

Science Life

THE SOLITARY ROAD OF ENTOMOLOGIST JĒKABS CINOVSKIS (3 February 1906 – 8 September 1984)

Zigrīda Čudare

There are people who walk a solitary road. They do not stop when tired, but gather their strength and go on, creating a road to follow. They do their work quietly as well. Such a person was the Corresponding Member of the Latvian Academy of Sciences Dr. biol. Jēkabs Cinovskis. Much has been accomplished on his road, and, what is especially important, a new original direction of scientific work has been established in Latvia. Currently the research spectrum created by Jēkabs Cinovskis is topical and acknowledged in many countries worldwide.

TIDE OF LIFE — A CHARACTERISTIC BEGINNING FOR MANY LATVIAN YOUTHS AT THAT TIME

Jēkabs Cinovskis was born in “Ciņi”, Kuldīga District, Alsunga civil parish. There he learnt not only the pungency of work, but also the joy and pride of his mother and father’s praise for his well-accomplished work. This established confidence and understanding for the rest of his life that work must be done well.

J. Cinovskis studied in Alsunga Secondary School, later in Liepāja Gymnasium. He continued his studies at the Rīga Teachers’ Training Institute. After graduating, he moved on to study at the University of Latvia, Faculty of Mathematics and Science, specialising in Zoology.

During summer, in order to raise money for studies, Jēkabs Cinovskis collected folklore materials. His collection was housed by the Institute of Literature, Folklore and Art of the University of Latvia (before 2006 — of the Latvian Academy of Sciences). Perhaps it is this knowledge of his nation that later helped him to choose a working field that was connected with protection of nature-friendly plants, based on research in insects and their pathogen cells.

CHANGES CAUSED BY THE WAR

In 1940, Jēkabs Cinovskis graduated from the University of Latvia and remained as a member of the faculty in order to continue the scientific work he had begun during his studies. The Second World War put an end to this, and since J. Cinovskis did not support violence and avoided mobilisation in the army, he suffered the consequences, but managed to survive.

After the war and until 1947, J. Cinovskis worked in the pedagogical field, also for some time in the famous 1st Gymnasium. For a short time he also worked as a junior research associate at the Institute of Zootechnics and Veteri-

nary Science of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian Soviet Socialistic Republic (SSR).

RETURN TO RESEARCH

In April 1951, the Institute of Biology of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR was established (currently the Institute of Biology of the University of Latvia). Jēkabs Cinovskis started to work there as a junior research associate.

For a short period he searched for his preferable field of work, focusing on various zoology fields, even in research of Lake Lielauce zoobenthos. Consequently, the research direction prevailed that he had started during his studies, where the main research object was insects.

ESTABLISHED SCIENTIFIC WORK DIRECTIONS IN LATVIA

In 1953, Jēkabs Cinovskis defended his doctoral dissertation “Phytophaga of the Latvian SSR” and was awarded the Candidate of Science degree in biology. During this year, he established the Animal Cytology Laboratory in the institute, which he headed until 1976 — during the period of his active scientific work. In these years, he established a new research direction in Latvia — insect cytology (Cinovskis, 1955; 1956; Циновский, 1958a; 1958b; 1964; 1967; Циновский и Егина, 1959; 1961a; 1961b; 1961c). It was a rare and original research field not only in the Baltic States, but also worldwide. In recent years, persons continuing in the field have made valuable contributions in research using cytological methods. There are not too many scientists who can reach above traditional methods and explain interaction mechanisms on the cell level.

During this time, J. Cinovskis published a monograph *Insects in Latvia. Sawflies and Siricidae* (Циновский, 1953). In this work he described more than 400 species, their dis-



Jēkabs Cinovskis, having received the Candidate of Science degree in biology, with Klāra Jēgina, his wife and laboratory assistant (on the left) (1953; from K. Jēgina's personal archives).

tribution, economic importance and control. Even today this research has not lost its significance.

In 1959, Jēkabs Cinovskis defended his second-level doctoral dissertation *Maijvaboļu kāpuru iekūņošanās bioloģiskie pamati* [Biologic backgrounds of the cockchafer grub pupation] and was awarded a Doctoral degree in biology. While working with the dissertation theme, he discovered a new cell group — secondary apical cells, which are important in the development of gametal cells.

In the late 1950s, J. Cinovskis lead the foundation for application of biological plant protection in Latvia, in the study of egg parasite trichogram application for apple and leaf roller, and forest pest control (Cinovskis *et al.*, 1966; Cinovskis un Stare, 1975). In 1965, he started investigation of entomopathogens — fungus, bacterium, baculovirus, and ticks of prey (Егина и др., 1972; Cinovskis u.c., 1974; Егина и др. 1976; 1977; Циновский и др., 1977). Based on his suggestion, the Horticultural Station of Ogre established a laboratory for trichogram multiplication. A survey of agricultural crops was performed to investigate the damage caused by pathogens.

The work of Jēkabs Cinovskis was highly appreciated. In 1966, he was elected as a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR. Over the years the scientist's health worsened, and from 1976 until his retirement in 1982, he worked as a senior scientific associate — adviser.

Jēkabs Cinovskis was a realist, who all his life maintained a close connection to the countryside. His scientific work was connected to herb pest control. His research was a combination of ecological and biological research, as well as of interaction processes on the cell level. The fundamental research consequently could be applied in practice.

Jēkabs Cinovskis deserves merit for educating agricultural workers. During several years (1957–1966), he organised visiting sessions, where he informed local specialists about



J. Cinoskis tests eggs of important antagonists, egg parasitoids *Trihogramma evanescens* (1966) (from K. Jēgina's personal archives).



Jēkabs Cinovskis in the 1970s (from K. Jēgina's personal archives).

plant pests and their control in various farms. He has published countless popular publications in various newspapers and magazines.

He greatly contributed to the development of biology and the training of new specialists. During his life, he wrote more than 200 scientific publications. He was the editor of several publications, including *Fauna of Latvia USSR* in four volumes.

RESULTS OF DETERMINED WORK

Jēkabs Cinovskis was one of the leading zoologists in Latvia, a person with admirable sense of responsibility. He felt responsible for the laboratory as a whole, as well as for each worker individually. His assistance as a dissertation supervisor was greatly appreciated. He was not afraid of practical work, taking part in experiments; he was co-author only in publications in which he invested his share of the work.

There are only a few countries in the world where the basis of plant protection is research of interaction processes on the cell level. It was exactly this feature that ensured the validity and originality of the work performed by scientists in Latvia. Jēkabs Cinovskis was notable for his originality of scientific approach and ability to understand observation on a deeper and wider level.



Jēkabs Cīnovskis on his 75th anniversary (in 1981) and Klāra Jēgina (from K. Jēgina's personal archives).

Years are passing by, but the contribution remains. Interestingly — the widely available present-day information only raises the importance of Jēkabs Cīnovskis' contribution.

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SAVRUPĀ CEĻA GĀJĒJS ENTOMOLOGS JĒKABS CINOVSKIS (03.02.1906–08.09.1984)

Latvijas ZA korespondētājloceklis, bioloģijas zinātņu doktors, zoologs Jēkabs Cinovskis strādāja LU (toreiz Latvijas PSR Zinātņu akadēmijas) Bioloģijas institūtā kopš tā dibināšanas līdz pat aiziešanai pensijā (1951–1976). Jēkabs Cinovskis Latvijā iedibināja divus nozīmīgus pētniecības virzienus — kukaiņu citoloģiju un augu bioloģiskās aizsardzības metožu izstrādi. Viņa vadītās Dzīvnieku citoloģijas laboratorijas kolektīva veikto darbu pamatā bija limitējamo (augu kaitēkļu) un ekspluatējamo (entomofāgi, entomopatogēni) mijiedarbības procesu izpēte populāciju, individu un šūnu līmenī. Tādējādi J. Cinovskis savā zinātniskajā darbā pielietoja tajā laikā reti izmantotu paņēmieni — daudzpusīgu pētniecību, lietojot citoloģiskās un citoķīmiskās metodes, lai izstrādātu videi draudzīgus augu aizsardzības līdzekļus. Izcilais zinātnieks bija viens no vadošajiem Latvijas zoologiem, kura vārdu pazina ārpus Latvijas. Viņš izcēlās ar lielu strādātgrību un strādātspēju, godprātību, atbildību un, pats galvenais, pētījumu oriģinalitāti.