



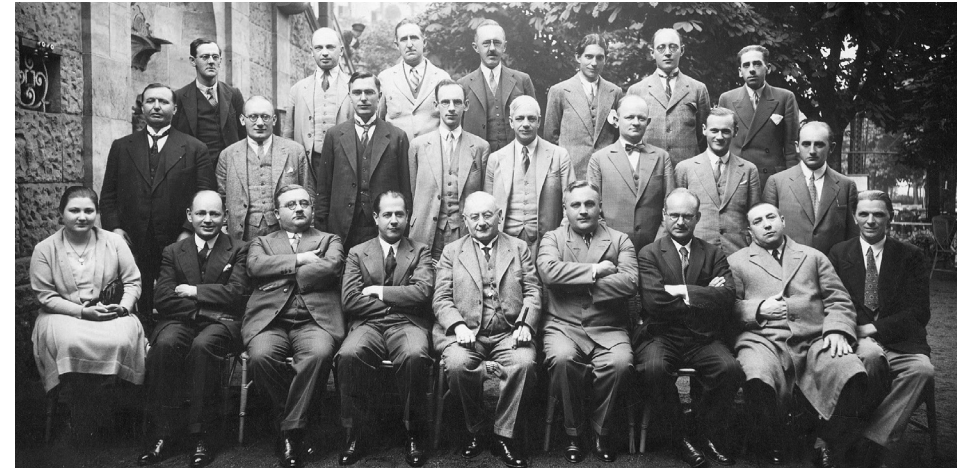
Standing: Monticelli, Van den Bosch, Brinkmann, Havasi, Vajda, E. Steiner, Colle, NN; *Seated:* Maróczy (director), Prokeš, Thomas, Capablanca, E.S. Tinsley (journalist), Przepiórká, Rubinstein, Canal; *Missing:* Tartakower

Budapest 1929. The tournament was held to honour József Szén, who founded the Budapest Chess Club in 1839. Rubinstein finished in second place. His prospects for the shared first prize were thwarted by an endgame loss to Colle and a cagey last-round draw with Capablanca, who won the event. Rubinstein's lifetime score against Capablanca was +1, =7, -1. He performed very adeptly in his last three events of 1929, losing only three games from thirty-nine played. [photo courtesy of FM László Jakobetz]



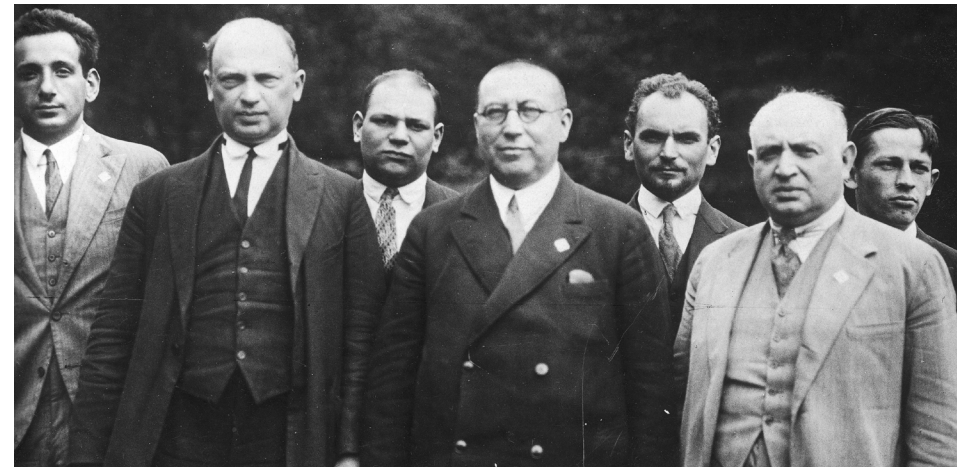
Standing: K. Joanovic, Grünfeld, E. Kramer (arbiter), K. Rožič, Rubinstein, B. Hönlinger, Pirc, Dir. Smertnik (organizer), A. Brinckmann, L. Singer, H. Geiger; *Seated:* König, Canal, Przepiórka, Maróczy, Takács, Flohr; *Missing:* Sämisch

Rogaška Slatina 1929. The spa town of Rogaška Slatina dates from antiquity and is located in the picturesque countryside of present-day Slovenia. Forty-eight-year-old Rubinstein played consistently well to achieve his last significant triumph in a large round-robin tournament. He finished strongly with 6/7 in the second half, including a win (on page 87) against the young newcomer Salo Flohr who was runner-up.



Top row: Yates, Tartakower, Marshall, Treybal, Canal, Becker, Colle; *Middle row:* Johner, Grünfeld, Euwe, Mattison, Thomas, A. Brinckmann (organizer), Sämisch, Gilg; *Seated:* Menchik, Spielmann, Vidmar, Capablanca, V. Tietz (organizer), Bogoljubow, Nimzowitsch, Rubinstein, Maróczy

Karlsbad 1929. The last of the prestigious international tournaments organized by Viktor Tietz at the Hotel Imperial in the resort town of Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia. Rubinstein competed in all four Karlsbad events: 1907 (1st), 1911 (=2nd), 1923 (12th). Chessmetrics ranks Karlsbad 1929 as the strongest tournament between 1915 and 1934, featuring nine of the world's top ten masters. Rubinstein played well to reach fourth place, behind Nimzowitsch, Capablanca, and Spielmann. He suffered only one loss but conceded a couple too many draws to challenge for the top spot. Rubinstein won a brilliancy prize for his game with Vera Menchik, the women's world champion. Games 52 and 60 are Rubinstein's wins versus Canal and Spielmann.

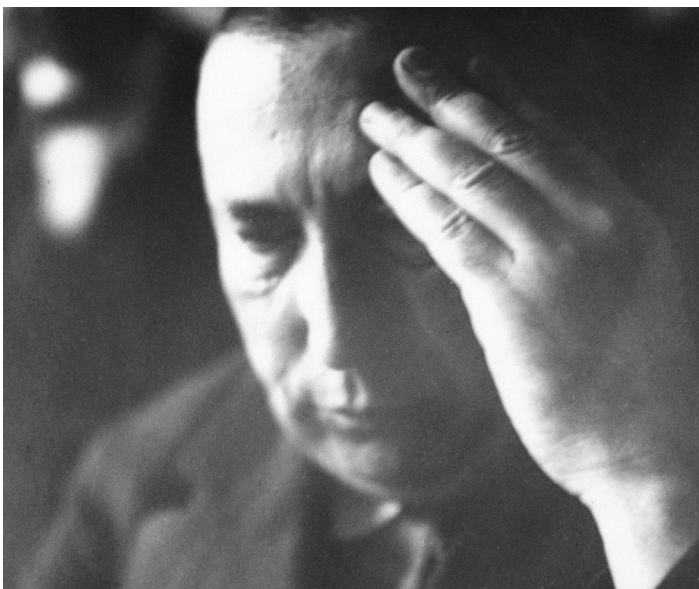


L-R: Paulin Frydman, Tartakower, Stefan Rotmil (non-playing captain), Rubinstein, Kazimierz Makarczyk, Dawid Przepiórka, Marian Wróbel (journalist & chess composer)

Hamburg Olympiad 1930. The Polish team captured the gold medal by outscoring the Hungarians in the final round. This remarkable triumph heralded Poland as a chess superpower in the coming years. Rubinstein and Tartakower registered outstanding tournament performances on Boards 1 and 2, respectively.



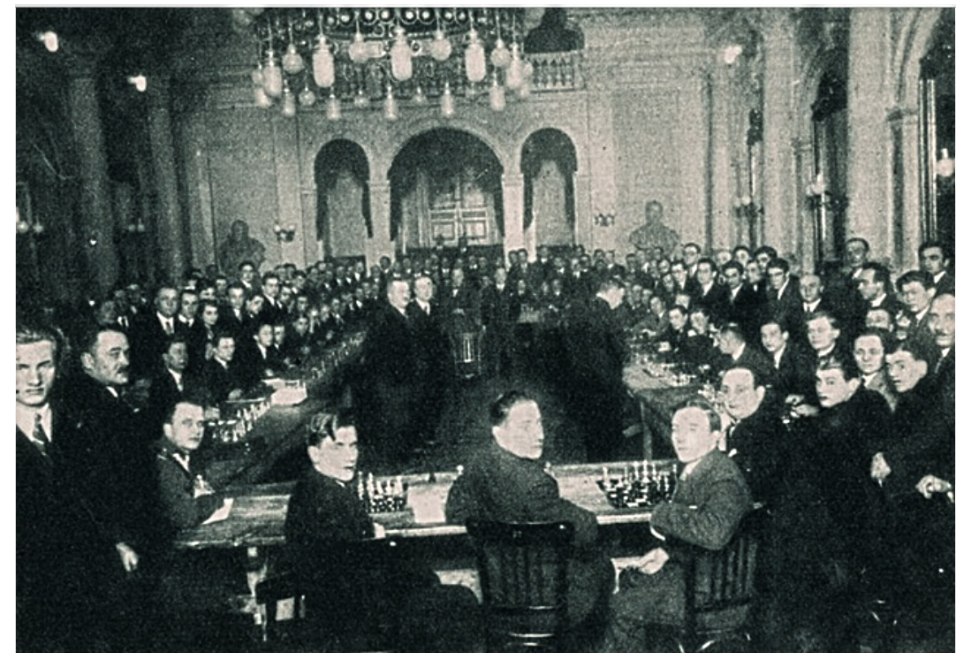
San Remo 1930. Rubinstein meets Tartakower in the 15th round. This last-round win secured the third prize for Rubinstein, behind Alekhine and Nimzowitsch. His earlier game with Alekhine (Rd. 14) had been tense, with mutual blunders and the world champion ultimately winning. The tournament venue was the elegant Casino Municipal in San Remo on the Italian Riviera. Rubinstein's performance was based on a keen fighting spirit that resulted in only two draws. He won several good games, including versus Nimzowitsch and Vidmar (page 91).



Hamburg Olympiad 1930. Rubinstein won the top board prize and played in all 17 rounds without a loss (+13, =4, -0). Leading Poland's team to victory was a crowning achievement for him. His miniature versus Géza Maróczy contributed to Poland's 3½/4 rout in the first round against Hungary, their main rival; see Game 53.



Hamburg Olympiad 1930. A caricature of Rubinstein by A. Stahmer that appeared in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, 27 July 1930. The same Polish team would gain the silver medal at the Prague Olympiad 1931, one point behind the victorious USA squad. Rubinstein's last-round win over American Isaac Kashdan (Game 55) secured Poland's second place in 1931, a mere half-point ahead of Czechoslovakia.



Lviv, 5 March 1931. Rubinstein conducts a simultaneous exhibition at the City Casino. Several long military tables were arranged in the shape of a horseshoe. All around, the feverish faces of resolute chess players watched as Rubinstein moved from one opponent to the next, smoking incessantly. He faced fierce opposition and consequently only scored mediocrity on 31 boards (+8, =15, -8) in front of a keen audience. The Ukrainians fielded their strongest players, and the crowd of 300 onlookers were most enthusiastic in supporting them and highly appreciative of Rubinstein's presence.



Poznań, 15 March 1931. Rubinstein is giving a simultaneous display at the city's Café Dobski, where he scored +13, =4, -8, as part of an exhibition tour of Polish cities in early 1931. Such displays were a valuable means for masters of this period to earn money outside of writing and vying for tournament prizes. Rubinstein traveled to Palestine in the spring of 1931 and gave numerous simultaneous displays.

In July, he led the Polish team to the silver medal at the Prague Olympiad. At the end of 1931, Rubinstein visited The Netherlands for an extensive simultaneous tour to raise funds to address his family's precarious financial situation. He retired from competitive play in 1932 and only subsequently appeared in public at a couple of simultaneous exhibitions.



The Netherlands or Belgium, circa 1930-1933. Rubinstein is conducting a simultaneous demonstration in a chess club. He undertook about 20 such exhibitions in this period, mainly in The Netherlands. He was paid an honorarium of 50 Dutch guilders (approximately 25 US dollars) per event plus accommodation. Max Euwe was instrumental in encouraging the Dutch chess associations and clubs to invite Rubinstein and arouse the interest of the general chess public to participate in the simul.



Tel Aviv, 16 April 1931. Rubinstein is giving the first simultaneous exhibition (+32, =6, -7) of his six-week tour of Mandatory Palestine. The spacious venue is Ohel Shem which was the largest cultural center in the land. The two men standing to Rubinstein's left, inside the square, are S. Wilson and M. Marmorosh, Palestine's most active chess master and organizer. Rubinstein was the first world-class master to travel to the Land of Israel, and his visit had an enduring positive influence on the country's chess players.



Brussels environs, circa 1949. Rubinstein poses with his son Sammy in the garden of the family home. This photograph accompanied a June 1949 *Tidskrift för Schack* article by Sten Pählman, who visited Rubinstein to deliver a royalty cheque for the Swedish edition of his game collection written by Hans Kmoch (*Rubinstein vinner! Hundra glanspartier*, 1947). Pählman stayed for dinner with Akiba and his wife Eugénie, 21-year old Sammy, and Belgian master (future GM) Albéric O'Kelly.