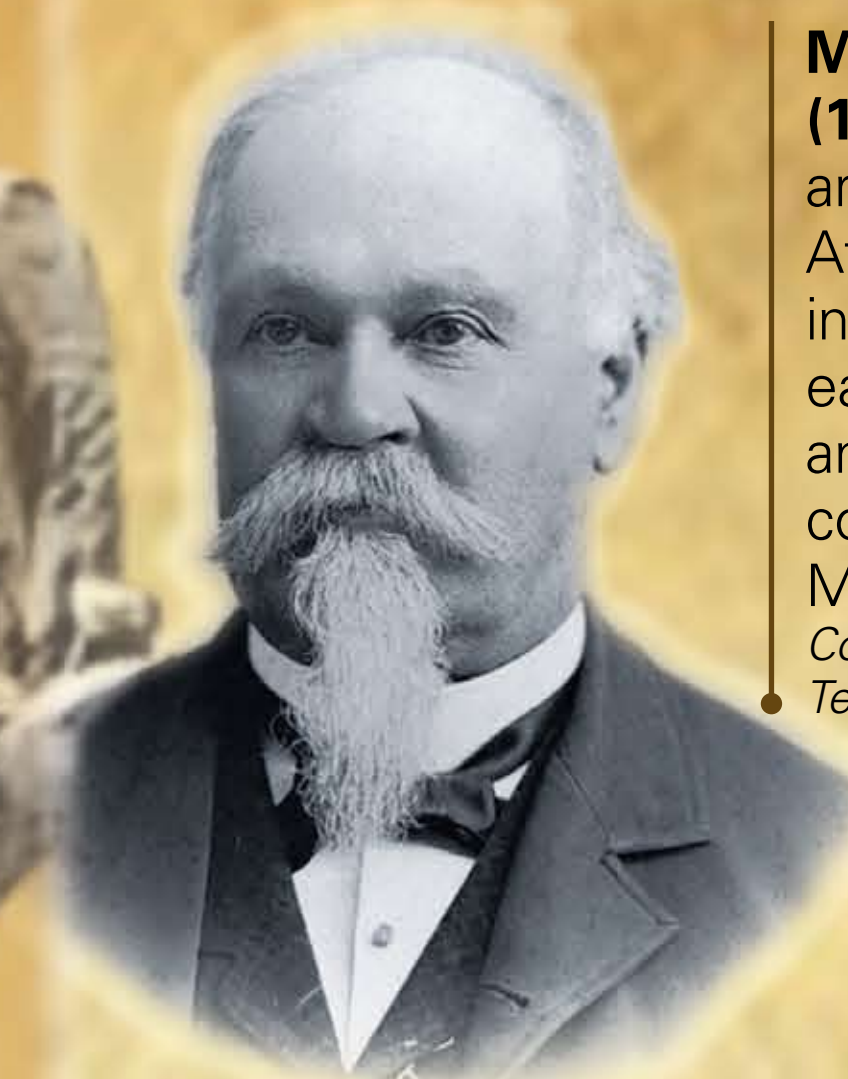


Fernando Ortegon (1940-2003), MD, Mexico, headed north in 1967 to train in Corpus Christi and Temple before settling in Mission. He was president of the Mission Hospital medical staff, mayor of Mission, and chief physician for the Hidalgo County Medical Department.
Courtesy of the family of Dr. Ortegon.

Radames Remigio Martinez (1922-99), MD, Cuba, and his family fled their country in 1960 with only the clothes on their backs. He opened his orthopedic surgery practice in Odessa in 1964.



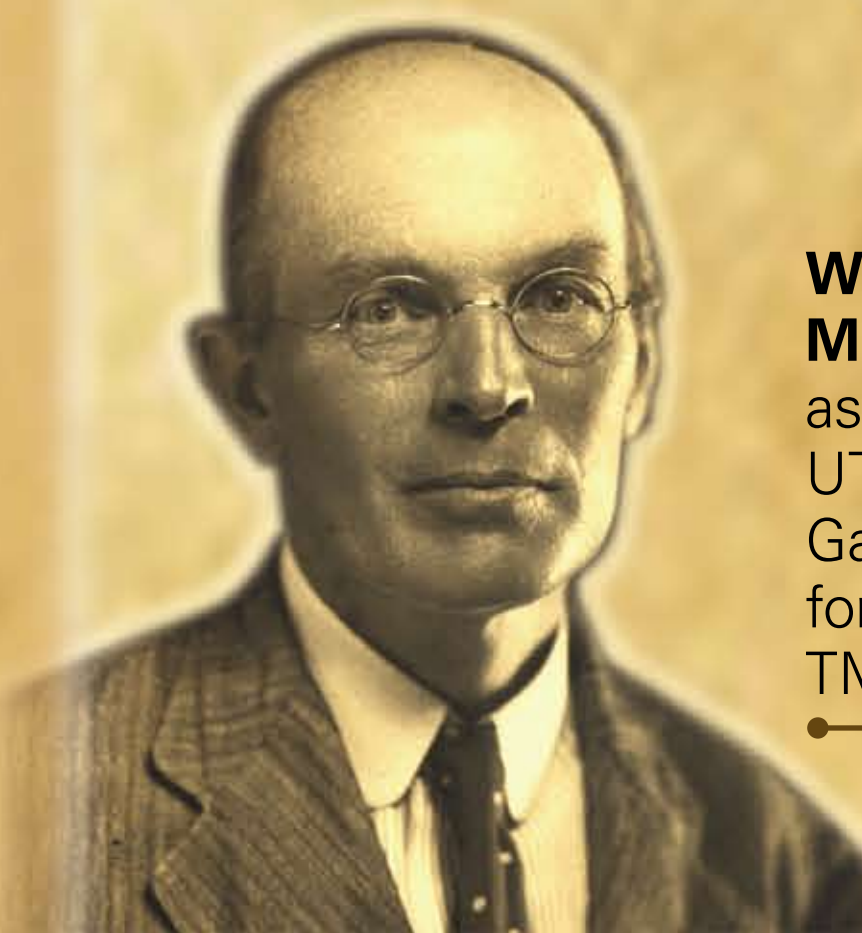
José Michael Benavides (1931-), MD, Mexico, opened a San Antonio family medicine practice in 1959. He was Bexar County Medical Society's first foreign-born president. He is clinical professor at UT Health Science Center and serves on the Texas Medical Board.



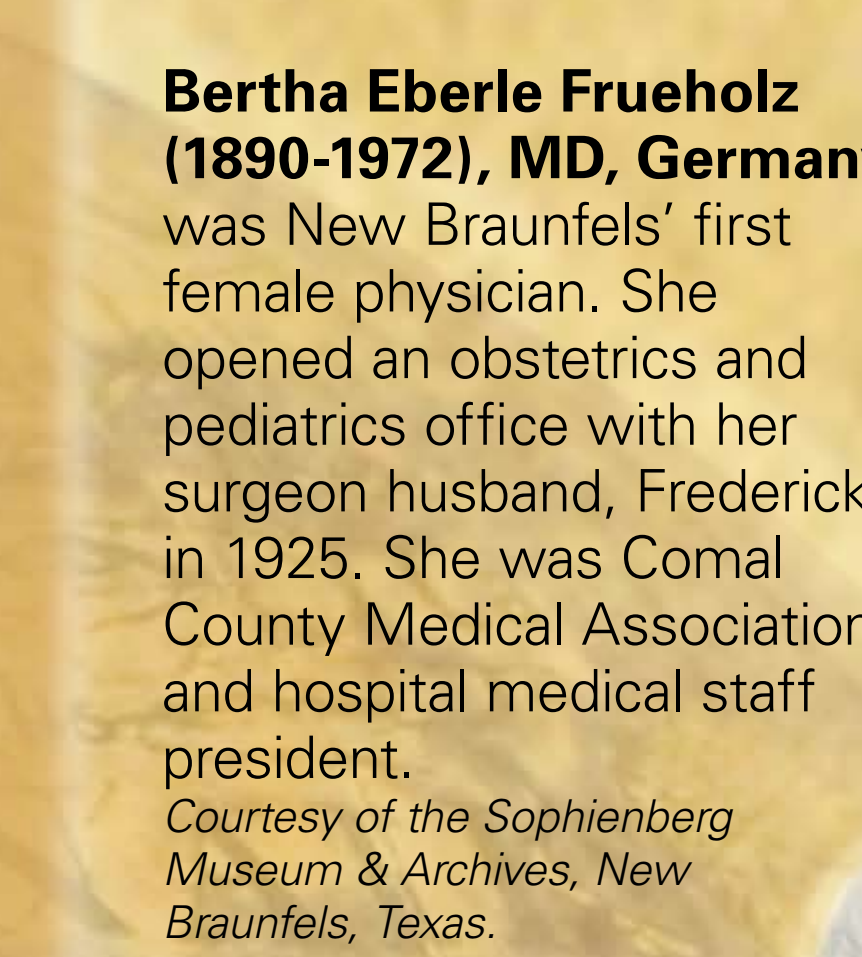
Mariano Samaniego (1832-1905), MD, Mexico, arrived in El Paso at 15. After studying medicine in Paris, he became one of the earliest doctors in El Paso and Ciudad Juárez. He cofounded El Paso County Medical Society.
Courtesy of The University of the Texas at El Paso.



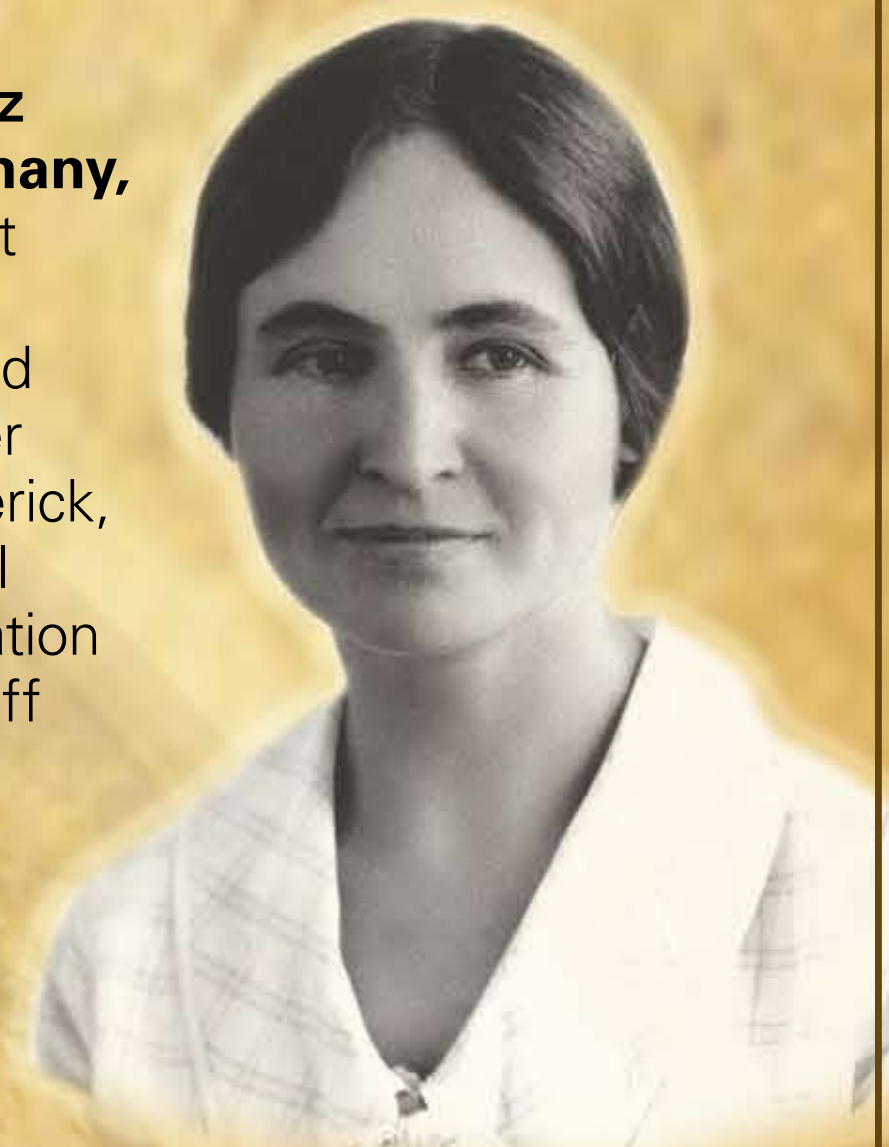
George Cupples (1816-95), MD, Scotland, settled in San Antonio in 1844 and may have been the first in Texas to operate on a patient under anesthesia. He was a founding member and twice president of TMA.



William Keiller (1861-1931), MD, Scotland, arrived in 1891 as an original member of the UT Medical Branch faculty in Galveston. He taught anatomy for 40 years and was a TMA president.



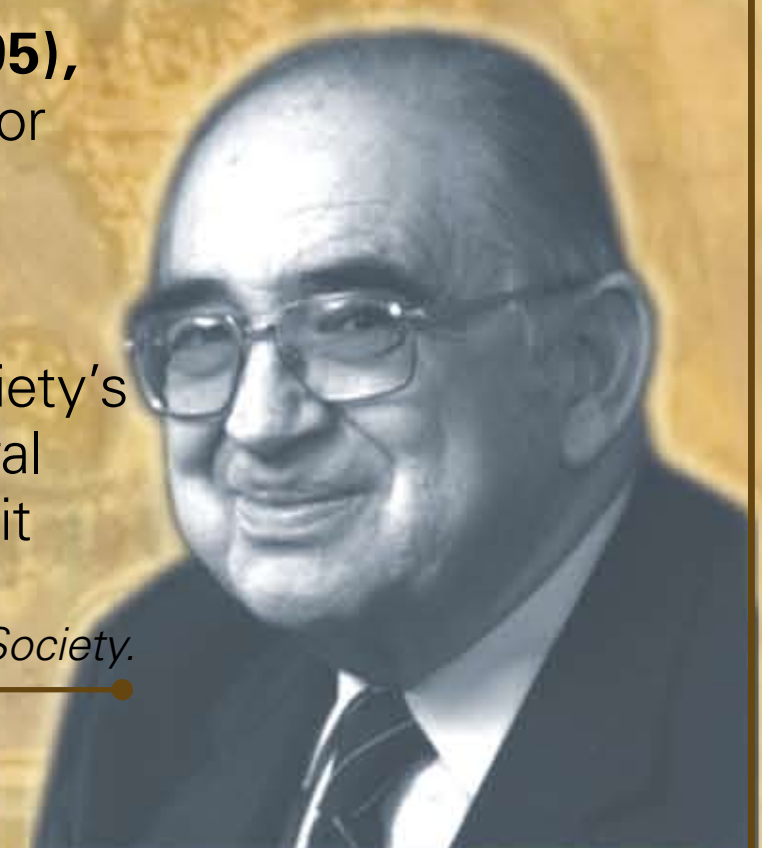
Bertha Eberle Frueholz (1890-1972), MD, Germany, was New Braunfels' first female physician. She opened an obstetrics and pediatrics office with her surgeon husband, Frederick, in 1925. She was Comal County Medical Association and hospital medical staff president.
Courtesy of the Sophienberg Museum & Archives, New Braunfels, Texas.



Bao-Shan Jing (1913-99), MD, China, was full professor of radiology at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston. He immigrated with his wife, Bao-Jen Jing, MD, in 1940. They opened their medical practices in 1963.
Courtesy of the Harris County Medical Society.



Arnold Jack Rudolph (1918-95), MD, South Africa, was a Baylor College of Medicine pediatrics professor. In 1994 he received Baylor's Lifetime Achievement Award and Texas Pediatric Society's highest honor. Ben Taub General Hospital named its neonatal unit for him.
Courtesy of the Harris County Medical Society.



Rajam Ramamurthy (1942-), MD, India, was Bexar County Medical Society's first female president. She is the medical director of premature infant development at UT Health Science Center in San Antonio. She came to Texas with her anesthesiologist husband, Sonayaji, in 1977.
Courtesy of Dr. Ramamurthy.



Abraham Verghese (1955-), MD, India, integrates the humanities and medicine as founding director of the Center for Medical Humanities and Ethics at UT Health Science Center in San Antonio. A Madras (India) Medical College graduate, the internist has written two books widely taught in medical schools.
Courtesy of Dr. Verghese.



Tung Van Dinh (1930-2003), MD, Vietnam, came to Galveston in 1975, a graduate of Saigon Medical School. He was a full professor of obstetrics, gynecology, and pathology at UT Medical Branch and an Osler Scholar.



Erlinda Tan (1949-), MD, Philippines, served as vice president of the Jasper-Newton County Medical Society in 2001-02 and as a delegate to the state convention. The 1974 University of Santo Toma graduate, a general practitioner, now practices in Kirbyville.



Gwendolyn Brobbey (1949-), MD, Ghana, specializes in pediatrics and public health. She joined the Baylor College of Medicine faculty in 1986 and has served as an adjunct professor at Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine in Fort Worth.



FACES OF CHANGE

Physicians Come to Texas From Around the World

When the Texas Medical Association was founded in 1853, George Cupples, MD, of Scotland became the first elected president. Foreign-born and foreign-educated physicians have been contributing to Texas medicine ever since.

Now known as International Medical Graduates (IMGs), these are physicians who graduated from medical schools outside the United States and Canada. In 2006, IMGs accounted for one of every five physicians in Texas. They are on the rolls in 99 of 123 county medical societies. The history of medicine in Texas, and, indeed, the history of TMA, is also the history of IMGs.

To read about more IMGs who have contributed so much to Texas medicine, go to the TMA Web site at www.texmed.org.

All images and items portrayed are from the TMA collection unless otherwise identified.

1845-91 Statehood in 1845 made Texas yet another destination for Western Europeans seeking refuge from political unrest, overcrowding, or crop failures. The Civil War (1860-65) briefly slowed the influx. By 1880, annual immigration to the United States frequently surpassed a half-million, partly fueled by Jews leaving Europe. Galveston was a popular destination for Texas and the West.

1892-1945 Ellis Island opened in New York harbor in 1892. The 1900 census showed less than 6 percent of 3 million Texas residents to be foreign-born, most from Germany and Mexico. The first large wave of Latin American immigrants crossed the Texas border to escape the Mexican Revolution of 1910. World War I created upheavals in Europe. World War II added refugees from Asia and Africa to the European dispossessed.

1946-91 Cold War (1945-91) turbulence scattered Latin Americans, Eastern Europeans, Southeast Asians, Africans, and Middle Easterners. The U.S. J-1 Visa program, introduced in 1948, allowed foreign-born professionals to receive advanced training in the United States. Many stayed, and in 1956 the American Medical Association and others created the International Medical Graduate (IMG) system. In 1965-76 Congress upped visa availability for targeted professions. More IMGs from underdeveloped countries applied.

1992-2005 The break-up of the Soviet Union, changes in the licensing exam, and new laws targeting needed professions dramatically increased the IMG population. In response, AMA and TMA established IMG membership sections within their organizations in 1997-98. The 2000 census shows more than 20 million Texas residents. Almost 14 percent are foreign-born, primarily from Latin America. In 2005, Texas ranked sixth among the states with 10,478 IMGs.