

N3: Arachne squares her shoulders.

Arachne: I'm sure I have nothing to worry about.

N1: A panel of judges take their seats as onlookers chatter with excitement.

Onlooker 1: Arachne does not have a chance.

Onlooker 2: There is no denying her courage, though.

Onlooker 3: Nor her foolishness.

Nikolas: Welcome, welcome. We have come to witness a most unusual contest between a goddess and a mortal.

N2: The crowd claps as Athena and Arachne take their places behind their looms.

Nikolas: The tapestries will be judged according to their originality, beauty, and craftsmanship. Athena, Arachne: Please begin.

N3: The goddess and the girl plunge themselves into their work. For hours, neither utters a word nor even once looks up.

N1: Idmon and Calista watch nervously.

N2: Finally, the weavers' fingers come to rest.

Nikolas: Let us view the tapestries! Goddess Athena, show us your work.

N3: Athena holds up her tapestry.

Crowd: Oooohhhhh . . .

N1: Athena's tapestry portrays the gods and goddesses in all their glory. Woven throughout are tiny gold threads that cause the cloth to glow almost magically.

Onlooker 1: Exquisite!

Nikolas: Now, Arachne, please show us your tapestry. N2: Arachne holds up her creation.

Crowd: Gasp!

Onlooker 2: Unbelievable!

Onlooker 3: What a fool!

N3: Arachne has depicted the gods and goddesses at their worst, committing acts of cruelty, violence, and injustice. It is a vision of suffering and death. And yet, the tapestry is spectacular—every bit as magnificent as Athena's.

Idmon: Oh, Arachne!

Calista: What have you done?

N1: Athena's gray eyes narrow as they sweep over Arachne's tapestry. She takes two quick strides, rips the tapestry from Arachne's hands, and dashes it to the

ground.

Today,

scientists refer

to spiders as

arachnids.

Where do you

suppose that name came

from?

Athena: Stupid, stupid girl! I hope you enjoyed weaving that monstrosity, for it was the last thing you shall ever weave!

Arachne (in barely a whisper): What about the contest?

Nikolas: Let the judges discuss—

Athena: The contest is over! Arachne has lost.

N2: Tears slide down Arachne's face.

Arachne: But how can I live if I cannot weave?

N3: Athena considers Arachne for a moment.

Athena: I have changed my mind about your punishment. You shall weave . . . you shall weave for all

N1: With a loud crack, Arachne seems to vanish.

Idmon: Noooooooo!

N2: Calista rushes to the spot where her friend had been standing and drops to her knees.

Calista: Ahhhhhhhh!

N3: There, on the ground, is a tiny black spider.

N1: Six months later, Calista sits at a loom in Idmon's workshop, weaving.

N2: Pausing, she looks up at the corner of the room and smiles.

Calista: Arachne, your weaving

still puts mine to shame.

N3: A tiny black spider

slowly descends from

its delicate web

onto Calista's outstretched

palm.

The story of Arachne reminds us of a modern-day tragedy: a famous athlete who destroyed himself in his quest for greatness. Read the article on the next page.



Lance Armstrong was once a beloved sports hero until the shocking truth came out. By ADEE BRAUN

Liar. Bully. Disgrace. Cold-blooded. Ruthless.

hese are just some of the many words that have been used to describe him. No, he is not a murderer or a dictator or even one of the Dance Moms.

He is cyclist Lance Armstrong—once one of the most adored athletes in America. Fans would wait for hours during his races just to see him flash by on his bike. He starred in commercials and smiled from magazine covers and cereal boxes. He attended glamorous parties and dated a rock star. He even hung out with the president. He was living a dream life.

Then it all came crashing down.

How did Lance Armstrong go from being one of the most admired athletes the world has ever seen to being one of the most reviled? It turns out, he was hiding a dark secret: He was a cheater.

Stronger and Faster

From the moment he could walk, Armstrong seemed to be a natural athlete. In his hometown of Plano, Texas, he excelled at football, swimming, and running. But cycling was where he really shone. His coaches expected great things from him, and he didn't disappoint. By the age of 21, he was cycling for the U.S. Olympic team. But it wasn't until he won the most competitive race in world cycling—the Tour de France—that he became a superstar.

The Tour de France is a grueling race that



lasts for three weeks and stretches across more than 2,000 miles (that's the distance from L.A. to Chicago) of some very mountainous terrain. Winning the race for the first time in 1999 propelled Armstrong to stardom. When people found out that he had survived cancer two years earlier, his popularity grew. Not only was he a champion athlete, but he was also an inspiration to people around the world. Big sponsors like Nike paid him millions of dollars. The cancer research organization that he started, the Livestrong Foundation, raised more than \$500 million and turned yellow rubber Livestrong bracelets into a hot fashion trend.

What few could have imagined was that Armstrong, the dazzling hero, was a fraud. For years, he had been taking performance-enhancing drugs (PEDs) to make his body leaner and stronger so he could race faster and longer. This is known as doping and it is against the rules in cycling.

Dangerous Drugs

Almost all competitive athletes try to gain an edge. They buy the best gear, hire expensive trainers, and follow punishing diet and fitness regimens. (At the ancient Greek Olympics, athletes feasted on the manure of wild boars because they thought it would help them win.)

Some athletes choose to go further in their quest for greatness, crossing both moral and legal lines into the world of doping. PEDs give competitors an unfair advantage. They are also extremely dangerous.

Doping has been linked

to cancer, stroke, heart attack, depression, and suicide.

Doping scandals have **blighted** many sports, including baseball, football, and Olympic track and field. But doping is especially **rampant** in international cycling. Armstrong would later say that if he wanted to stay on top, he had no choice but to take PEDs.

An Unstoppable Force

During his years of doping, Armstrong became an unstoppable force. From 1999 to 2005, he won the Tour de France a record seven times. His fans were dazzled by his superhuman strength and discipline. Some people, though, were convinced that he had to be doping—and said so publicly.

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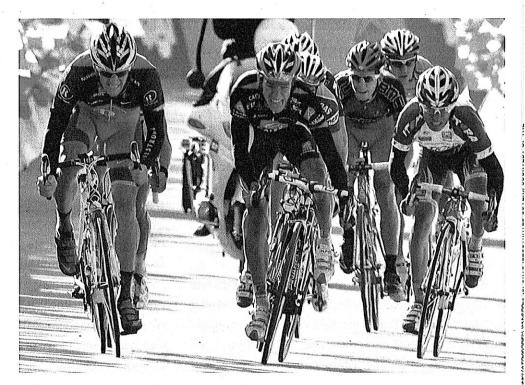
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Armstrong met each accusation with furious denials, and he used his status as a celebrity and cancer survivor to humiliate and silence his accusers. Meanwhile, he had a system for doping that was staggering in both its sophistication and **connivance**. He enlisted helpers to hide PEDs in white paper lunch bags and sneak them into his hotel room during races. He had his trainer



ARE THEY ALL CHEATERS? Lance Armstrong and other cyclists have stated that doping was so common in cycling that to be competitive, they had no choice but to dope. But is that really a valid reason to break the rules?

18

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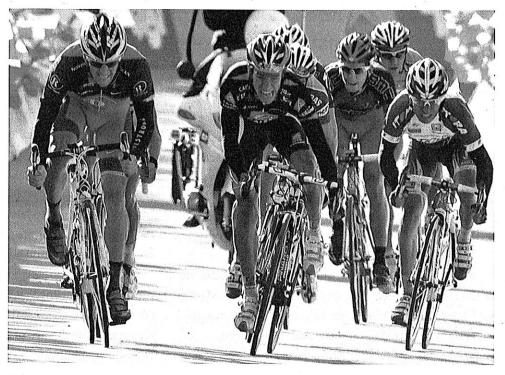
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FALL FROM THE TOP

Lance Armstrong's reputation has been completely destroyed and he has been banned from cycling forever. Does he deserve what has happened to him?

inject the drugs into his arm and dump the syringes 60 miles away. If a drug tester came snooping, he dodged the test by dropping out of the race.

Armstrong wasn't content risking only his own reputation and health, however. In cycling, a team leader—like Armstrong—is supported by a team of other cyclists who ride alongside him, doing everything they can to help the leader win. Armstrong insisted that his teammates use PEDs as well, informing them that anyone who refused to dope would be kicked off the team. Nobody refused. Floyd Landis won

Bullying became Armstrong's most effective defensive tactic. If a journalist wrote a story accusing him of doping, Armstrong sued. If a cyclist suggested he was using banned substances, he destroyed that cyclist's reputation by spreading untrue rumors.

Armstrong's tactics were so successful that he felt invincible. His adoring fans stayed by his side, and in 2008, three years after retiring from professional cycling, he announced that he was returning to go for another Tour de

France win. His secret, it seemed, was safe. But no secret can stay hidden forever.

In Ruins

Armstrong's unraveling began in 2010, when former teammate Floyd Landis came forward about the doping on Armstrong's team. As usual, Armstrong responded by spreading vicious lies, hoping to discredit Landis.

This time, however, tenacious federal agents decided to launch an aggressive investigation. Armstrong tried to shut down the investigation, even calling on powerful friends in Washington, D.C., for help. But it was too late. Dozens of former teammates, trainers, and others came forward with appalling stories of Armstrong's cheating. On October 10, 2012, the United States Anti-Doping Agency released a shocking 1,000-page report that revealed, in graphic detail, how Armstrong had fooled the world. He was quickly stripped of all seven Tour de France titles, forced to return the bronze Olympic medal he won in 2000, and banned from cycling forever. He was sued for millions of dollars, his sponsors dropped him, and he stepped down as the head of Livestrong.

Still, it took more than a year for Armstrong to come clean to the public. It wasn't until January 2013, in a televised interview with Oprah Winfrey, that he finally

> admitted he had lied about doping. Since then, Armstrong has apologized to those who were most gravely hurt by his schemes. His victims, though, have been slow to forgive and they have good reason to question his

sincerity.

the Tour de France in 2006 but was

stripped of his title

after he failed a

drug test.

Today, even as Armstrong faces further legal action, he's working to get his lifetime ban from cycling lifted. He also believes that his Tour de France titles should be restored.

As for the doping? He says, "If you take me back to 1995... I'd probably do it again."

WRITING CONTEST

If you're invincible, it means you can never be defeated. In what ways did Arachne and Lance Armstrong believe they were invincible? How did that lead to their downfalls? Answer both questions in a short essay. Send it to INVINCIBLE CONTEST. Five winners will each get Zen and the Art of Faking It by Jordan Sonnenblick. See page 2 for details.

