

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910464331103321
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Titolo	Dangerously sleepy : overworked Americans and the cult of manly wakefulness / / Alan Derickson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Philadelphia : , : University of Pennsylvania Press, , [2014] ©2014
ISBN	0-8122-0877-3
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (239 p.)
Disciplina	331.25/60973
Soggetti	Hours of labor Shift systems Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- 1. Sleep Is for Sissies: Elite Males as Paragons of Wakefulness -- 2. In a Drowsy State: The Underregulation of Overwork -- 3. The Long Turn: Steelworkers and Shift Rotation -- 4. Asleep and Awake at the Same Time: Pullman Porters on Call -- 5. Six Days on the Road: Long-Haul Truckers Fighting Drowsiness -- Conclusion: The Employers' Dreams -- Notes -- Index -- Acknowledgments
Sommario/riassunto	Workers in the United States are losing sleep. In the global economy a growing number of employees hold jobs—often more than one at once—with unpredictable hours. Even before the rise of the twenty-four-hour workplace, the relationship between sleep and industry was problematic: sleep is frequently cast as an enemy or a weakness, while constant productivity and flexibility are glorified at the expense of health and safety. Dangerously Sleepy is the first book to track the longtime association of overwork and sleep deprivation from the nineteenth century to the present. Health and labor historian Alan Derickson charts the cultural and political forces behind the overvaluation—and masculinization—of wakefulness in the United States. Since the nineteenth century, men at all levels of society have toiled around the clock by necessity: steel workers coped with rotating

shifts, Pullman porters grappled with ever-changing timetables and unrelenting on-call status, and long-haul truckers dealt with chaotic life on the road. But the dangerous realities of exhaustion were minimized and even glamorized when the entrepreneurial drive of public figures such as Thomas Edison and Donald Trump encouraged American men to deny biological need in the name of success. For workers, resisting sleep became a challenge of masculine strength. This lucid history of the wakeful work ethic suggests that for millions of American men and women, untenable work schedules have been the main factor leading to sleep loss, newer ailments such as shift work sleep disorder, and related morbidity and mortality. Dangerously Sleepy places these public health problems in historical context.
