

Chapter 1 : The Country of the Blind and Other Stories - Wikipedia

The Dream Sleepers is a collection of stories of family life in the country and the city, of the contrasts between young and old, of relationships between people who know what it means to be Maori in a society whose predominant values are alien.

Graham, you must come away! Graham gets a history lesson from the old man. Graham addresses himself to the unseen multitudes. Graham, an Englishman living in London in takes drugs to cure insomnia and falls into a coma. He wakes up in He later learns that he has inherited huge wealth and that his money has been put into a trust. Over the years, the trustees, the "White Council", have used his wealth to establish a vast political and economic world order. When he wakes Graham is disoriented. The people around him had not expected him to wake up, and are alarmed. Word spreads that the "Sleeper" has awakened. A mob gathers around the building and demands to see the fabled Sleeper. The people around Graham will not answer his questions. They place Graham under house arrest. Graham learns that he is the legal owner and master of most of the world. Rebels led by Ostrog help Graham to escape. Unconvinced, but unwilling to remain a prisoner, Graham goes with them. Graham arrives at a massive hall where the workers have gathered to prepare for the revolution. They march against the White Council but are soon attacked by the state police. In the confusion, Graham is separated from the revolutionaries. He meets an old man who tells him the story of the Sleeper - the White Council invested his wealth to buy the industries and political entities of half the world, establishing a plutocracy and sweeping away parliament and the monarchy. The Sleeper is just a figurehead. The old man thinks that the Sleeper is a made-up figure used to brainwash the population. Graham meets Ostrog, who says that the rebels have won and that the people are demanding that the Sleeper should rule. Ostrog retains power while Graham becomes his puppet ruler. Graham gets interested in aeroplanes and learns how to fly. He sees from the air that no-one lives in the country or small towns any more, all agriculture being run like industry; and that there are now only four huge cities in Britain, all powered by huge wind-mills. His carefree life ends when Helen Wotton tells him that for the lower class the revolution has changed nothing. Graham questions Ostrog who admits that the lower classes are still dominated and exploited but defends the system. It emerges that Ostrog only wanted to take power for himself and has used the revolution and Graham to do so. Ostrog admits that in other cities the workers have continued to rebel even after the fall of the White Council. Ostrog has used a black African police force to get the workers back in line. Graham is furious and demands that Ostrog keep his police out of London. Graham decides to examine this new society for himself. Graham visits London in disguise to see how the workers live. Their lives are ghastly. They speak a dialect so strong that Graham cannot understand them. Industrial diseases are rife. Workers wear uniforms of different colour according to their trade. The family unit no longer exists and children are cared for in huge institutions. Lives are dominated by "babble machines" which spread news and "pleasure cities" where unspecified joys are available. Graham learns that Ostrog has ordered his troops to London. Graham confronts Ostrog, who tries to arrest Graham. The workers rise up again and help Graham to escape. Graham leads the liberation of London. Ostrog escapes and joins his troops who are flying to London. His men still hold a few airports. The workers find anti-aircraft guns, but they need time to set them up. The revolutionaries have only one aircraft; Graham gives away all of his wealth to the rebels and proceeds to fly the one aircraft against the invaders, bringing some of them down. The revolutionaries get the anti-aircraft guns working and start to shoot down the invaders. Themes[edit] Themes include socialism; the betrayal of revolution; and how an elite can manipulate a population both by oppression and impoverishment on the one hand, and by the use of technology and provision of pleasure on the other. Reception[edit] Floyd C. Gale of Galaxy Science Fiction said of The Sleeper Awakes despite the "impossibly timid" and outdated science, "The worth of the story lies in its human values Fry discovers that his bank account has continued to accrue interest over the course of a thousand years. Castle Books; New Jersey, The great science fiction pictures: Volume 1, Scarecrow Press,

The Dream Sleepers and Other Stories () is the second collection of short stories in Patricia Grace's Collected Stories. My review of the first collection, Waiariki, is here. Like Waiariki, the stories in The Dream Sleepers, portray Maori island and rural life.

Overview Dreams are hallucinations that occur during certain stages of sleep. Much is known about the role of sleep in regulating our metabolism, blood pressure, brain function, and other aspects of health. When you sleep, your brain is still active, but your thoughts or dreams often make little or no sense. This may be because the emotional centers of the brain trigger dreams, rather than the logical regions. However, there are some popular theories on the role of dreams. There are, however, some widely held beliefs and theories. Dreams as therapists Your dreams may be ways of confronting emotional dramas in your life. The amygdala is the part of the brain associated with the survival instinct and the fight-or-flight response. Fortunately, the brainstem sends out nerve signals during REM sleep that relax your muscles. Dreams as your muse One theory for why we dream is that it helps facilitate our creative tendencies. Artists of all kinds credit dreams with inspiring some of their most creative work. You may have awakened at times in your life with a great idea for a movie or a song, too. Research shows that sleep helps store memories. But dreams may help the brain more efficiently store important information while blocking out stimuli that could interfere with memory and learning. Why do we have nightmares? Dreams that help you deal productively with emotions, memories, and other information may seem very helpful. Nightmares tend to be caused by stress, anxiety, or sometimes as a reaction to certain medications. However, if you have nightmares frequently, you could have a sleeping disorder. Regularly occurring scary dreams can be labeled a sleeping disorder if the nightmares: However, the American Sleep Association estimates only about 5 percent of the population experiences persistent nightmares as a sleeping disorder. Being sleep-deprived for a night or two or more can make parts of your brain much more active when you finally do slip into REM sleep. Being pregnant is also a catalyst for vivid dreaming. Increased hormone production affects the way your brain processes thoughts and emotions. This often leads to some intense dreams. Mental health disorders such as depression and anxiety , as well as bipolar disorder and other mood-related conditions, can trigger intense and sometimes disturbing or negative dreams and nightmares. The medications for these conditions, including antidepressants and antipsychotics, are also associated with a higher risk of nightmares. High-carb foods, for example, can give you quick energy. But after a while, they can leave you feeling down. Anything that affects your waking mood is likely to affect your unconscious mood, too. So, if a sugar crash has you moping around during the day, those feelings could carry over into your sleep. Also, food that causes you to wake up throughout the night may result in you waking up more frequently in the REM stage. A small study found that one good way to sleep more soundly is to exercise in the morning. Runners and other serious fitness enthusiasts tend to spend less time in dreamy REM sleep, which is one of the lightest stages of sleep. That should help cut down on nightmares and interrupted sleep each night. The dreams you remember are the ones that are ongoing when you awaken. Since dream recall can be easily interrupted by even the slightest distraction, you should try to remember as much of your dream as soon as you wake up. Try to grasp whatever images or memories you have of your dream and write them down on a pad next to your bed or on your smartphone.

Chapter 3 : Josh Rager: Dreams And Other Stories

"The Dream Sleepers and other stories": stories of tension, transition, and change; of the contrasts between young and old, city and country, modern and traditional; of what it means to be Maori in a society whose predominant values are alien; above all, elegant, evocative stories displaying the depth and range of Patricia Grace's talent.

For instance, the very productive Thomas Edison may have been a short sleeper. How much sleep do you usually get each night? On average, I get about three or four hours, and I never feel tired. Have you always needed so little sleep? What about when you were younger? I can remember getting up with him that early from when I was about 3 years old. He worked as a computer programmer at Fort Hamilton. My dad would go on the computer or we would watch TV together: He moved to Florida when I was around 7, but when I was older I had a computer, so I taught myself programming. Did your lack of sleep impact your performance at school? I went to a private Catholic school and I was always a very quick, sharp student. But I was also very bored in school, and looking back, I should have pursued so many other things but instead I studied to become a court reporter. My mother told me about court reporting, which you can do at your own pace. What did you do when you finished that course? I got married the very next day – I was only I had my first child when I was Then I had a son in and another daughter in What was pregnancy and nursing like for you? Did you get tired then? I was coaching sports, sitting on community boards, and I was president of PTA. But I always said I was made to have children. It never bothered me when I got up in the middle of the night. And then I started taking in foster children. A lot of the babies were born addicted to drugs – meth or prescription meds – and they need somebody to cuddle them and hold them in the middle of the night when they are going through withdrawal. I breastfed her for 18 months. It was just the way it was. It never bothered me. I worked as a court reporter in dependency court for 23 years. One of my first jobs was in a very small town where everyone in the court system knew each other. I remember one Friday afternoon a 4-year-old kid came in – he had just been taken away from his parents and there was no place for him to go. They were arguing about where he should go. It totally sickened me. Here we were fighting over where a child needs to lay down for the weekend. They were all so privileged and I wanted to do something for kids that needed it. Do you bother your husband in the night? I was married 22 years, but we are now divorced. My sleeping was an issue for him. He was a very light sleeper, so I slept on the couch for a number of years, probably for about the last eight years of our marriage. You know, when I got divorced, it was kind of a relief. I would think nothing of vacuuming at 2 a. And I have a two-story house so everybody is asleep upstairs and I can vacuum all I want downstairs. Are you single at the moment? There are some nights when he turns around and is like, "You have not slept all night. It really depends on which children I have at my house. At the moment, I have my kids plus three foster kids – a year-old, a 2-year-old, and a month-old. So the babies sleep through the night. I generally get up between 3 and 4 a. Then I come back and wake up the others who get ready for school for 7 a. I drop the babies off at child care at about 8: Then I start picking kids up again. The babies first, usually at about 3 p. We go five days a week at about 6 p. One of my morning rituals is cooking dinner. And we do homework in the car, then we come back home and the kids shower. My oldest is in by 11 p. The babies and little kids are asleep by 9 p. My house has always been the hang-out house. I am a big cook and she has a very large room with a fridge and a couch in there, which is the hang-out room for all her friends. But I usually go to sleep close to 12 and then start all over again. My life is extremely hectic. Do you ever feel tired? Can you describe what that feels like? How did you learn that you are a short sleeper? I only found out I was a short sleeper about a year and a half ago. My father was working at FSU and he had heard of a study that was being led by a geneticist at the University of California, San Francisco, so he contacted them. My father was characterized by researchers as having features in common with other short sleepers. Do you think any of your children are short sleepers? She could fall asleep in a wheelbarrow and then be awake after 15 minutes. I wish that I had looked at it the way the reporters saw it. They thought it was so great, that I was so lucky because I had so much more time in my life to accomplish things. I fought it for so many years. I would lie in bed and tell myself go to sleep, go to sleep. I did everything possible with the exception of medication. I tried

meditating and nothing did it. You work as a court reporter. I bet that requires a lot of concentration and attention to detail? I mostly do high-profile criminal cases – first degree felonies. I do death-penalty cases and I have to write real-time, verbatim reporting of everything everyone is saying in the court room. We do it on a steno machine. You can only touch ten keys at a time and you make a language based on phonetics. Given that your job deals with such heavy subject matter, do you find it hard to switch off from that? Do you think about the court in the middle of the night? Very rarely now do I dwell on my work. But when I was young, I would come home and I would be really bothered by the divorce cases. It was terribly hard to see people who had once loved each other treat each other so horribly. But very rarely did the criminal cases bother me. Do you find it hard to take to your bed? Who is going to look after all the kids? Who is going to take care of them? Who is going to make dinner? I have to come downstairs and spend three days cleaning after I have been sick for a day, so being sick really stresses me out. And are you impacted by time difference? I never get jet-lag and it annoys me when I travel and I see people asleep on the plane. I feel like I need to get up and jog or something. I just keep on driving. Does drinking impact your sleep? Most people in their 40s are sick for a day and a half. What happens when you take stimulants? I have one cup of coffee a day, usually in the morning.

Chapter 4 : What Itâ€™s Like to Need Hardly Any Sleep -- Science of Us

*The Dream Sleepers/and Other Stories Paperback - May, Be the first to review this item. See all formats and editions
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While the company prefers that you try the mattress for 30 days before initiating a return, you can return the mattress at any point during the sleep trial. If you return the mattress, your full purchase price will be refunded, and there is no charge to you for the return shipping. Please be aware that the return policy and procedure may be different if your purchase a Dream Bed mattress from a third party retailer like Amazon.

Delivery The Dream Bed is delivered free of charge in the U. No installation or haul-away services are offered as part of the Dream Bed delivery. The mattress is delivered to your doorstep after being compressed and sealed within plastic packaging. After you open this packaging, the mattress decompresses to reach its full size. The company recommends allowing one hour after unboxing before sleeping on the mattress.

Warranty No warranty information is available directly from Dream Bed on their website. It is important to check with the company and request a detailed warranty policy before ordering.

Customer Service Dream Bed is owned and operated by Mattress Firm, which has a checkered customer service reputation. The company does not have a rating from the Better Business Bureau, but BBB lists a large number of complaints about the company. Many people have turned to online mattress buying to avoid the big mattress retailers like Mattress Firm, which for years have had a reputation for questionable sales and service practices. Because Dream Bed is still very new to the market, it is unclear if their reputation will be any different from that of their parent company.

Mattress Performance The Dream Beds are all very straightforward foam mattresses that have a support foam base with a memory foam comfort layer.

Support For most sleepers, memory foam offers a reliable source of support because of its contouring properties and responsiveness. This means that as you apply weight onto different parts of the mattress, it adjusts to fit that pressure, allowing each part of the body and spine to receive proper support.

Durability Because we do not know the specifications for the foams that are used in the Dream Bed mattresses, we have concerns about their durability. Lower-density foams are more likely to indent or sag, and we suspect that some lower-density foams are used in the Dream Beds. Without more detailed information being published by the company, we have serious reservations about the quality of these foams.

Firmness Each Dream Bed model is offered in only one firmness option.

Offgassing Foam mattresses tend to have more smell than other mattress types, and the Dream Beds are composed entirely of support foam and memory foam. Though not harmful, there may be some odor for the first few hours or first few days after unboxing the mattress. Extremely smell sensitive customers may prefer a mattress with less foam in its composition.

Sleeping Hot Because of its responsiveness to pressure, the contouring effect of memory foam makes some people feel like they are being hugged by the mattress. This can reduce airflow around the body and can cause the buildup of heat in the mattress. The end result for some people is a feeling of sleeping hot. While this is not a major issue for most people, sleepers who are concerned about temperature regulation may want to opt for a mattress with less hug. The Cool Dream Bed model includes a very thin layer of gel that is designed to help prevent sleeping hot, but it is difficult to say whether this very thin layer 1mm is sufficient to prevent someone from feeling as though they are sleeping hot.

Intimacy The deep hugging effect of memory foam can also have an effect on sexual activity. Sinking into the mattress can limit movement in bed, which may impede sex.

Mattress Comparison The table below provides a comparison of some mattresses with similarities to the Dream Bed line of memory foam mattresses in terms of construction and feel.

Chapter 5 : Dream Sleepers and Other Stories by Patricia Grace – Kinna Reads

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

From room to room they went, hand in hand, lifting here, opening there, making sure – a ghostly couple. And then, tired of reading, one might rise and see for oneself, the house all empty, the doors standing open, only the wood pigeons bubbling with content and the hum of the threshing machine sounding from the farm. What did I want to find? And so down again, the garden still as ever, only the book had slipped into the grass. But they had found it in the drawing room. Not that one could ever see them. The window panes reflected apples, reflected roses; all the leaves were green in the glass. If they moved in the drawing room, the apple only turned its yellow side. Yet, the moment after, if the door was opened, spread about the floor, hung upon the walls, pendant from the ceiling – what? My hands were empty. The shadow of a thrush crossed the carpet; from the deepest wells of silence the wood pigeon drew its bubble of sound. Oh, was that the buried treasure? A moment later the light had faded. Out in the garden then? But the trees spun darkness for a wandering beam of sun. So fine, so rare, coolly sunk beneath the surface the beam I sought always burnt behind the glass. Death was the glass; death was between us; coming to the woman first, hundreds of years ago, leaving the house, sealing all the windows; the rooms were darkened. He left it, left her, went North, went East, saw the stars turned in the Southern sky; sought the house, found it dropped beneath the Downs. Trees stoop and bend this way and that. Moonbeams splash and spill wildly in the rain. But the beam of the lamp falls straight from the window. The candle burns stiff and still. Wandering through the house, opening the windows, whispering not to wake us, the ghostly couple seek their joy. Nearer they come; cease at the doorway. The wind falls, the rain slides silver down the glass. Our eyes darken; we hear no steps beside us; we see no lady spread her ghostly cloak. His hands shield the lantern. Love upon their lips. The wind drives straightly; the flame stoops slightly. Wild beams of moonlight cross both floor and wall, and, meeting, stain the faces bent; the faces pondering; the faces that search the sleepers and seek their hidden joy. The light in the heart.

Chapter 6 : Electric City and Other Stories – Patricia Grace – Kinna Reads

The Paperback of the The Dream Sleepers and Other Stories by Patricia Grace at Barnes & Noble. FREE Shipping on \$25 or more!

For example, from to , there was an increase in the percentage of people who reported flying in dreams. This could reflect the increase in air travel. What do they mean? Some have hypothesized that one cluster of typical dreams, including being an object in danger, falling, or being chased, is related to interpersonal conflicts. Another cluster that includes flying, sexual experiences, finding money, and eating delicious food is associated with libidinal and sexual motivations. A third group, containing dreams that involve being nude, failing an examination, arriving too late, losing teeth, and being inappropriately dressed, is associated with social concerns and a fear of embarrassment.

Brain activity and dream types In neuroimaging studies of brain activity during REM sleep, scientists found that the distribution of brain activity might also be linked to specific dream features. Several bizarre features of normal dreams have similarities with well-known neuropsychological syndromes that occur after brain damage, such as delusional misidentifications for faces and places.

Dreams and the senses Dreams were evaluated in people experiencing different types of headache. Results showed people with migraine had increased frequency of dreams involving taste and smell. This may suggest that the role of some cerebral structures, such as amygdala and hypothalamus, are involved in migraine mechanisms as well as in the biology of sleep and dreaming.

Music in dreams is rarely studied in scientific literature. However, in a study of 35 professional musicians and 30 non-musicians, the musicians experienced twice as many dreams featuring music, when compared with non-musicians. Musical dream frequency was related to the age of commencement of musical instruction but not to the daily load of musical activity. Nearly half of the recalled music was non-standard, suggesting that original music can be created in dreams.

Pain It has been shown that realistic, localized painful sensations can be experienced in dreams, either through direct incorporation or from memories of pain. However, the frequency of pain dreams in healthy subjects is low. In one study, 28 non-ventilated burn victims were interviewed for 5 consecutive mornings during their first week of hospitalization. Thirty-nine percent of people reported pain dreams. Of those experiencing pain dreams, 30 percent of their total dreams were pain-related. Patients with pain dreams showed evidence of reduced sleep, more nightmares, higher intake of anxiolytic medication, and higher scores on the Impact of Event Scale. Patients with pain dreams also had a tendency to report more intense pain during therapeutic procedures. More than half did not report pain dreams. However, these results could suggest that pain dreams occur at a greater frequency in populations currently experiencing pain than in normal volunteers.

Self-awareness One study has linked frontotemporal gamma EEG activity to conscious awareness in dreams. The study found that current stimulation in the lower gamma band during REM sleep influences on-going brain activity and induces self-reflective awareness in dreams. Researchers concluded that higher order consciousness is related to oscillations around 25 and 40 Hz.

Relationships Recent research has demonstrated parallels between styles of romantic attachment and general dream content. Assessment results from 61 student participants in committed dating relationships of six months duration or longer revealed a significant association between relationship-specific attachment security and the degree to which dreams about romantic partners followed. The findings illuminate our understanding of mental representations with regards to specific attachment figures.

Death in dreams Researchers compared the dream content of different groups of people in a psychiatric facility. Participants in one group had been admitted after attempting to take their own lives. Their dreams of this group were compared with those of three control groups in the facility who had experienced: Left and right side of the brain

The right and left hemispheres of the brain seem to contribute in different ways to a dream formation. Researchers of one study concluded that the left hemisphere seems to provide dream origin while the right hemisphere provides dream vividness, figurativeness and affective activation level. A study of adolescents aged 10 to 17 years found that those who were left-handed were more likely to experience lucid dreams and to remember dreams within other dreams.

Forgetting dreams Studies of brain activity suggest that most people over the age of 10 years dream between 4 and 6 times each night, but

some people rarely remember dreaming. It is often said that 5 minutes after a dream, people have forgotten 50 percent of its content, increasing to 90 percent another 5 minutes later. Most dreams are entirely forgotten by the time someone wakes up, but it is not known precisely why dreams are so hard to remember. Steps that may help improve dream recall, include: There are factors that can potentially influence who remembers their dreams, how much of the dream remains intact, and how vivid it is. Over time, a person is likely to experience changes in sleep timing, structure, and electroencephalographic EEG activity. Evidence suggests that dream recall progressively decreases from the beginning of adulthood, but not in older age. Dream also become less intense. This evolution occurs faster in men than women, with gender differences in the content of dreams. A study of dreams experienced by males and females found no differences between the amount of aggression, friendliness, sexuality, male characters, weapons, or clothes that feature in the content. However, the dreams of females featured a higher number of family members, babies, children, and indoor settings than those of males. Dream recall is heightened in patients with insomnia, and their dreams reflect the stress associated with their condition. The dreams of people with narcolepsy may have a more bizarre and negative tone. Dream recall and well-being One study looked at whether dream recall and dream content would reflect the social relationships of the person who is dreaming. College student volunteers were assessed on measures of attachment, dream recall, dream content, and other psychological measures. Participants who were classified as "high" on an "insecure attachment" scale were significantly more likely to: Everyone dreams, although we may not remember our dreams. At different times of life or during different experiences, our dreams might change. Females more often had dreams containing anxiety than males, although they could not remember their dreams as often. Girls dreamt more often than boys about the loss of another person, falling, socially disturbing situations, small or aggressive animals, family members, and other female people they may or may not recognize. Pregnancy Studies comparing the dreams of pregnant and non-pregnant women showed that: Infant and child representations were less specific in women who were not pregnant. Among those who were pregnant, these images were more likely in the late third trimester than in the early third trimester. During pregnancy, dreams were more likely to include the themes of pregnancy, childbirth, and fetuses. Childbirth content was higher in the late third trimester than early in the trimester. The group who were pregnant had more morbid elements in their dreams than those who were not. Caregivers Those that give care to family or people who have long-term illnesses often have dreams related to that individual. A study following the dreams of adults that worked for at least a year with individuals at United States hospice centers noted: Patients tended to be clearly present in the dreams of caregivers, and the dreams were typically realistic. In the dream, the caregiver typically interacted with the patient in their usual capacity but was also typically frustrated by the inability to help as fully as desired. Bereavement It is widely believed that oppressive dreams are frequent in people going through a time of bereavement. A study analyzing dream quality, as well as the linking of oppressive dreams in bereavement, discovered that oppressive dreams: Fifty-eight percent reported dreams of their deceased loved ones, with varying levels of frequency. Sixty percent felt that their dreams impacted upon their bereavement process. Does everyone dream in color? Younger people are more likely to dream in color. Researchers discovered in a study that: About 80 percent of participants younger than 30 years old dreamed in color. At 60 years old, 20 percent said they dreamed in color. The number of people aged in their 20s, 30s and 40s dreaming in color increased through to Researchers speculated that color television might play a role in the generational difference. Another study using questionnaires and dream diaries also found older adults had more black and white dreams than the younger participants. Older people reported that both their color dreams and black and white dreams were equally vivid. However, younger participants said that their black and white dreams were of poorer quality. Can dreams predict the future? Some dreams may seem to predict future events. Some researchers claim to have evidence that this is possible, but there is not enough evidence to prove it. Most often, this seems to be due to coincidence, a false memory, or the unconscious mind connecting together known information. Dreams may help people learn more about their feelings, beliefs, and values. Images and symbols that appear in dreams will have meanings and connections that are specific to each person. People looking to make sense of their dreams should think about what each part of the dreams mean to them as an individual. Books or guides that give specific, universal meanings to

images and symbols may not be useful. However, for those who are interested in such books, there is a selection available for purchase online. Drug withdrawal One study followed the dream content of people who regularly use crack cocaine in Trinidad and Tobago during a period of abstinence: Almost 90 percent of individuals reported drug-related dreams during the first month, mainly of using the drug. Almost 61 percent had drug-related dreams after 6 months, mainly of using or refusing the drug. Vision and hearing loss People with complete vision loss have fewer visual dream impressions compared with sighted participants. People who have been unable to see from birth report more auditory, tactile, gustatory, and olfactory dream components, compared with sighted participants. The ability to see does not appear to affect emotional and thematic dream content. Those with other abilities One small study explored the dream diaries of 14 people with impairments. Four were born with paraplegia, and 10 were born unable to hear or speak. When compared with 36 able-bodied individuals, findings showed that around 80 percent of the dream reports of participants with deafness gave no indication of their impairment. Many spoke in their dreams, while others could hear and understand spoken language.

Chapter 7 : Is the Dream Bed Mattress Right for You? Our Unbiased Review

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Chapter 9 : A Drunken Dream and Other Stories by Moto Hagio

The explanatory notes on the back cover of The Dream Sleepers state that these stories are-. Stories of tension, transition and change; of the contrasts between young and old, city and country.