

I'm not a robot   
reCAPTCHA

**Continue**

This article is about the novel. For the film, see *The Kite Runner*. For the game, see *Kite Runner (Game)*. Novel by Khaled Hosseini *The Kite Runner* First Edition Cover (US Hardcover) Author: Khaled Hosseini Cover artist: Honi Werner Country: United States Language: English Genre: Historical Fiction Drama Classic Coming-of-Age Publisher: Riverhead Books Publication Date: 29 May, 2003 Pages: 372 ISBN: 1-57322-245-3 OCLC: 51615359 Dewey Decimal: 813.6 21LC Class: PS3608.O832 K58 2003 *The Kite Runner* is the first novel by Afghan-American author Khaled Hosseini. [1] Published in 2003 by Riverhead Books, it tells the story of Amir, a little boy from the Wazir Akbar Khan district of Kabul. The story takes place against the backdrop of turbulent events, from the overthrow of the Afghan monarchy to Soviet military intervention, the exodus of refugees to Pakistan and the United States, and the rise of the Taliban regime. Hosseini has commented that he considers *The Kite Runner* to be a father-son relationship story and highlights the family aspects of the narrative, an element he continued to use in his later works. [2] Themes of guilt and redemption play a prominent role in the novel, with a central scene depicting an act of sexual assault against Hassan that Amir does not prevent. The situation as a whole was the main reason why Amir and Hassan's friendship ended. The second half of the book focuses on Amir's attempts to atone for this transgression by saving Hassan's son two decades later. *The Kite Runner* became a bestseller after being printed in paperback and became popular in book clubs. It appeared on the New York Times bestseller list for more than two years, [4] with more than seven million copies sold in the United States. [5] The reviews were generally positive, although parts of the plot were caused by considerable controversy in Afghanistan. After its release, a number of adaptations were made, including a 2007 film of the same name, several stage performances and a graphic novel. The novel is also available in a multi-CD audiobook by the author. Composition and publication: Khaled Hosseini, 2007. Khaled Hosseini worked for several years as an internist physician at Kaiser Hospital in Mountain View, California, before publishing *The Kite Runner*. [6] [6] [7] In 1999, Hosseini learned through a news report that the Taliban had banned hang gliding in Afghanistan, [8] a restriction he considered particularly cruel. [9] The news struck a personal chord for him as he had grown up with the sport while living in Afghanistan. He was motivated to write a 25-page short story about two boys who were friends in Kabul. [8] Hosseini submitted copies to Esquire and The New Yorker, both of which were rejected. [9] In March 2001, he rediscovered the manuscript in his garage and began to expand it to a novel format at the suggestion of a friend. [8] [9] According to Hosseini, the story became much darker originally intended. [8] His editor, Cindy Spiegel, helped him revise the last third of his manuscript, which she describes as relatively common for a first novel. [9] Like Hosseini's later novels, *The Kite Runner* covers a multigenerational period and focuses on the relationship between parents and their children. [2] The latter was unintentional; Hosseini developed an interest in the subject during the writing process. [2] Later, he revealed that he often came up with pieces of the plot by drawing pictures of it. [7] For example, he decided to make Amir and Hassan brothers after he had doodled it. [7] Like Amir, the protagonist of the novel, Hosseini was born in Afghanistan and left the country as a teenager and did not return until 2003. [10] He was often asked about the extent of the autobiographical aspects of the book. [9] In response, he said, When I say it's something of me, people look dissatisfied. The parallels are pretty obvious, but ... I left a few things ambiguous because I wanted to drive the book clubs crazy. [9] After leaving the country around the time of the Soviet invasion, he felt a certain guilt from the survivors: whenever I read stories about Afghanistan, my reaction was always stained with guilt. Many of my childhood friends had a hard time. Some of our cousins died. One died in a tanker truck trying to escape Afghanistan [an incident that Hosseini fictionalized in *The Kite Runner*]. Talk about guilt. He was one of the children I grew up with flying dragons. His father was shot. [2] [11] Notwithstanding this, he claims that the plot is fictitious. [8] Later, when he wrote his second novel, *A Thousand Splendid Suns* (then Dreaming in Titanic City), Hosseini remarked that he was glad that the main characters were women, as they were supposed to put an end to the autobiographical question once and for all. [9] Riverhead Books published *The Kite Runner* and ordered the first print of 50,000 copies in Hardback. [9] [12] It was published on May 29, 2003 and the paperback edition was published a year later. [13] Hosseini took a one-year absence from the practice of medicine to promote the book, signed copies, spoke at various events and collected donations for Afghan purposes. [9] Originally published in English, *The Kite Runner* was later translated into 42 languages and published in 38 countries. [14] In 2013, Riverhead released the 10th anniversary edition with a new golden cover and a foreword by Hosseini. [15] In the same year, on May 21, Khaled Hosseini published another book, *And the Mountains*. Plot summary part 1: Wazir Akbar Khan neighborhood in Kabul, hiring part 1: Amir, a wealthy Pashtuns boy, and Hassan, a Hazara boy who is the son of Ali, Amir's father servant, spend their days kite fighting in the hitherto peaceful city of Kabul. Flying dragons was a way to avoid the horrific the two boys lived in. Hassan is a successful dragon runner for Amir; he knows where the dragon will land without observing it. Both boys are motherless: Amir's mother died at birth, while Hassan's mother Sanubar simply let him and Ali down. Amir's father, a wealthy merchant whom Amir affectionately calls Baba, loves both boys. He makes a point of buying Hassan exactly the same things as Amir, to Amir's trouble. He even pays for Hassan's cleft lip to be surgically corrected. On the other hand, Baba is often critical of Amir, who considers him weak and not discouraged, and even threatens to physically punish him if he complains about Hassan. Amir finds in Rahim Khan, Baba's closest friend, a kinder father figure who understands him and supports his interest in writing, while Baba considers this interest worthy only of women. In a rare moment when Amir sits on Baba's lap instead of being thrown away as a troublemaker, he asks why his father drinks alcohol, which is forbidden by Islam. Baba tells him that the mullahs are hypocrites and the only real sin is theft, which takes many forms. Asself, an older boy with a sadistic taste of violence, mocks Amir for conviviality with a Hazara, who he believes is an inferior race whose members belong only to Hazarajat. Asself is only half Pashtus himself, has a German mother and a typical blond, blue-eyed German appearance. One day he prepares to attack Amir with brass knuckles, but Hassan defends Amir and threatens to shoot Asself's eye with his shotgun. Asself resigns, but vows to take revenge one day. On a triumphant day, Amir wins the local Dragon Fighting Tournament and finally reaps Baba's praise. Hassan runs for the last cut dragon, a big trophy, and says to Amir: For a thousand times. But after finding the dragon, Hassan meets asself in an alley. Hassan refuses to give up the dragon, and Asself hits him hard and rapes him. Amir witnesses the act, but is too afraid to intervene. He knows Baba would be less proud of him if he didn't bring the dragon home. He feels increasingly guilty, but knows that his cowardice would destroy all hopes for Baba's affection, so he remains silent about the incident. After that, Amir stays away from Hassan; his feelings of guilt prevent him from interacting with the boy. Hassan's mental and physical well-being is beginning to deteriorate. Amir begins to believe that life would be easier if Hassan wasn't there, so he plants a watch and some money under Hassan's mattress in the hope that Baba will let him go. Hassan confesses when he is confronted by Baba. Although Baba believes that there is no more pathetic act than stealing, he forgives him. To Baba's grief, Hassan and Ali go anyway, because Hassan Ali told him what happened to him. Amir is freed from the daily memory of his cowardice and betrayal, but he lives in their shadow. Part II in 1979, five years later, the Soviet Union intervened militarily in Afghanistan. Baba and Amir flee to Peshawar, Pakistan, and then to Fremont, California, where they settle in a run-down apartment. Baba starts work at a gas station. After graduating from high school, Amir takes lessons at San Jose State University to develop his writing skills. Every Sunday, Baba and Amir earn extra money from selling used goods at a flea market in San Jose. There Amir meets fellow refugees Soraya Taheri and her family. Baba has terminal cancer, but can still give Amir one last favor: He asks Soraya's father for permission to marry her. He agrees and the two get married. Soon after, Baba dies. Amir and Soraya settle down in a happy marriage, but to their sorrow they learn that they cannot have children. Amir begins a successful career as a novelist. Fifteen years after his wedding, Amir receives a call from his father's best friend (and his childhood father) Rahim Khan, who is dying, asks Amir to visit him in Peshawar. He tells Amir enigmatically: There is a way to be good again. Part III Rahim Khan tells Amir that Hassan and Ali are both dead. Ali was killed by a landmine. Hassan and his wife were killed after Hassan refused to allow the Taliban to confiscate Baba and Amir's home in Kabul. Rahim Khan also reveals that Ali was sterile and was not Hassan's biological father. Hassan was the son of Sanubar and Baba, which made him Amir's half-brother. Finally, Khan tells Amir that the reason he called Amir to Pakistan is to ask him to rescue Hassan's son Sohrab from an orphanage in Kabul. Amir is looking for Sohrab, accompanied by Farid, an Afghan taxi driver and war veteran with the Soviets. They learn that a Taliban official often comes to the orphanage, brings cash and usually takes a girl with him. Occasionally he chooses a boy, recently Sohrab. The orphanage director tells Amir how to find the officer, and Farid secures an appointment at his home, claiming to have personal business with him. Amir meets the Taliban leader, who turns out to be Sohrab. Sohrab is kept as a dancing boy in Asself's house. Asself agrees to give him up if Amir can beat him in a fight. Asself then hits Amir hard and breaks several bones until Sohrab fires a brass ball into Asself's left eye with a shotgun. Sohrab helps Amir out of the house, where he gets out and wakes up in a hospital. Amir tells Sohrab about his plans to bring him back to America and possibly bring him back to America. The US authorities, however, are demanding evidence of Sohrab's orphan status. Amir tells Sohrab that he may have to return to the orphanage for a while because they encountered a problem in the adoption process, and Sohrab, terrified of returning to the orphanage, tried to Amir eventually manages to bring him back to the United States. After his adoption, Sohrab refuses to interact with Amir or Soraya until Amir remembers Hassan and Dragon and shows some of Hassan's tricks. In the end, Sohrab smiles only awkwardly, but Amir takes it wholeheartedly as he runs the dragon for Sohrab and says, For you a thousand times. The characters Amir (called Amir Qadiri in the 2007 film adaptation, last name is not given in the book) is the protagonist and narrator of the novel. Khaled Hosseini admitted that the character is an unsympathetic coward who has not come to the aid of his best friend for much of the story. Consequently, Hosseini decided to create sympathy for Amir through circumstances, rather than the personality given to him until the last third of the book. Born in 1963 in a Pashtun family, his mother died when he was a child. As a child, he likes to talk and is encouraged by Rahim Khan to become a well-known writer. At the age of 18, he fled with his father to America after the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan, where he pursued his dream of becoming a writer. Hassan is Amir's closest childhood friend. He is described as having a China doll face, green eyes and a bunny lip. Hosseini sees him as a flat character in terms of development; He's a nice guy and you root for him and you love him, but he's not complicated. [17] Asself is the novel's main antagonist. He is the son of a Pashtun father and a German mother and believes that Pashtuns are superior to Hazaras, even though he himself is not a full-fledged Pashtun. As a teenager, he is a neighborhood bully and is in love with Hitler and Nazism. He is described by Amir as a sociopath. He rapes Hassan to take revenge on Amir. As an adult, he joined the Taliban and sexually abused Hassan's son Sohrab and other children from Sohrab's orphanage. Baba is Amir's father and a wealthy businessman who helps the community by creating businesses for others and building a new orphanage. He is the biological father of Hassan, a fact he hides from his two children, and seems to prefer her over Amir. Baba does not support the extremist religious views of the clerics at Amir's school. After fleeing to America, he worked at a gas station. He died of cancer in 1987, shortly after the marriage of Amir and Soraya. Ali is Baba's servant, a Hazara who is believed to be Hassan's father. He was adopted as a child by Baba's father after his parents were killed by a druk driver. Before the events of the novel, Ali had contracted polio and right leg useless. For this reason, Ali is constantly tormented by children in the city. He was later killed by a landmine in Hazarajat. Rahim Khan is Baba's loyal friend and business partner, Soraya is a young Afghan who meets and marries Amir in the United States. Hosseini originally wrote the As an American, but he later agreed to rewrite her as an Afghan immigrant after his editor found her background in history not credible. [18] The amendment led to a comprehensive revision of Part III. [18] In the final draft, Soraya lives with her parents, the Afghan General Taheri and his wife, and wants to become an English teacher. Before she met Amir, she ran away with an Afghan friend in Virginia, making her unfit for marriage according to Afghan culture. Unwilling to face up to his own past actions, Amir admires Soraya for her courage in admitting her mistakes of the past and going beyond them. Sohrab is the son of Hassan. Sanubar is Ali's wife and mother of Hassan. Shortly after Hassan's birth, she flees home and joins a group of travelling dancers. Later, she returns to Hassan in adulthood. To compensate for her neglect, she provides Sohrab, Hassan's son, with a grandmother figure. Farid is a taxi driver who is abrasive towards Amir at first, but later befriends him. Two of Farid's seven children were killed by a landmine, a disaster that mutilated three fingers on his left hand and also took some of his toes. After spending a night with the impoverished family of Farid's brother, Amir hides a bundle of money under the mattress to help them. General Taheri Jagila Taheri Tameri Themes Because his themes friendship, Betrayal, guilt, redemption, and the restless love between fathers and sons are universal themes, and not specifically Afghan, the book was able to reach gaps about cultural, racial, religious, and gender in order to resonate with readers from different backgrounds. — Khaled Hosseini, 2005[3] The theme of the whole story revolves around this piece of Baba's guess when you kill a man. You have a life, Baba said. You have the right to a man from his wife, you rob his children of a father. When you tell a lie, you give someone the right to the truth. If you cheat, you have the right to fairness. In one way or another, all the characters involved committed these offensive crimes. Asked to what extent Baba himself was able to keep up with his advice, To question whether he was tough on Amir just because he hated himself for what he did, and ultimately the story ends with poor Hassan being the victim, Baba dying of guilt and an unresolved problem that Amir later discovers to pay the price and get things right again. Khaled Hosseini identifies a number of themes that appear in *The Kite Runner*, but the reviewers have focus on guilt and redemption. [11] As a child, Amir failed to save Hassan in an act of cowardice, and then suffers from an all-consuming guilt. Even after he leaves the country, moved to America, gets married and becomes a successful writer, he cannot forget the incident. Hassan is the all-sacrificing Figure of Christ who even in death, Amir calls for redemption. [19] After Hassan's death by the Taliban, Amir begins to redeem himself by saving Hassan's son Sohrab. [20] Hosseini draws parallels in the search for Sohrab to give an impression of poetic justice; For example, Amir suffers a split lip after being badly beaten, much like Hassan's bunny lip. [20] Nevertheless, some critics questioned whether the protagonist had fully redeemed himself. [21] Amir's motivation for betrayal of childhood is rooted in his insecurities about his relationship with his father. [22] The relationship between parents and their children plays a prominent role in the novel, and in an interview Hosseini explained: Both [The Dragon Runner and the Thousand Magnificent Suns] are multigenerational, and so the relationship between parent and child, with all its obvious complexities and contradictions, is a prominent theme. I had no intention, but I am very interested, it seems like parents and children love, disappoint and end up honoring each other. In a way, the two novels are a consequence: The Kite Runner was a father-son story, and A Thousand Splendid Suns can be seen as a mother-daughter story. [2] In the adaptation of *The Kite Runner* for the theatre, director Eric Rose explained that he was drawn into the narrative he compared to Shakespeare's literature by the themes of betraying your best friend for your father's love. [23] Throughout history, Amir longs for his father's affection; [22] His father, on the other hand, loves Amir, but prefers Hassan. [20] to pay for plastic surgery to repair his cleft lip. [24] Critical reception of General First Lady Laura Bush with Khaled Hosseini (first and second from left); Bush praised *The Kite Runner* as really great. [25] In the first two years after its release, more than 70,000 hardback copies of *The Kite Runner* and 1,250,000 paperback copies were sold. [3] Although the book sold well in hardback, *Kite Runner*'s popularity only really skyrocketed when the paperback edition came out, and when the book clubs began to read it. [9] It appeared on the bestseller lists in September 2004 and became a New York Times bestseller in March 2005, [3] and was placed on the list for two years. [4] With the publication of Khaled Hosseini's third novel in 2013, more than seven million copies had been sold in the United States. [5] The book was awarded the South African Boeke Prize in 2004. It was voted Reading Group Book of the Year 2006 and 2007 and listed a list of 60 titles awarded by participants of the Penguin/Orange Reading Group Prize (UK) Were. [26] [27] Critically the book was well received, albeit controversially. Enrica Milly from *Salon* praised it as beautifully written, amazing and heartbreaking. [28] Tony Sims of *Wired Magazine* wrote that the book the beauty and torment of a tormented nation, as it tells the story of an unlikely friendship between two boys from opposite ends of society, and of the troubled but lasting relationship between a father and a son. [29] The Observer's Amelia Hill said: The Dragon Runner is Khaled Hosseini's harrowing first novel, which is both devastating and inspiring. [22] A similarly positive review was printed in Publishers Weekly. [13] Marketing Director Melissa Mytinger remarked: It's just an excellent story. Much of it is based on a world we don't know, a world we barely know. Well written, published at the right time by an author who is both charming and thoughtful in his personal appearances for the book. [3] The Indian-American actor Asif Mandvi agreed that the book was amazing storytelling. ... It's about people. It is about redemption, and salvation is a powerful theme. [9] First Lady Laura Bush praised the story as truly great. [25] Said Tayeb Jawad, the 19th Afghan ambassador to the United States, publicly supported *The Kite Runner* and said the book would help the American public better understand Afghan society and culture. [9] Edward Hower of the New York Times analyzed the depiction of Afghanistan before and after the Taliban: Hosseini's depiction of pre-revolutionary Afghanistan is rich in warmth and humour, but also tense with friction between the country's various ethnic groups. Amir's father, or Baba, embodies everything that is ruthless, courageous and arrogant in his dominant Pashtun tribe ... The screen of the novel darkens as Hosseini describes the suffering of his country under taliban tyranny, which Amir encounters when he finally returns home, hoping to help Hassan and his family. The last third of the book is full of haunting images: a man desperate to feed his children, trying to sell his artificial leg on the market; an adulterous couple who were stoned to death in a stadium during the half of a football match; a reddish boy who was forced into prostitution and danced the kind of steps that were once performed by the monkey of an organ grinder. [24] Meghan O'Rourke, cultural critic and consultant editor of *Salon Magazine*, eventually found *The Kite Runner* mediocre and wrote: This is a novel that simultaneously strives to deliver a large-scale informative portrait and a small-scale redemptive drama, but its therapeutic allegory of recovery can only undermine its realistic ambitions. People experience their lives against the backdrop of their culture, and while Hosseini wisely discourages making Afghanistan exotic only as a monolithic alien place, he does so much work to make his novel emotionally accessible to The American reader that in the end there is almost no room to think long about what might distinguish Afghans and Americans. [25] Sarah Smith of *The Guardian* thought Roman started well, but began to falter towards the end. She felt that Hosseini was too focused on fully redeeming the protagonist in Part III, creating too many unrealistic coincidences that left Amir with the opportunity to undo his past injustice. [20] Controversies The American Library Association reported that *The Kite Runner* was one of its most challenged books of 2008, with several attempts to remove it from libraries due to its offensive language, sexually explicit [content], and unsuit [ability] age group. [30] Afghan American readers were particularly hostile to the depiction of the Pashtuns as oppressors and Hazaras as oppressed. [11] Hosseini replied in an interview: They never say that I am talking about things that are untrue. Their beef is: why do you have to talk about these things and embarrass us? Don't you love your country? [11] The film caused further controversy in the 30-second rape scene with threats against the child actors from Afghanistan. [28] Zekeria Ebrahimi, the 12-year-old actor who portrayed Amir, had to be removed from school after his Hazara classmates threatened to kill him. [31] and Paramount Pictures was eventually forced to relocate three of the children to the United Arab Emirates. [28] The Afghan Ministry of Culture banned the distribution of the film in cinemas or DVD stores, citing the possibility that the film's ethnically charged rape scene could incite racist violence within Afghanistan. [32] Adaptations of film Khaled Hosseini with actors from *The Kite Runner*, Bahram and Elham Ehsas Four years after its release, *The Kite Runner* was adapted as a film starring Khalid Abdalla as Amir, Homayoun Ershadi as Baba and Ahmad Khan Mahmoodzada as Hassan. It was originally scheduled to premiere in November 2007, but the release date was postponed by six weeks to evacuate Afghan child stars from the country after receiving death threats. [33] Directed by Marc Forster, the film won numerous awards with a screenplay by David Benioff and was nominated for an Oscar, BAFTA Film Award and Critics Choice Award in 2008. [34] While the ratings were generally positive and Entertainment Weekly called the final product pretty good, [35] the depiction of ethnic tensions and the controversial rape scene in Afghanistan caused outrage. [33] Hangama Anvari, the children's rights officer of Afghanistan's Independent Commission on Human Rights, said they should not play around with people's lives and safety. The people of the Hazara will insult. Hosseini was surprised by the scale of the controversy sparked by the rape scene, explaining that Afghan actors would not have been cast if they had known that their lives were under threat. [28] He believed that the scene was necessary to preserve the integrity of history. Attacks alone would not have affected the audience so much. [28] See also: *Kite Runner* (piece) The novel was first performed in March 2007 by Bay Area playwright Matthew Spangler, where it was performed at San Jose State University. Two years later, David Ira Goldstein, artistic director of the Arizona Theater Company, organized the performance at the San Jose Repertory Theatre. The play was produced at the Arizona Theatre Company in 2009, actor's Theatre of Louisville and Cleveland Play House in 2010, and the New Repertory Theatre of Watertown, Massachusetts in 2012. The theatrical adaptation premiered in Canada in January 2013 as a co-production between the Calgary Theatre and the Citadel Theatre. The play premiered in Europe at the Nottingham Playhouse in April 2013, starring Ben Turner. [37] Hosseini was approached in 2011 by Piemme, his Italian publisher, to turn *The Kite Runner* into a graphic novel. Since he had been a fan of comics since childhood, he was open to the idea and believed that *The Kite Runner* was a good candidate to be presented in a visual format. [29] Fabio Celoni provided the illustrations for the project and regularly updated Hosseini's progress before its release in September of the same year. [29] The latter was satisfied with the final product and said: I believe that Fabio Celoni's work awakens not only the mountains, the bazaars, the city of Kabul and their dragon-dotted sky to live, but also the many struggles, conflicts and emotional ups and downs of Amir's journey. [29] See also 16 Days in Afghanistan as a reference work in *Kite Runner*'s Study Guide[38] A Thousand Splendid Suns (Hosseini's second novel) References — Noor, R.; Hosseini, Khaled (September–December 2004). *The Dragon Runner*. World literature today. 78 (3/4): 148. doi:10.2307/40158636. A b c d e An interview with Khaled Hosseini. Book review. Retrieved July 31, 2013. \* Siblings' Separation Haunts in *Kite Runner* Author's Latest. Retrieved August 3, 2013. Jain, Sudamini (May 24, 2013). COVER STORY: Afghan storyteller Khaled Hosseini. *Hindustan Times*. Archived from the original on March 12, 2014. Retrieved July 31, 2013. \* a b c Miller, David (June 7, 2013). Khaled Hosseini author of *Kite Runner* talks about his lover. Writing. Magazin. Archiviert vom Original am 31. August 2013. Abgerufen am 31. Juli 2013. A b c d e "Kite Runner". Author on His Childhood, His His And The Pight Of Afghan Refugees Radio Free Europe. Retrieved 30 July 2013. \* a b c d e f g h i j k l m n Wilson, Craig (18 April 2005). "Kite Runner catches the wind." USA Today. Retrieved 30 July 2013. Grossman, Lev (17 May 2007). *The Kite Runner* Author Returns Home. Time Magazine. Retrieved 30 July 2013. \* A b c d Young, Lucie (May 2007). Desperation in Kabul. Telegraph.co.uk retrieved July 31, 2013. \* Mehta, Monica (June 6, 2003). The Dragon Runner. Entertainment Weekly. Retrieved August 11, 2013. a b The Kite Runner. Publishers Weekly. Retrieved August 1, 2013. \* Tonkin, Boyd (February 28, 2008). Is the Arab world ready for a literary revolution?. The Independent. Retrieved August 11, 2013. \* German, Lindsay (February 28, 2013). Book Buzz: "Kite Runner" celebrates its 10th anniversary USA Today. Retrieved August 11, 2013. Kakutani, Michiko (29 May 2007). A Woman's Lot in Kabul, Lower Than a House's Car. The New York Times. Retrieved August 2, 2013. Hobey, Hermine (31 May 2013). Khaled Hosseini: If I could go back now, I would take the dragon runner apart. The Guardian. Retrieved August 1, 2013. A b c Wyant, Edward (15 December 2004). Wrenching Tale by an Afghan Immigrant Strikes a Chord. The New York Times. Retrieved August 2, 2013. A b Rankin-Brown, Maria (January 7, 2008). The Kite Runner: Is Redemption Truly Free?. Spectrum Magazine. Retrieved August 1, 2013. \* Sarah a b c d Smith (3 October 2003). The Dragon Runner. Calgary Herald. Retrieved August 1, 2013. A b Hoyer, Edward (3 August 2003). The Servant. The New York Times. Retrieved August 1, 2013. A b c O'Rourke, Meghan (July 25, 2005). Do I really need to read "The Kite Runner"? Slate Magazine. Retrieved 30 July 2013. Lea, Richard (7 August 2006). Word-of-mouth success gets reading group vote. The Guardian. Guardian News and Media Limited. Retrieved August 11, 2013. Michelle Pauli (15 August 2007). Kite Runner is the group's favorite for the second year in a row. guardian.co.uk. London. Retrieved 23 April 2009. \* a b c d e Milly, Enrica (9 December 2007). The Kite Runner controversy. Salon. Retrieved July 31, 2013. \* a b c Sims, Tony (30 September 2011). GeekDad Interview: Khaled Hosseini, author of *The Kite Runner*. Wired. Retrieved July 31, 2013. \* Top ten most challenged books of 2008, from the ALA Office of Intellectual Freedom. ALA topics and Archived from the original on October 19, 2009. Retrieved August 11, 2013. \* Soraya Sarhaddi Sarhaddi (2 July 2008). "Kite Runner" Star's Family Feels Exploited By Studio. Everything was considered. National Public Radio. \* The Kite Runner film Outlawed in Afghanistan. The New York Times. Retrieved 10 March 2010. \* a b c Halfinger, David (4 October 2007). "The Kite Runner" Is Delayed to Protect Child Stars. The New York Times. Retrieved August 1, 2013. \* Hollywood Foreign Press Association 2008 Golden Globe Awards. goldenglobes.org December 2007. Archived from the original on 15 December 2007. Retrieved 2 August 2013. \* Schwarzbau, Lisa (9 January 2008). The Dragon Runner. Entertainment Weekly. Retrieved August 1, 2013. "Kite Runner" floats over the SJU stage on Friday night. Spartan Daily. 22 February 2007. Archived from the original on 26 April 2009. Retrieved 23 April 2009. \* Review: The Kite Runner/Liverpool Playhouse, Liverpool confidential. 25 June 2013. Retrieved from the original on September 27, 2013. Retrieved on June 27, 2013. [Https://www.penguin.com/static/pdf/teachersguides/](https://www.penguin.com/static/pdf/teachersguides/ThousandSplendidSunsTG.pdf)