

rangements individually and in relation to the whole. This way, to specify the content of our "model" of the segmentation of the proletariat on levels deeper than mere labor-market segmentations. Once we disaggregate Chart I into its five components and their theoretical rationale, we will expose the concrete background observations that led into identifying this structure as a whole. It is not the individual hierarchies, but rather the horizontal interlocking relationships between their various levels that are most revealing of the nature of working class segmentation, as will be demonstrated.

#### A. The Occupational Hierarchy

In the previous chapter, we identified the differential locations of the various segments of the labor force in the occupational structure of employment. In the present analysis, we focus only on differentiations among those workers who perform manual productive, non-supervisory labor categories. They seem to rank hierarchically according to the level of skill and/or investment in human capital. This criterion can be measured quantitatively in terms of years of schooling and/or on-the-job-training (the socially-necessary labor time to produce the particular labor commodity).

In terms of years of schooling, evidence from Annual Reports of the Employment Service (1964) indicates that Sabras have historically constituted the smallest portion of Jewish unskilled work-seekers. Then come European-American immigrants, and the highest representation is among Oriental-Jews. Evidence, however, shows also that over time the size of unskilled work-seekers among European-American immigrants tends to decrease, and among Sabras to increase, and among Orientals to stay the same.