are men of international reputation in their respective fields. There are also a hundred or so people of capacity and character who would be a real asset to any country. Then down at the tail-end there are a few score who will never make decent citizens of any country. And in between are all the other hundreds of ordinary people who take their colour and character from their social environment. Flotsam, and mortal men, yes--but capable of becoming good New Zealanders in a generation or two.

Occupations

The professional men, numbering probably over 100, have had a mixed reception here. The medical practitioners are probably the most numerous and have received most public criticism; the trouble is that the best qualified critics, their medical confrères, are not altogether disinterested in the matter. But even the layman knows that the pre-war medical faculties of Berlin, Munich, and Vienna were excelled nowhere in the world. Refugee doctors are doing good work, there will still be room for them after the war, and the outsider is inclined to limit his criticism to the "tail" of the team, who do not always appear what exceptionally realise high ethical standards are demanded of the profession in British countries. On the other hand. Europe has nothing to teach us in dentistry, and the score or so of refugee dentists have had a good deal to learn about American methods since their arrival in this dentists' paradise. Most of the engineers and architects have found work; some have made a real contribution; a few are misfits. A dozen or so representatives of the legal profession have found no opening at all and have had to seek other avenues. Accountants have found employmentonly just.

Some refugees had thought of becoming farmers, but only a score or two surmounted the difficulties of access to the land; they all seem to be moderately successful. Considering the historical trading role of the Jews, it is surprising that very few refugees are in business: less than a dozen in the import and export trade, and no more than a dozen small retailers. (No doubt the hand of Government is to be seen in this.) The enterprising refugee has turned to smallscale manufacture, and some dozens of one-man factories are turning out various lines in short supply, many of which are non-essential, but few of which have ever been manufactured in the Dominion before. Only three or four factories are known to employ labour.

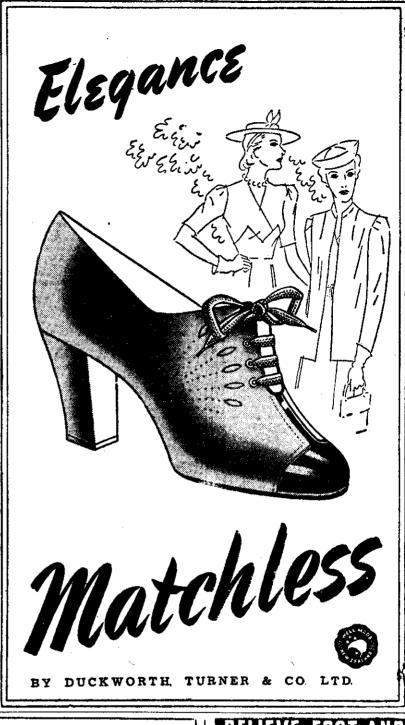
The happiest refugee is the shop or factory employee. He has usually experienced unemployment in Europe, and he relishes the opportunity of work in a free country on a salary which, though modest according to our standards, enables him not merely to live decently, but even to put money in the bank towards his future home.

Wealth

Some refugees were able by more or less covert methods to smuggle money out of Europe. A much larger number of them must have been well-to-do in Europe, but were unable to convert their useless mark accounts into anything beyond personal effects, which they therefore possess in abundance. There

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