

# DOWNLOAD PDF GIANTS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY JOHN PAUL GETTY (GIANTS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY)

## Chapter 1 : Giants of American Industry - John Paul Getty | eBay

*John Paul Getty became known for a frosty business demeanor as he quickly found success in the oil business. Each volume in the series follows its subject from early childhood until death, concluding with a look at the individual's legacy.*

The Gettys lost their ten-year-old daughter to typhoid fever in 1913. Sarah had her second child, Getty, at the age of forty. Sarah never gave her son any physical affection. He decided early on that he needed little else than money. In 1914 he transferred to Oxford University in England, where he took a degree in political science and economics in 1917. Although he is on record for having received a diploma, there is no record that he completed the requirements. Getty married and divorced five times. His first wife was Jeanette Dumont; they married in 1918 and had one son. In 1920 he married Allene Ashby; they divorced a year later. He then married Adolphine Helmle in 1921, with whom he had one son. In 1923 he married Ann Rourk, with whom he had two sons. His last marriage, in 1927, was to Louise Lynch; they had one son. In 1928 Getty began a partnership with his father, buying and selling oil leases in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Getty became the president and general manager of George F. Getty entered the 1930s as one of the wealthiest men in the world, but most of his money was tied up in corporate structures and oil in the ground. Getty moved to Europe in 1931 to escape U. Sutton Place, his home and office, was a acre manor outside London. He bought the estate at a bargain price, because its owner, the duke of Sutherland, was in financial trouble. Getty made worldwide headlines when he had a pay phone installed for his guests and numerous workers. He prized the large and elegant mansion for the bargain price he paid for it. He was also thrifty in other ways—for example, he washed his own socks and wore rumpled suits and sweaters worn at the elbow. Although Getty was admired by many Americans for his great wealth, he did not give to philanthropic organizations or to individuals. He received over three thousand letters a month from individuals asking for money. In contrast to his corporate counterparts, Getty continued micromanaging his holdings during the 1930s and into the early 1940s. He lamented that none of his sons was in the oil business. You have to be qualified too. There is nobody to step into my shoes. Getty II was expected to take over until he developed sharp differences with his father over the future direction of the company. Jean Ronald proved incapable, and Gordon Peter wanted to pursue a career in the opera. Getty spent a great deal of time in the early and mids reflecting on his career and writing about it. He wrote about everything, including the history of the oil business, art collecting, and how to succeed in business. His best-known book, *My Life and Fortunes*, was published in 1954. *How to Be Rich* was published by Playboy Press in 1957. The book included a series of articles written for "young executives and college students" who read *Playboy*. Getty wrote about his hobby of art collecting in a book titled *The Joys of Collecting*. Getty was asked what satisfaction he derived from making so much money. He replied, "It is just to prove that you can keep step with the regiment," alluding to Exxon, Gulf, and Texaco, his rivals. At Sutton Place, Getty began collecting important artwork. In 1953 he began construction of the Getty Museum, a replica of an ancient Roman villa, on his Malibu, California, property. He made art purchases to avoid paying taxes and sheltered the largest part of his income by donating art objects to museums, especially his own. The museum began as a small collection of Greek and Roman antiquities, eighteenth-century French furniture, and European paintings. In addition to a large endowment, Getty made a promise later fulfilled to leave the major part of his holdings to the J. Aside from his tremendous wealth and frugality, Getty was most famous in the 1950s for his shortcomings as a family man. All his wives were eighteen or younger at the time he married them. Getty was twice a bigamist in the 1950s and clearly lacked the ability to maintain relationships with his wives or his children. Getty had resisted making payments, in large part to avoid tax penalties. Getty refused to pay. Getty died at Sutton Place of heart failure. He is buried on his Malibu estate. His fortune remains a phenomenon to observers worldwide. He took such risks as buying oil stock during the depression and succeeded, thus making his name known. His wealth influenced government, politics, and Wall Street. Getty was an oil producer who defined the way the oil business operates. The Getty Oil Company became one of the largest oil producers and distributors in the world. *The Autobiography of J.*

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### Chapter 2 : AFM: STX Sells "All the Money in the World"™ to China's HiShow "Variety

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The key to success is: Even at this distance, from this angle, you know many of the players. The guy from Google. The guy from Apple. If you have trouble naming all the players at this historic meeting, including those from the incoming Trump administration, the Wall Street Journal provided this handy scorecard: Peter Thiel is the co-founder of PayPal, an online payments system. Tim Cook is CEO of Apple, a company that designs, develops, and sells consumer electronics, computer software, and online services. Satya Nadella is CEO of Microsoft, a company that develops, manufactures, and sells computer software and services, consumer electronics, and personal computers. Ginni Rometty is President and CEO of IBM, a company that manufactures and markets computer hardware, middleware, and software, and offers hosting and consulting services. Chuck Robbins is the CEO of Cisco, a company that develops, manufactures, and sells networking hardware and telecommunications equipment. Eric Schmidt is the Chairman of Alphabet, which is mostly Google. Brad Smith is the President of Microsoft. While the room lacks some obvious corporate giants, like GM, GE, Walmart, Exxon, and some of our most important pharmaceutical companies, this gathering at Trump Tower is generally representative of the creative, inventive tech-side of American industry in 2017. The more I looked at that picture, though, the more I wondered: Where have I seen this before? The National Portrait Gallery. The men of progress above are discussing the item on the table, a telegraph, the closest thing to magic that mankind had ever invented. Who are these giants who walked the earth in 1844? William Thomas Green Morton was the first to publicly demonstrate surgical anesthesia. James Bogardus developed cast-iron construction, leading to steel-frame construction and the modern skyscraper. Samuel Colt used interchangeable parts and assembly lines to build revolvers and forever change American manufacturing. Cyrus McCormick invented a mechanical reaper and the blueprint of the modern corporation. Charles Goodyear developed vulcanized rubber. Peter Cooper designed and built the first American steam locomotive. Joseph Saxton invented the hydrometer, supervised the making of machinery for the US Mint, and had charge of the construction of standard weights and measures. Jordan Lawrence Mott was the inventor of the coal burning stove who commissioned the painting. Joseph Henry developed the electromagnet into a practical device, the basis for the telegraph. Eliphalet Nott invented the first stove for anthracite coal. John Ericsson was one of the most influential mechanical engineers ever, designing the U.S. Navy's screw-propeller steamships. Frederick Sickels invented the cut-off valve for steam engines and a steering device for ships. Samuel Morse developed the electric telegraph and Morse code. Henry Burden invented machines that made horseshoes and spikes for the railroad. Richard March Hoe developed and manufactured the first successful rotary printing press. Erastus Brigham Bigelow invented a power loom for carpets. Isaiah Jennings invented a machine for making thimbles and eyelet holes, a threshing machine, a high-pressure steam boiler, a repeating gun, and the friction match. Thomas Blanchard invented the irregular turning lathe, and helped perfect the American system of interchangeable parts. Elias Howe was a pioneer of the sewing machine. What can we conclude in comparing the two pictures? And, while both groups are impressive, let me make a quick comparative list of their gifts: Online search engine vs. Online social networking vs. Computer software and consumer electronics vs. Perhaps we have the wrong people assembled at Trump Tower? Or, maybe, as historian Richard Hofstadter wrote, "Once great men created fortunes; today a great system creates fortunate men"? In his monumental *The Rise and Fall of American Growth*, American economist Robert Gordon argues that the golden age of American growth ended in the 1970s, and that the impact of both the computer and the Internet has been vastly over-hyped. Where are the real improvements to standards of living and quality of life? Of course, Gordon has his detractors. We really are just suffering a bit of a technology lull. Even silicon came to Silicon Valley in 1956, and we still have a guy making semiconductors sitting at the "people of progress" table in 2017? Perhaps the men and women who will

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have changed our lives most dramatically by , two centuries after "Men of Progress" was painted, may already be alive. And then I wonder, will human beings even be sitting for the picture in ? Or will all the seats be filled by robots with chiseled chins? Stuff of Progress,

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### Chapter 3 : J. Paul Getty - New World Encyclopedia

*Giants of American Industry - John Paul Getty by Bruce S. Glassman. Blackbirch Press, Library Binding. Very Good. Book is in very good condition.*

Many of his children and grandchildren were addicted to drugs. He lacked the ability to trust others, or to be trustworthy to them, and often complained that people pretended to be his friends but only loved him for his money. Early in his life his parents disapproved of his lifestyle, and the resultant lack of trust and respect continued through all the relationships in his life. Life Jean Paul Getty was born on December 15, 1913, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, into a family already in the petroleum business. His father, George Franklin Getty, originally a lawyer, moved with his family to Oklahoma and became successful in the oil business. In 1928, his family moved to Los Angeles, California, where young Getty attended school. After his graduation, Getty moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma, and started his own oil company. He made his first million dollars by 1931. In 1932, however, Getty announced that he was retiring to become a Los Angeles-based playboy. In 1933, Getty started to buy and sell oil leases with his father, amassing an even greater fortune. He spread his business to California and acquired a one-third interest in the company that later became known as the Getty Oil Company. His mother, however, kept control of the company, as she and her husband did not approve of the personal life of their son. By the end of the 1930s, Getty managed to increase the wealth of his business, and bought a controlling interest in the Pacific Western Oil Corporation, one of the largest oil companies in California. He finally persuaded his mother to turn over to him the controlling interest in the George Getty Oil Company. By the same time, he had also started with real estate dealings and purchased the Hotel Pierre in New York City. He taught himself Arabic to assist in his expansion into the Middle East. He, however, personally took over the management of Spartan Aircraft, which produced parts for airplanes, as a service to the Navy. After the war, Getty engaged in a risky business in the Middle East, but managed to achieve a vast profit from it. He purchased oil rights in a barren strip of land between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. In the early 1940s, he found a vast deposit of oil there, which would make him a billionaire. In 1944, he founded the J. Paul Getty Museum near Malibu, California. In 1945, Fortune magazine pronounced Getty the richest man in the world. Getty purchased a sixteenth century, acre Tudor manor, Sutton Place, in Surrey, England, featuring beautiful gardens, pools, and luxurious furnishings. In 1946, he entirely moved to England, where he mainly stayed for the rest of his life. Getty died at Sutton Place on June 6, 1976, and was buried on his Malibu estate. Work Getty wrote a very successful book entitled, *How to be Rich*. His oil business was handed to him by his father, who started the business. Getty, in fact, fully acknowledged this in his autobiography: I enjoyed the advantage of being born into an already-wealthy family, and when I began my business career I was subsidized by my father. Getty successfully continued the family business, becoming the richest man in the world. The Getty Oil Company Unlike other oilmen of his time, who relied on instincts and experience in searching for oil, Getty utilized modern geological data and contemporary technology. He liked the thrill of the gambling nature of the oil business, and the possibility of being able to "strike it rich. Getty had the vision to build up an independent, self-contained oil enterprise, which would involve the whole circle of oil business—from exploration and drilling, to refining, transportation, and selling of oil. He proceeded with his plan step by step, first gaining control of the Tidewater Oil Company in the 1930s, and then Skelly Oil and the Mission Corporation. Getty saw his company as David fighting against Goliath the giant "Seven Sisters" oil firms, which dominated the oil industry at the time. He wanted to win that battle, and that was his internal motivation for pushing to build a larger and larger fortune. In 1948, Getty purchased rights to drill oil on a seemingly barren piece of land in Saudi Arabia. Getty never kept his fortune in cash, but continued to invest it and reinvest. He kept stocks, corporate assets, and real estate. By the time of his death he had a controlling interest in Getty Oil and other affiliated and subsidiary firms. Jean Paul Getty was a famous art collector. He was particularly interested in European paintings, rare watches, furniture, and Greek and Roman art. In his collection were also eighteenth century

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tapestries and fine Persian carpets, including the sixteenth century Ardabil carpet from Tabriz. Getty initially kept his art collection at both Sutton Place, London, and at his ranch house at Malibu, California. He turned one wing of the house in Malibu into the J. Paul Getty Museum in 1953. In 1953, constructions began on both places, and were completed in 1963. The huge building in California was a replica of an ancient Roman villa of the Papyri at Herculaneum, near the ruins of Pompeii. The inner peristyle of Getty Villa. The Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities are arranged by themes including Gods and Goddesses, Dionysos and the Theater, and Stories of the Trojan War, housed within Roman-inspired architecture and surrounded by Roman-style gardens. He was an object of public fascination and legend, envy, and gossip. With this attitude, people perceived him as a particularly miserly man. On the one side he lived in luxury, surrounded by gardens, pools, trout streams, expensive furniture, and even two lions, Nero and Teresa. On the other, he had installed a pay telephone in his Sutton Place manor, so that his guests could not make long-distance charges on his bill. Now, for months after Sutton Place was purchased, great numbers of people came in and out of the house. Some were visiting businessmen. Others were artisans or workmen engaged in renovation and refurbishing. Still others were tradesmen making deliveries of merchandise. Suddenly, the Sutton Place telephone bills began to soar. The reason was obvious. Each of the regular telephones in the house has direct access to outside lines and thus to long-distance and even overseas operators. All sorts of people were making the best of a rare opportunity. They were picking up Sutton Place phones and placing calls to girlfriends in Geneva or Georgia and to aunts, uncles, and third cousins twice-removed in Caracas and Cape Town. The costs of their friendly chats were, of course, charged to the Sutton Place bill Getty [] However, in an interview, Getty explained his action by suggesting that guests would want to use a payphone, adding to the suspicion that the real reason was his miserly character. As Paul III was so rebellious, when the first ransom message arrived, the family suspected a ploy by the teenager to extract money from his miserly grandfather. A second demand was delayed by an Italian postal strike. In other words, he will arrive in little bits. Paul Getty agreed to pay a ransom, subject to him negotiating the fee, and Paul II repaying the sum at four percent interest. Paul III was found alive in southern Italy shortly after the ransom was paid. His kidnapers were never caught. Getty defended his initial refusal to pay the ransom suggesting that he was protecting his 14 other grandchildren from similar attempts. He also argued that he refused on principle: The second reason for my refusal was much broader-based. While such rhetoric sounded rational, even noble, this argument was undermined by his known attitude of disapproval towards the teenager. He yearned privacy, but his wealth made him famous, attracting people but not friends. His family life, from his relationship with his own father onwards, was filled with unsuccessful relationships. He was married five times, to: His third son, J. Paul Getty III was so traumatized by the experience of his own kidnapping that he became a drug addict, eventually destroying his health. Jean Paul Getty was once the richest man in the world. He created a huge oil empire, with the Getty Oil Company as the center of it. However, his legacy in this business did not continue, as he himself once remarked, he was "a bad boss" having trained no one to step into his shoes. Getty Oil was bought in 1985, by Texaco, and in 1996, what was left of the Getty company was purchased by Russia-based Lukoil. The Getty Trust funds a diverse range of projects involved in the promotion of the understanding and conservation of the visual arts, and the Getty Leadership Institute, provides continuing professional development for current and future museum leaders. How to Be Rich. As I See It: The Autobiography of J. How to Be a Successful Executive. Retrieved on January 22, 2012. The Life and Loves of J. Paul Getty, Richest Man in the World. Random House Value Publishing. Little Known Facts about J. Paul Getty and More. The House of Getty. J Paul Getty and his Heirs. Walsh, John, and Deborah Gribbon.

### Chapter 4 : The Occasional CEO: What's a Picture Worth: Tech Giants, Now and Then

*This publication also gives good coverage to the establishment of the Getty calendrierdelascience.com is pointed out that Getty, in his older years had actually become a philanthropist. This book is without question a very good coverage of*

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*the life of one of the giants in American industry.*

## Chapter 5 : BBC Picks Up Danny Boyle's Getty Kidnap Drama "Trust" " Variety

*Reviewed with Bruce S. Glassman's John Paul Getty. Gr. These books in the new Giants of American Industry series will prove both interesting and informative to children who want to know more about powerful moguls of the business world.*

## Chapter 6 : John Paul Getty III | Revolv

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## Chapter 7 : Bruce Glassman - Books, Biography, Contact Information

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