ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kinnon, J. B. (2001, March). Marion Jones: 'America’s golden girl' talks about her triumphs, the controversy surrounding hr husband and life in the fast lane. Ebony, 56(5), 150. Retrieved from https://lynn-lang.student.lynn.edu/login?url=http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?p=PPOP&sw=w&u=boca54337&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CA71404465&asid=83394b5b987077cad898182bf2e790f5

This article gives a brief overview of Marion Jones’accomplishments and the controversy that followed her success. It begins highlighting Jones’ Olympic career. Jones won three gold medals and two bronze medals, making her the most decorated female track-and-field athlete in a single Olympics. Jones was seen as an Olympic hero and an inspiration to young athletes around the world. Five moths prior, Jones’ husband, C.J. Hunter, tested positive for steroid use.The manner in which Jones handled the controversy was very calm and collected. She silenced the critics when she won those five medals at the Olympic games following the incident. The article then goes on to talk about Jones’ childhood.Jones grew up in a single mother household in Los Angeles, California. She knew from the age of nine that she wanted to be an Olympian. This article will be useful in explaining Jones’ humble beginnings, composure under the spot light, and heroic status in the world of sports.

Marion Jones. (2002). In Notable Black American Women. Gale. Retrieved from https://lynn-lang.student.lynn.edu/login?url=http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/K1623000991/BIC1?u=boca54337&xid=8ca95057

This article givesdetailed insight ontheforces that drove Marion Jones toher legendary success. Jones’ coach, Trevor Graham, stated, “Marion doesn't just want to win, she wants to dominate, and that’s what keeps her motivated and sets her apart.”Jones’ impeccable work ethic clearly paid off. Jones broke several world records andwon five Olympic medals throughout her career. The article goes on to discuss Jones’ marriage. In 1998, Jones married C.J. Hunter. Hunter was a world champion shot putter who previously competed at the 1996 Olympics. In 2000, Hunter tested positive for steroid use and was banned from the sport of track-and-field. A year later, Jones announced her separation from Hunter, stating irreconcilable differences. This article provides useful information about Jones’ unshakable desire to be the best which can be viewed as one of the flaws that contributed to her drastic downfall.

Mike, D. (2004, June 18). Jones passes polygraph test, attorney says. USA Today. Retrieved from https://lynn-lang.student.lynn.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=asn&AN=J0E193086501805&site=ehost-live

This article discusses a pivotal moment in the steroid use accusations of Marion Jones. Jones and her attorney, Joseph Burton, fought to clear her name of all doping allegations. Jones passed a polygraph test in which she stated she has never taken performance-enhancing drugs. Jones publicly criticized the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency for their allegations. After Jones’ polygraph test were deemed truthful by examiners, her attorneysaid, "now they (USADA) have more than ample reason to close this matter and exonerate Marion Jones."Jones has been under the radar of the USADA since she testified before a federal grand jury in the investigation of the Bay Area Laboratory Co-Operative. Four high profile athletes from the case were indicted for steroid use. This article is very useful because it sheds a light on how overconfidentJones was during the doping scandal. Jones’arrogance, which led her to believe the truth would not catch up with her, is another flaw that led to her downfall.

Samuelson, T. D., &Sappenfield, M. (2009, December 10). Result of Marion Jones doping scandal: A race that no one won. Christian Science Monitor, 1. Retrieved from https://lynn-lang.student.lynn.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=asn&AN=47377293&site=ehost-live

This article depicts the downfall of Marion Jones as the truth rises to the surface. The International Olympic Committee announced that it will be reallocating all of Jones’ Olympic medals. In 2007, Jones admitted to making false statements to federal investigators about her usage of performance-enhancing drugs. Jones was forced to surrender her forced. It was the first time in history that a gold medal had gone vacant for doping because the silver medalist that finished behind Jones was ineligible for Jones’ reallocation due to her own doping setback. Jones served almost six months in prison for pleading guilty to lying under oath and a check fraud scam. She was released from prison in September of 2008. This article is an essential source because it touches on the details ofJones’ downfall. There is also a moment of recognition that can be taken away from the article when Marion Jonesadmits the truth about using steroid.

Starr, M. (2004, August 16). A Long Jump; Track-and-field superstar Marion Jones tries to

outrun anaccelerating scandal over doping. Newsweek, 52. Retrieved from https://lynn-lang.student.lynn.edu/login?url=http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?p=PPOP&sw=w&u=boca54337&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CA120469662&asid=34268ca7d46632148f1f6c3d9f887259

This article discusses Marion Jones’ rise to fame and the scandal that knocked her off her throne. Jones loved the praise and attention she received after her world class performance at the 2000 Olympics. "We're always saying we compete for the love of the sport, but to be truthful, we want the recognition too,” Jones said. Jones probably had no idea the magnitude ofrecognition headed her way during what is said to be the U.S. Olympic sports’ biggest drug scandal. Jones and her legal team took an offensive approach to the allegations from the start.Jones refused to believe the scandal would tarnish her image, stating, “I don’t think I’ve lost my reputation. There’s only one person who knows the truth—God.” This article is useful because it contains direct quotes from Marion Jones during the doping scandal. Her words appear to be very convincing which demonstrates how effortlessly she liednot only to the public but under oath as well. Jones’ deceitfulness anddishonesty arecritical flawsthat played a part in her downfall.

Track star Marion Jones to admit steroid use. (2007, October 5). *Morning Edition*. Retrieved from https://lynn-lang.student.lynn.edu/login?url=http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A169518137/BIC1?u=boca54337&xid=acede995

This source is an transcript from an NPR news broadcast about Marion Jones. A day prior to the broadcasts, the Washing Post published a letter written by Jones in which she admits to using steroids. In the letter, Jones apologizes for disappointing her family and friends. Jones said she started taking a steroid known as The Clear in 1999 and continued using it for two years. Jones said she received the drugs from her former coach, Trevor Graham, who told her it was a legal nutritional supplement. Jones says she didn't realize what she was taking until investigators showed her The Clear during the 2003 BALCO trial. Jonespanicked and lied to the federal investigators about her drug use because she said she was trying to protect herself and her coach.This source is useful because it contains important details regarding Jones’ moment of recognition; she finally comes clean to using steroids and apologizes to the people she hurt in the process.