

of the ethnic, habitat, industrial, occupational, and capital hierarchies. Simultaneously, Arab citizens are located in the bottom level of all five hierarchies, respectively. Each segment of the proletarian labor force does not belong to a different level in each hierarchy. The hierarchical location of the various segments of the proletariat is very comprehensive. It applies to all major dimensions of their material life. With such precision these arrangements are guaranteed to reproduce the segmentation of the working class (as it mirrors the segmentation of society at large) over and over again.

This intricate system of segmentation is undoubtedly not accidental, but the result of deliberate efforts to distort the commonality of class interest and to prevent proletarian alliances against the ruling class.

One of the tasks in the preceding analysis is to provide the theoretical rationale for the specified ranking criteria. Another task is to examine whether this intricate system of segmentation forces some segments of the working class to indirectly benefit from the exploitation of another segment of the working class. These arrangements suggest that some members of the proletariat indirectly benefit from surplus value created by other members of the same class. It is possible for the ruling class to do so by maintaining two systems of labor: a "labor aristocracy", on the one hand, and a labor force subjected to the extraction of super profit, on the other. The former can be maintained only at the expense of the latter. In effect, the commonality of class interest can be distorted and falsely replaced by competing (not antagonistic) interests among factions of the working class.

To do the above it is necessary to illustrate the nature of these ar-