

price of maintaining it.

The labor-aristocracy still belongs to the proletariat, however, as a "privileged" faction that indirectly benefits from surplus value created by other members of the proletariat. Labor-aristocracy versus the rest is not the only segmentation in Israel's working class. The working class is segmented on ethnic/national lines into four groupings:

1. European-American immigrants;
2. Early settler Sabras;
3. Oriental-Jews;
4. Palestinian-Arabs.

These groupings constitute, respectively, the hierarchical structure of the working class itself. This internal structure of the working class seems comprehensively and systematically designed to guarantee its self-reproduction.

The internal segmentation of the working class on national/ethnic lines is observable in the spheres of production, consumption, and reproduction. The differential relative rate of exploitation to which the various segments of the working class are subjected is function and indicative of the role each segment plays in these three spheres respectively. The internal structure of the proletariat suggests the possibility of indirect economic exploitation within the working class in the sense that some segments of the proletariat benefit indirectly from surplus value created by other segments of this class. This is a result precisely from the differential locations of the various segments of the Israeli labor force within the five dimensions we identified in the social formation.

There is a five-dimensional hierarchical variation in the economic