

Eduard Artemyev , Valentin Berestov , Leonid Likhodeev , Viktor Omelchenko

Heron of Alexandria [Герон (Geron)]

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1979)

TAGS: [Greek Science](#) [Heron of Alexandria](#)



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General information	
Title of the work	Heron of Alexandria [Герон (Geron)]
Studio/Production Company	Studio Ekran
Country of the First Edition	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
Country/countries of popularity	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Original Language	Russian
First Edition Date	1979
First Edition Details	Герон [Heron of Alexandria (Geron)]. Directed by Viktor Omelchenko. Script by Leonid Likhodeev. Composer Eduard Artemyev. Moscow: Studio Ekran, 1979, 15 min 23 sec.
Running time	15 min 23 sec
Genre	Animated films, Instructional and educational works, Short films, Stop-motion animation films
Target Audience	Crossover (Youth 6+)
Author of the Entry	Hanna Paulouskaya, University of Warsaw, hannapa@al.uw.edu.pl
Peer-reviewer of the Entry	Elżbieta Olechowska, University of Warsaw, elzbieta.olechowska@gmail.com Elizabeth Hale, University of New England, ehale@une.edu.au

Creators



Portrait of [Eduard Artemyev](#) — courtesy of the web-site kino-teatr.ru (accessed: July 16, 2019).

Eduard Artemyev , b. 1937 (Composer)

Eduard Artemyev (Эдуард Артемьев) is a Russian composer of electronic music and music for feature, documentary and animation films. He studied at the Moscow State Tchaikovsky Conservatory (1960). He wrote electronic compositions in 1960s and 70s being part of the experimental avant-garde. In 1990 he organised and led the Russian Association of Electronic Acoustical Music. Recipient of many awards, Honoured Artist of the RSFSR (1999).

Sources:

Katunyan, Margarita. "[Edward Artemiev](#)", electroshock.ru (accessed: July 16, 2019)

[Profile](#) at animator.ru (accessed: July 16, 2019)

[Profile](#) at kino-teatr.ru (accessed: July 16, 2019)

Bio prepared by Hanna Paulouskaya, University of Warsaw, hannapa@al.uw.edu.pl

Valentin Berestov , 1928 - 1998 (Author)

Valentin Berestov (Валентин Берестов) was a Russian writer, poet, translator and researcher. He was especially prolific in writing for children and young adults. He was a friend of Korney Chukovsky, Anna Akhmatova, Lidia Chukovskaya, Nadezhda Mandelstam.



Portrait of Valentin Berestov. Courtesy of Marina Valentinovna Berestova, the daughter of the poet.

Valentin Berestov studied history and archeology at the Moscow State University (1951) and made a PhD in ethnography at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1955). He worked for many years as an archeologist and ethnographer.

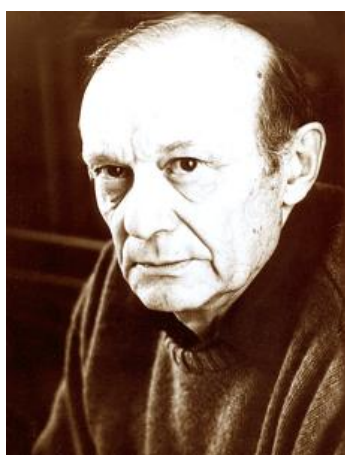
He started to write prose and poems in 1946. Recipient of many awards, especially for his poetry for children.

Sources:

[Profile](#) at kino-teatr.ru (accessed: July 16, 2019)

Official [website](#) (accessed: July 16, 2019)

Bio prepared by Hanna Paulouskaya, University of Warsaw, hannapa@al.uw.edu.pl



Leonid Likhodeev , 1921 - 1994 (Screenwriter)

Leonid Likhodeev (Леонид Лиходеев), real name Lides (Лидес), was a writer, poet, screen-writer, satirist and journalist of Jewish origin. WW2 veteran. He was born in Yuzovka (Donetsk), and studied at the University of Odessa (1941) and at the M. Gorky Literary Institute in Moscow (1952). He wrote for many literary journals, TV and cinema, including popular stories for children and young adults.

Portrait of [Leonid Likhodeev](#) — courtesy of the web-site kino-teatr.ru (accessed: July 16, 2019).

Sources:

[Profile](#) at lixodeev.ru (accessed July 16, 2019)

[Profile](#) at donjetsk-jewish.ucoz.ru (accessed July 16, 2019)

[Profile](#) at animator.ru (accessed July 16, 2019)

[Profile](#) at kino-teatr.ru (accessed July 16, 2019)

Bio prepared by Hanna Paulouskaya, University of Warsaw,
hannapa@al.uw.edu.pl



Portrait of [Viktor Omelchenko](#) — courtesy of the web-site kino-teatr.ru (accessed: July 16, 2019).

Viktor Omelchenko (Director)

Viktor Omelchenko (Виктор Омельченко) is a Russian painter, animator and director of Ukrainian origin. He studied at the Moscow art school "In the memory of 1905" (1969) and at Gerasimov Institute of Cinematography in Moscow, Faculty of Movie Direction. From 1969 he worked at the TV Studio Ekran (founded in 1968), specialising in production of TV films and animations, especially for children and youth. He worked for the *Очевидное-невероятное* [Obvious and Unbelievable], popular science program; contributed to the *Спокойно ночи, малыши!* [Good Night, Little Ones] program (the most popular program for children including animations).

Sources:

Omelchenko, Viktor. "Искусство. Записки художника" [Art. Notes of an Artist], *Smena* 10 (2013), pp. 66-80.

[Profile](#) at animator.ru (accessed July 16, 2019)

[Profile](#) at kino-teatr.ru (accessed July 16, 2019)

Bio prepared by Hanna Paulouskaya, University of Warsaw,

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Additional information

Adaptations

The script is based on a fragment of the non-fiction novel of Leonid Likhodeev *Звезда с неба* [A Star from the Sky] (1969).

Cf. Likhodeev, Leonid, *Звезда с неба* [A Star from the Sky], 2nd ed. Moscow: Detskaia literatura, 1983 (1st ed. 1969), 45–49.

Summary

The film is made as a cutout animation with elements of collage and hand-drawn animation. It describes the story of the mathematician Heron of Alexandria presenting him as a person ahead of his time. In the centre of the plot, there is an invention of a steam-powered device (*aeolipile*). The story is told by a narrator (the authors used the voice of Leonid Likhodeev, i.e., the actual script-writer of the film), who alternates it with fragments of poetry of Valentin Berestov. The main emphasis is put on the uniqueness of a dreamer who often does not belong to his time and looks like a stranger but creates things that are to be discovered "in some two thousand years".* The film starts with a poem by Berestov:

Мы как-то позабыли про Герона,
А был он интересный человек.
Он проживал давно, во время оно,
Александрийский этот древний грек

Он был чудак,
Один на всей планете
Он подал нам,
Сегодняшним, пример
И возвестил за два тысячелетя
Пришествие эпохи НТР.

Somehow we have forgotten about Heron,

And he was such an exciting man.

He lived long ago, at a time so distant,

An ancient Greek from Alexandria

He was a freak,

As the only on the planet

He set an example

For us today.

He has foreseen that in two thousand years,

A digital revolution would come.

The narrator continues: "Everything in history begins with daily, elementary, routine things. I would say history begins every day. A customer comes in, brings a job, for example, to fix a kettle", and the story of the steam-powered device begins. Heron is depicted as a person who was so immersed in his thoughts that he didn't notice when he screwed the neck of the kettle to the wrong side, accidentally causing the kettle to work as a steam device. Heron's imagination suggested to him designs for all contemporary machines, but he couldn't convince others.

Герон не знал, что жил до нашей эры

И он не понял, почему тогда

Не стали турбоходами галеры

И не пошли по рельсам поезда.

Heron didn't know he lived before our era

And he didn't grasp why at that time

The galleys did not become turbo ships,

And the trains did not speed on tracks.

The narrator concludes that today there are also many Herons among us, who will be discovered "in some two thousand years."

* All translations from Russian are done by the author of the entry.

Analysis

The film is very positive and inspiring. It encourages youth to be dreamers and to overcome the impossible, the limitations of the time we live in. Poetry makes the ideas more convincing and hopeful. The film looks like a hymn to the human mind.

Due to the film mixing ancient inventions with contemporary ones, antiquity looks very modern and attractive. We see that people two thousand years ago were the same as now, and the human mind can do wonders in whatever the epoch.

Understanding antiquity as a time of great inventions and scientific research was typical for Soviet culture. It was easier to find ancient figures in a textbook on mathematics or physics than on literature; and Lucretius could be recited during a physics class at a normal provincial school. Emphasizing scientific aspects allowed to diminish the role of mythology which was controversial in an anti-religious society. At the same time, such attitude made it possible to continue the ideas of Enlightenment or Renaissance and to build culture based on ancient Greek and Roman civilizations.

Classical, Mythological,
Traditional Motifs,
Characters, and
Concepts

[Greek Science](#) [Heron of Alexandria](#)

Other Motifs, Figures,

[History](#) [Humanism](#) [Individuality](#) [Intellect](#) [Invention](#) [Knowledge](#) [Past](#)
[Philosophy](#) [Science](#) [Success and failure](#)



and Concepts Relevant for Children and Youth Culture

Further Reading

Likhodeev, Leonid [Лиходеев, Леонид], *Звезда с неба* [A Star from the Sky (Zvezda s neba)], 2nd ed., Moskva: Detskaia literatura, 1983 (1st ed. 1969), 45–49.

Omelchenko, Viktor [Омельченко, Виктор], "Искусство. Записки художника" [Art. Notes of an Artist (Iskusstvo. Zapiski khudozhnika)], *Smena* 10 (2013): 66–80.

Information about the film in movie databases:

animator.ru (accessed: July 16, 2019).

Addenda

Cinematography:

Aleksandr Pekar

Artist:

Nikolai Koshkin

Animators:

Olga Anashkina; Aleksandr Levchik; S. Petetsky; Konstantin Romanenko.
