

Art of Ideas: History of Omni Art
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“Life Imitates Art”

Art is organic, biological and produced by animals. Elephants, Apes and Humans all feel the need to create beyond the basic routines of life. Art is an expression of the Artist, subject to their skills, thinking, environment, and materials available.

Historically, the intention of Art was to communicate, record and represent Things. The subject of the work was something seen in the world. The nature of the mind is to label pictures with words. Historians are always reviewing what happened and attempt to explain it to the current generation.

However, they often do not see change as it is happening, and although noted as it occurs, the shift is not properly identified. New words evolve to explain things more accurately. And after time has passed, a new paradigm of thinking emerges that provides an expanded perspective of objective truth.

In this process of expanding our perspectives of history, including Art History, understanding is advanced to provide a more accurate view of events as they actually occurred. The integration of expanded information changes the traditional narrative. These fresh additions and expanded perspectives lead to explosive growth periods for civilizations.

The Modern Art Era ended in 1970 with the advent of Pop Art. The 1980's brought the greatest tools for artistic expression, as everything happened quickly and was very different. Artistic expressions changed. So quickly in fact that Art Historians had great difficulty understanding these Artists that redefined Art.

New words and terminology needed to be invented to describe what some Artists began producing over the last 100 years. Which begs the question, had a few groundbreaking Artists already produced new Art before the Post Modern Art Era began? Organic Art evolves within the Artist over time.

For our analysis we will review history to understand new Art and look for examples. What exactly has changed in Art and when did it first take place? Who initiated the change and did others follow? And finally, did the change have a significant effect how Art reflects the human experience? What does it mean and how is civilization evolving?

In order to address these questions, I went on the Internet to search for any new Art Movements that began in the 1970's. Did anyone see this change in Art? Did they understand it? How was it described? Did it have a name? How many Artists identified with it and started producing it?

My Internet search found a reference to the Omni Art Movement and Jeffrey Milburn, an artist living in NYC during the 80's. He coined the term "Omni Art" to describe his work. It was different. Is this the change we are looking for at the end of the Modern Art Era? I wanted to find if any Artists today followed this movement and were currently producing Omni Art.

A Google search in August, 2022 of "Omni Art" returned over 72,000,000 hits! I was astounded at the number of Artists identifying with this new Art Movement today. Yet Art Historians and Scholars have not yet identified it or the Artists that practice its principles.

Omni Art represents a major change in the expression and direction of Art in the last century.

With this new discovery, we must reexamine the past. Such is the case in our investigation to understand which Artists practiced this new Art Form in the last century, what it looks like and why is it different?

The Artist is a person living in a their particular culture. We will divide their work into two general categories. One is a form of self-expression and the other is sponsored. Most Artists throughout history are paid by wealthy people or institutions in order to live and as a result instructed on what to create. Their compensation is based on the satisfaction of their employer.

On the other hand an Artist, with no employer, produces Art without instructions. They do it and hope it sells. When it doesn't, the majority changes to a form that does sell. Some artists don't care and create what they want, often living in poverty. Only after death is their Art understood, appreciated and collected.

Art represents the evolution of culture. As humans gathered in places to live, societies formed, governments were born with the primary function to protect their culture. This enabled people in various cultures through the centuries to live and express their culture through Art.

Because of this, we can understand cultures of the past by studying their Artistic expressions. What was important to them? Who produced the Art? Why did they do it? Was a message being sent to future generations?

This is the case for new Art Movements, so we will be looking for self-expressions of Art that are not commissioned or produced to fit into the commercial market at the time. Thus begins our search for new Art.

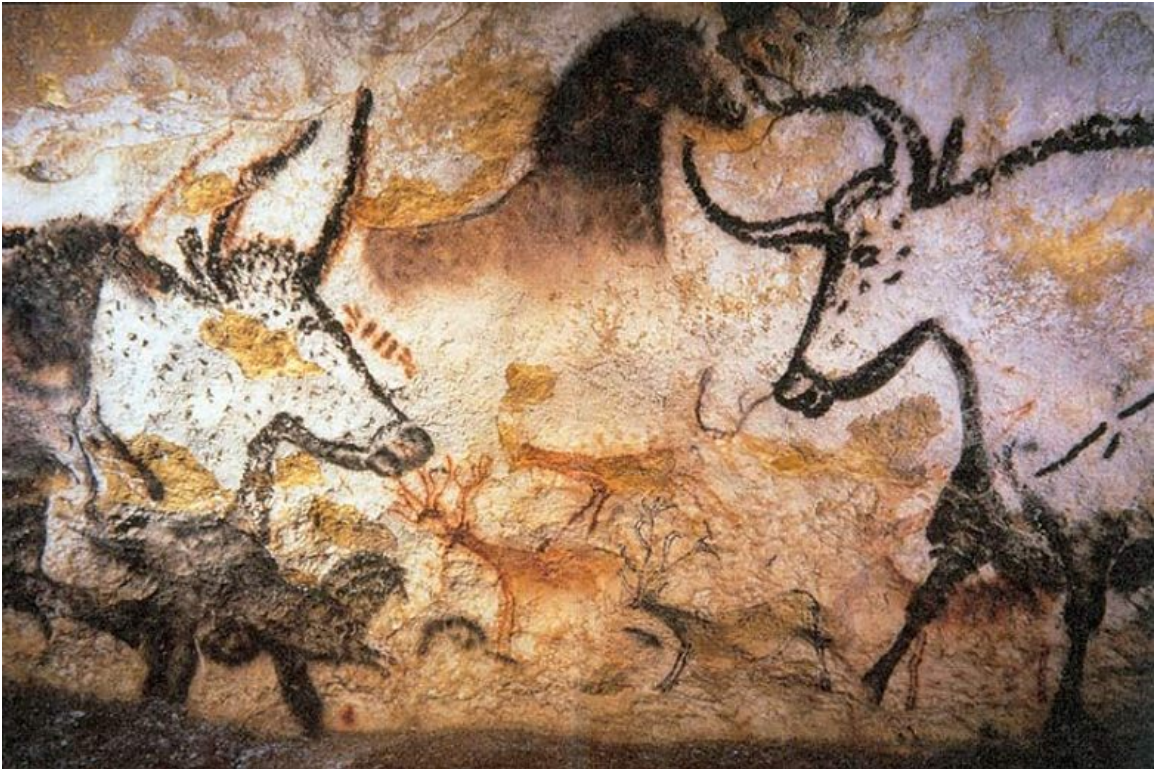
We will start with a quick review of Art History as we look for answers to these questions and examples of Omni Art. Our search is for something different and outside the box of artistic expression, a fundamental, profound change in the nature of Art.

The Evolution of Art

Primitive Art

Early Art represented Gods, Animals and Humans. These are examples of representational expressions of Things seen in the physical world.

Human Art from 17,000 years ago in the South of France at Lascaux. Cave Paintings representing animals that were the mainstay of life at that time.



Classic Art

Skill, materials and precision greatly improved the human production of Art. In the 5th Century BCE of the Greek Empire, the hammer and chisel brought human expression to perfection that continued to improve through the reign of Alexander the Great on into the Roman Empire and the Classic Art Period.

The objective of the Classic Artist was to represent their world and the Things in it. They refined their expression to classic, perfect representations of life that were almost always sponsored works of Art.



Medieval Art

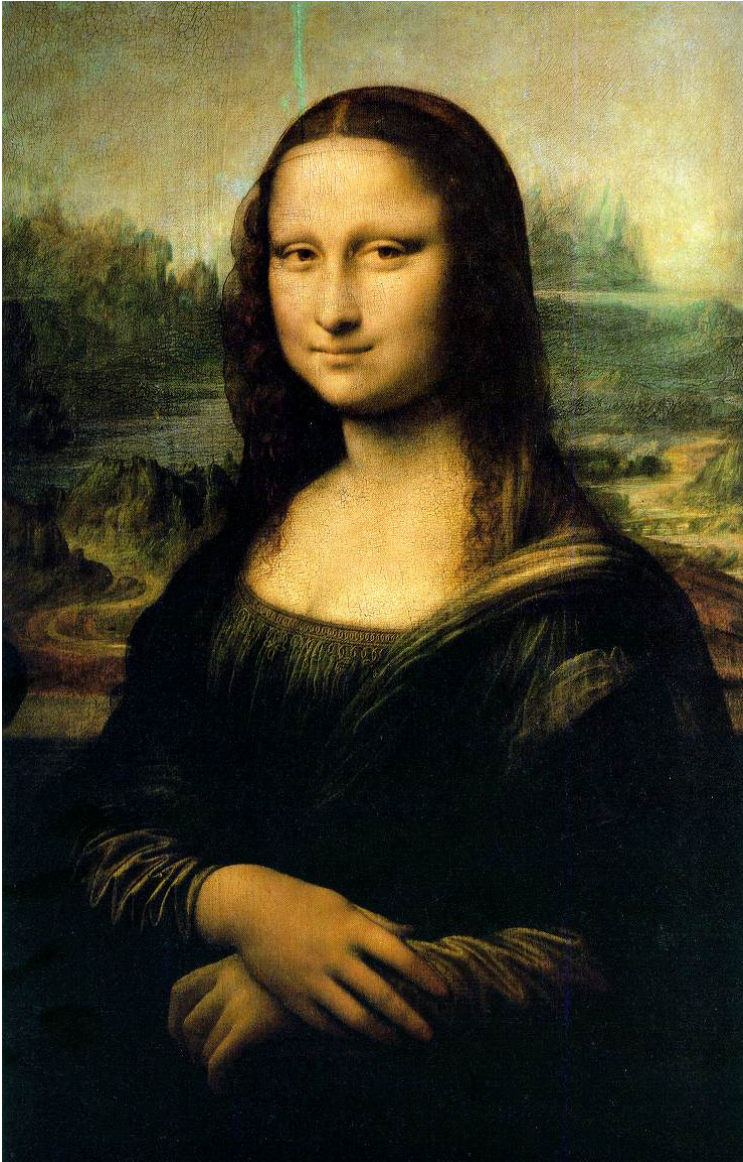
During the Western Dark Ages, religion dominated governments and art. The expressions were not perfect, but represented Things and events important at this time in their culture and human evolution. Most Art during this period was commissioned by the church and reflects their message.



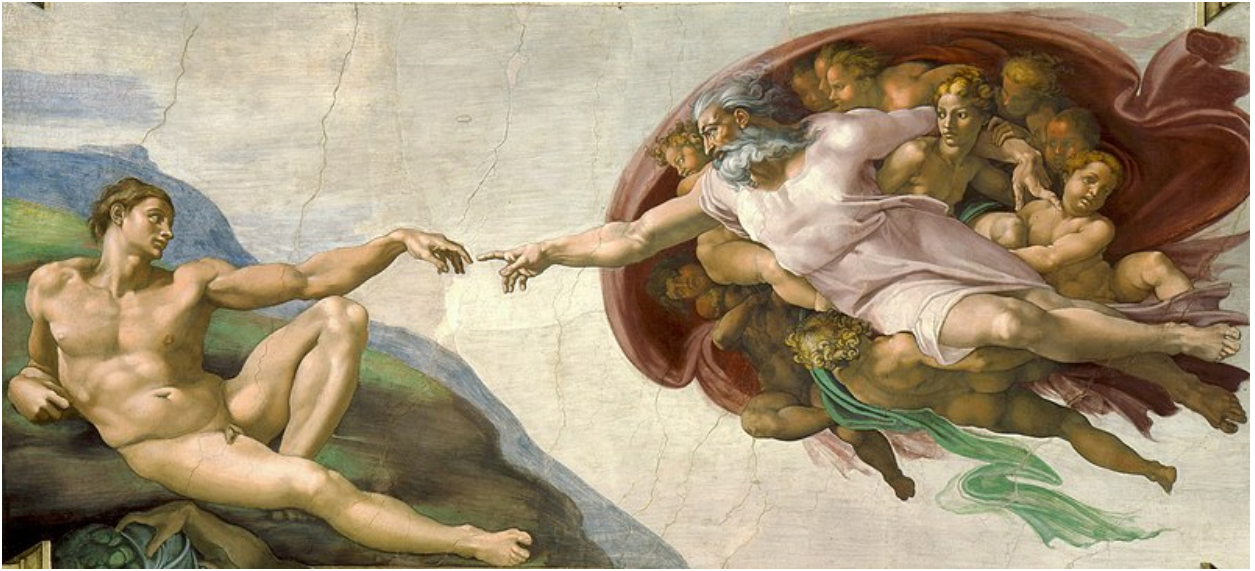


Renaissance Art

By the 1400's, paint on wood, canvas and plaster became the standard of expression of the most skilled Artists in the world. Students developed their skills mainly through apprenticing with another Artist. Through this method of learning and study, each Artist developed a highly personal style that brought subjects to life. In addition, hammer and chisel were still employed to create such masterpieces as "the David" by Michelangelo. Nonetheless, Renaissance Art is still a Picture of a Thing.

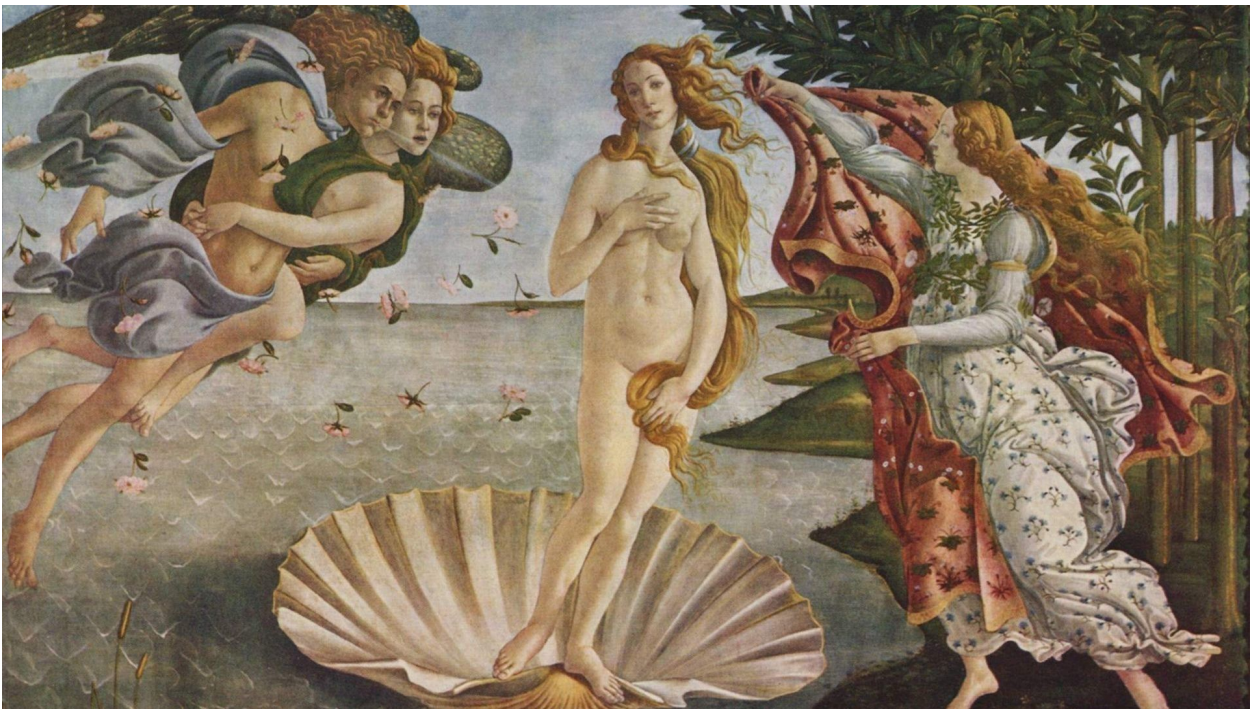


Leonardo da Vinci, Mona Lisa, 1503.



Michelangelo, Creation of Adam - Sistine Chapel, 1508-12.

It may be God or Venus, but the Subject of the work is still a Thing.



Botticelli, The Birth of Venus, circa 1480s.

Modern Art Era

By 1860 the Camera was perfected and hastened the evolution of Art. People could get a photograph and get an exact Picture of a Thing. Art Expression quickly moved away from exacting images. Precision of the image became less the objective of artistic expression and more about the personal perception of the Artist. Scholars understood the change and labeled this period as the beginning of the Modern Art Era.

During this time of cultural change, Physicists begin to talk about the unseen world of atoms. Jules Vern is published in France and Science Fiction is born! Einstein and Tesla are explaining light and gravity. New Ideas quickly spread around the world. People begin looking at the world differently.

Art evolves to interpretation and expressions. No longer pictures of things, Artists captured light, dimensions, and different perspectives. And painted what they wanted to, without a sponsor.

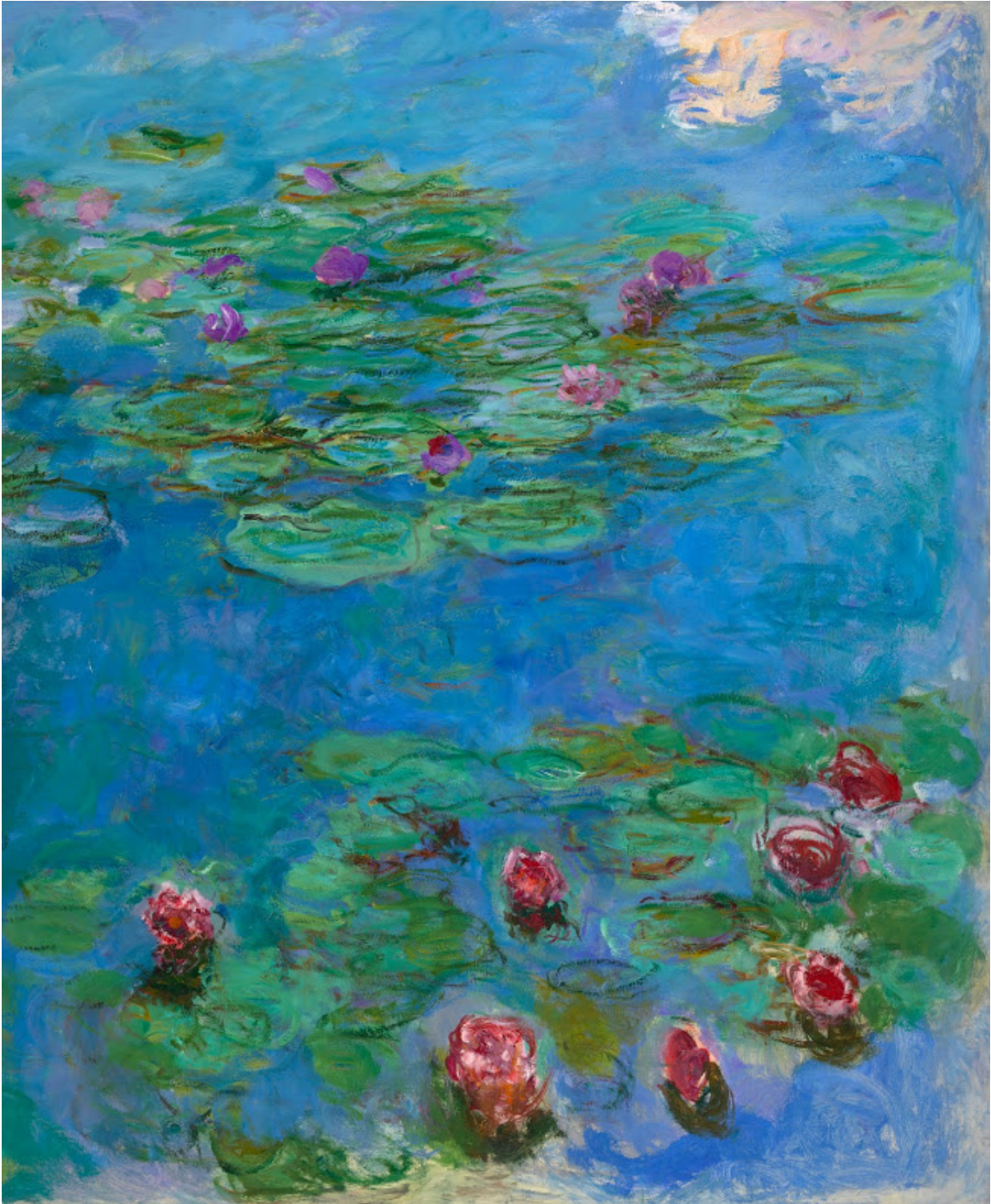
The Modern Art Era in the late 1800's begins with the Impressionist Movement. Artists are now recording things in highly stylized works of light and perspective on a flat surface. Traditional art skills of paint and brush are cast aside. Globes of paint in layers of unblended colors and non-existent lines are expressions of Art that shattered the foundations of tradition. Understanding these Images is only possible when viewed from a distance.

Impressionism

The Impressionist Movement lasted into the 1920's and ended with the death of Monet, The Father of Impressionism. Lets review a group of significant Artists during this time and determine if their works still represent a Thing.

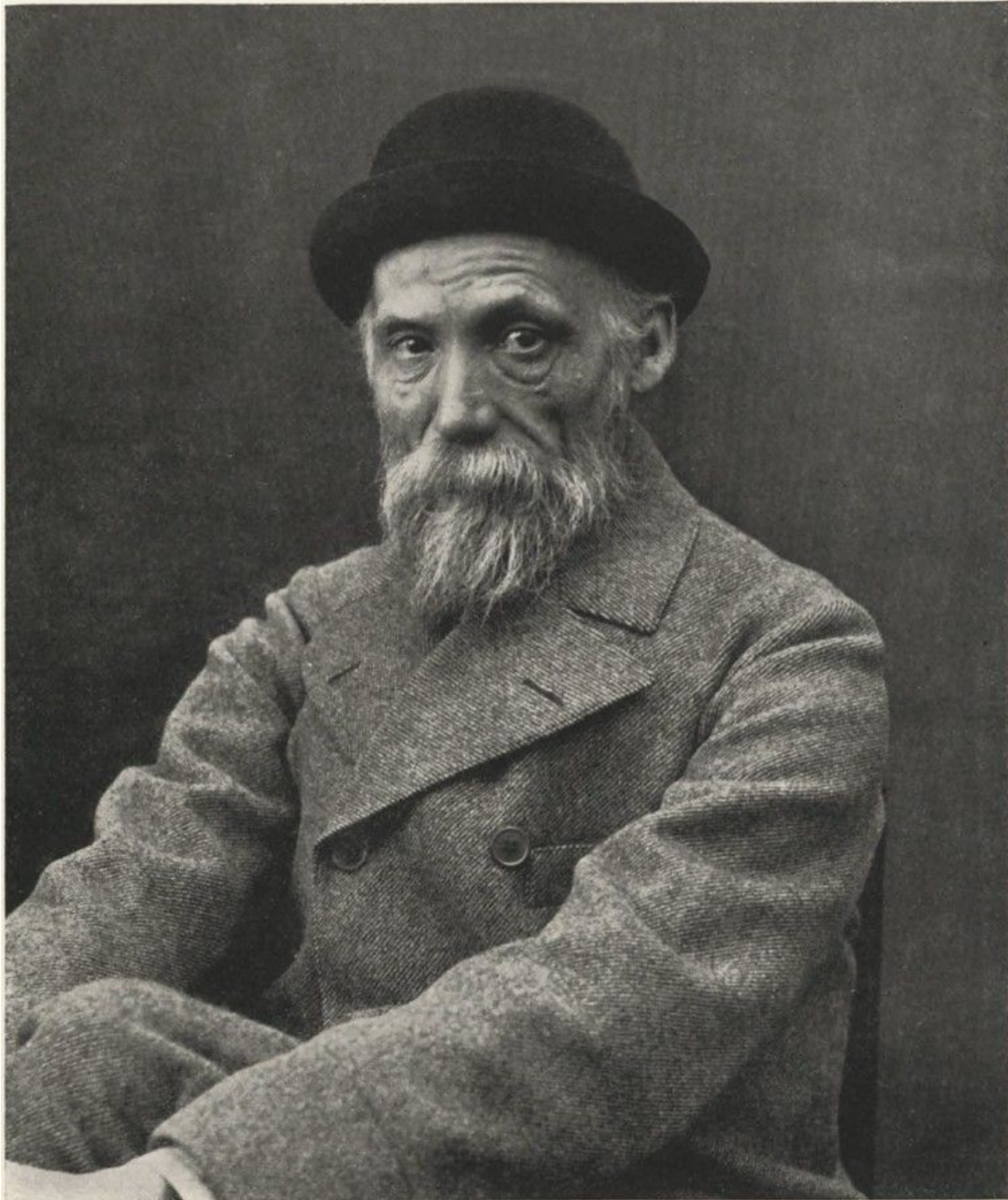
Monet 1840 – 1926





Monet, The Water Lilies, Clouds, (1920–1926).

Renoir 1841-1919



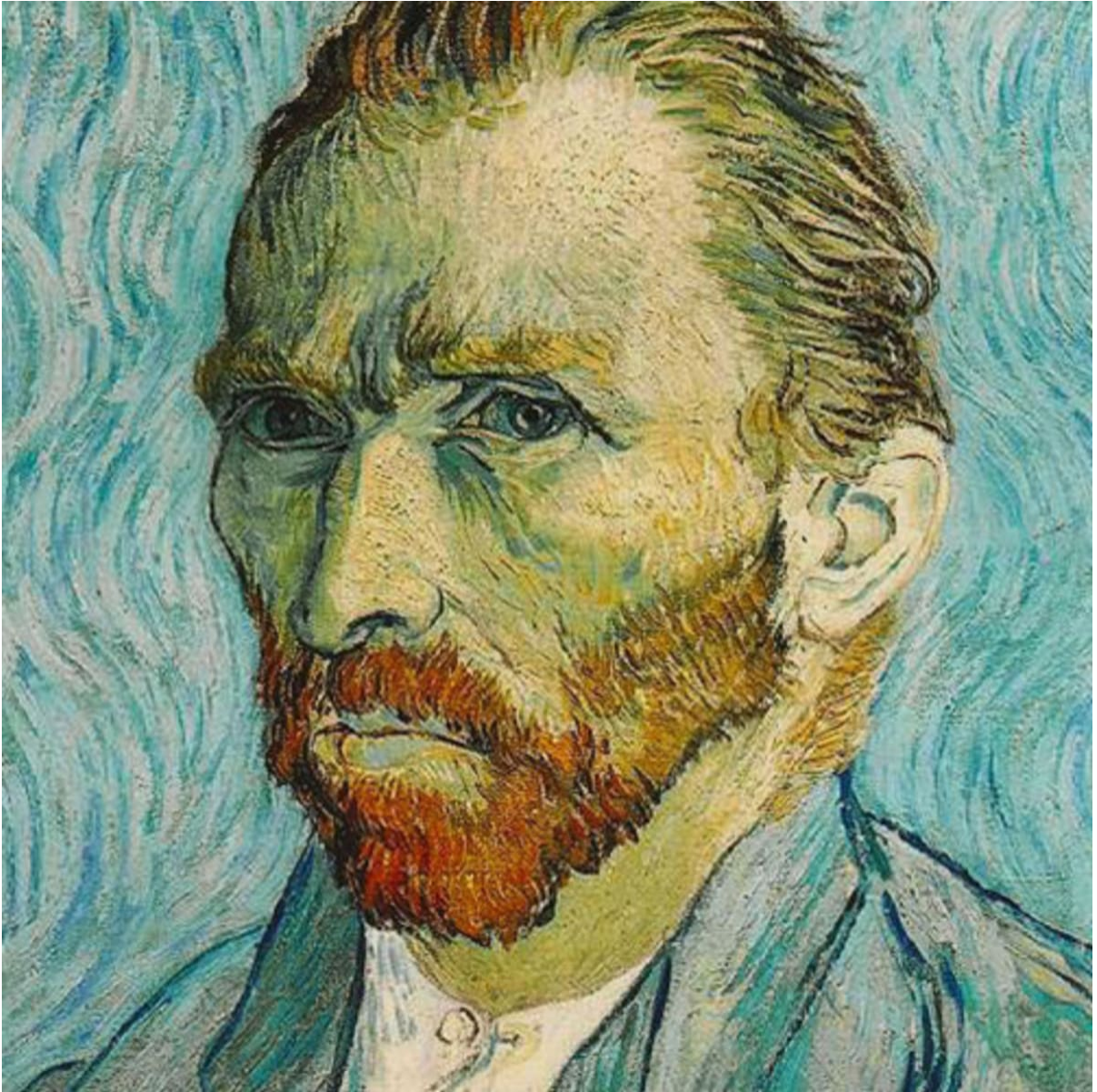


Renoir, Dance at Bougival, 1883.



Renoir, Luncheon of the Boating Party, 1882.

Van Gogh 1852-1890



Van Gogh, Self Portrait, 1889.



Van Gough, Starry Night, 1889.

We find no examples of Omni Art in the Impressionists. The Modern Art Era had begun and Artists are still painting objects as subjects. Impressions of the visible world yes, but the subject of the work is still a Thing.

We have narrowed down the timeframe by 50 years and will intensify our investigation to find when new Art first came to life. This is when the Artist stops painting Things and begins expressing Ideas.

With so many Artists engaged in producing Omni Art today it represents the most significant evolution of Art Expression in the 21st Century. So logically it had to start sometime during the second half of the Modern Art Era in the 20th century as Artists moved into a new paradigm of creative thinking and artistic expression.

In the 1920's, things changed in human behavior. WW I had left the world shell-shocked. Times were hard. People had suffered. Physical escape came in the forms of booze, jazz and dance. Artists were considering the unseen dimensions as Scientists were expanding knowledge. Artists seeking to express themselves considered the ideas of the day. Mind and matter were being mixed up. Where were thoughts coming from? What were things made of? What exactly was light and sound? Writers and Artists began to share an interest in this expanding new worldview.

“ All matter originates and exists by virtue of a force which brings the particles of the atom to vibration. I must assume behind this force the existence of a conscious and intelligent mind. This mind is the matrix of all matter.”

Max Planck

So, let's get back to our review of 20th century Artists to the end of the Modern Art Era for examples of Omni Art. We will review the significant Artists and look for evidence in key representative art pieces produced during this time. The next period was labeled as the Abstract Art Movement and signaled the end of Impressionism. To place this in context, it begins in the 1920's and ends with the Pop Art Movement in the 1970's.

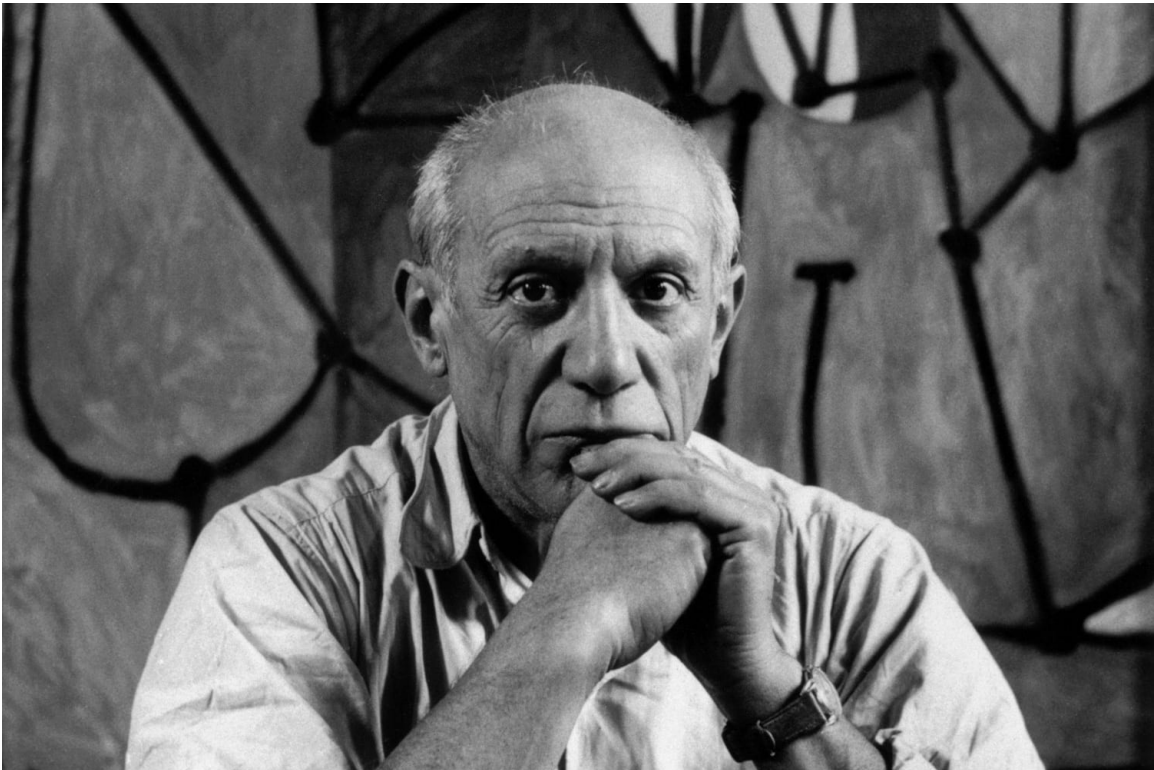
Abstract Art Movement

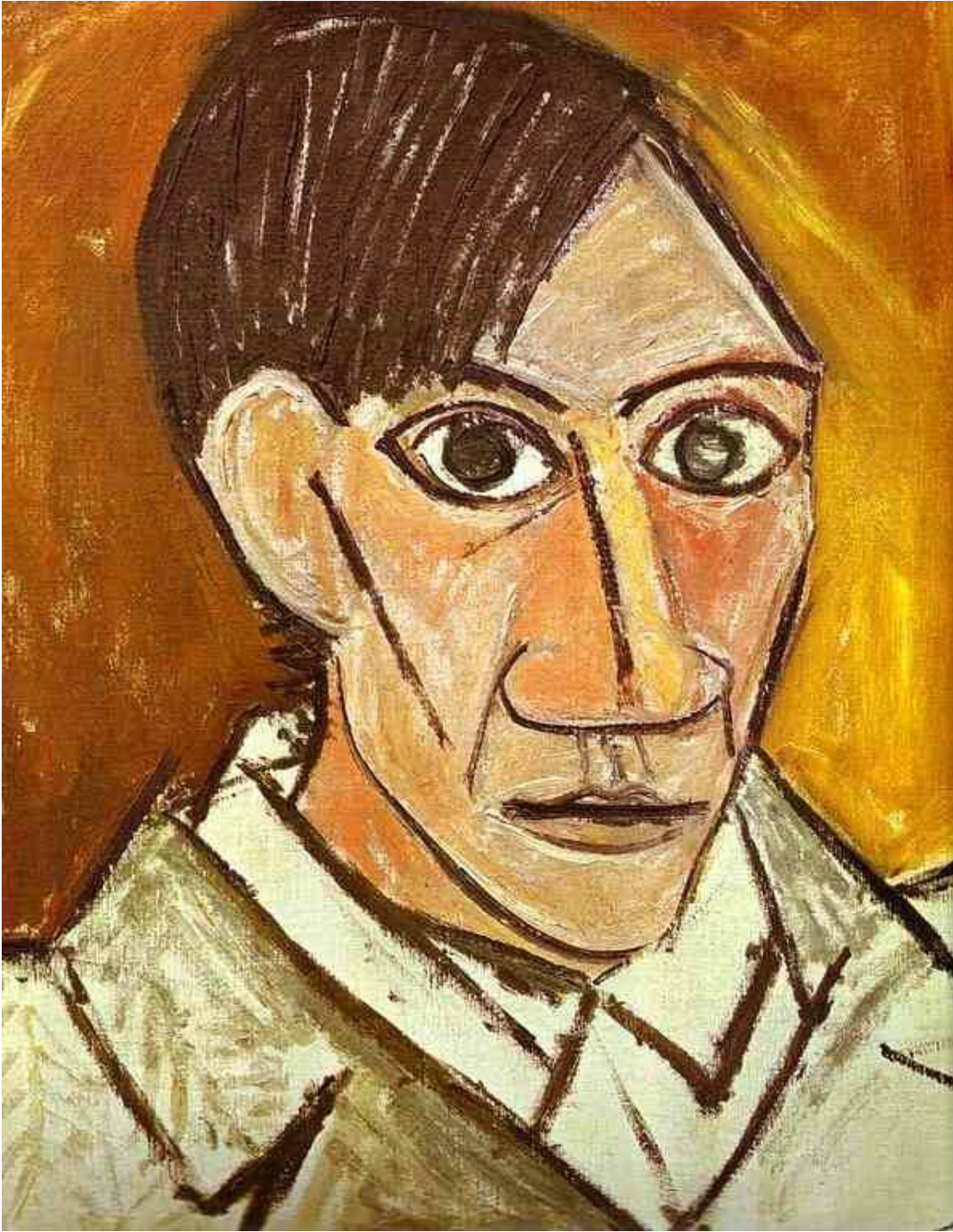
Abstract Realism

Picasso 1881 - 1973

Clearly a departure from Impressionism, Picasso saw a Thing and reduced it to basic elements in his work. Lines and proper perspective disappeared. Cubism and color defines his work. A quick review of two examples of Picasso's Abstract Realism does not appear to be Omni Art. The subject of his Art is what Picasso saw and how he visualized it.

Picasso was a master, not only in his work, but also in his lifetime. He was a financial success during his life and painted what he wanted. Leading other Artists to depart from traditional work and express an abstract view of the world.





Picasso, Self Portrait, 1907.



Picasso, The Old Guitarist, 1904.

Abstract Expressionism

Kandinsky 1866 - 1944

Paint on canvas or wood had been the standard form of expression and still was at the time of Kandinsky. He worked with the materials of the day and mastered the painting skills of a traditional Artist to produce his work. His career started during the Impressionist Movement and like Picasso, evolved a new style of creation. He was an excellent student and did what he was taught by his instructors.



Kandinsky began painting Things in his early works of Traditional and Impressionist Art. He was well educated and skilled at creating several different paintings of pervious Art Styles. Let's look at two examples.



Kandinsky, Portrait of Gabriele Munter, 1905.

Kandinsky painted Traditional Art during his early years as shown in this portrait.

A horse running across a field is the best example of Kandinsky Impressionism.



Kandinsky, The Blue Rider, 1903.

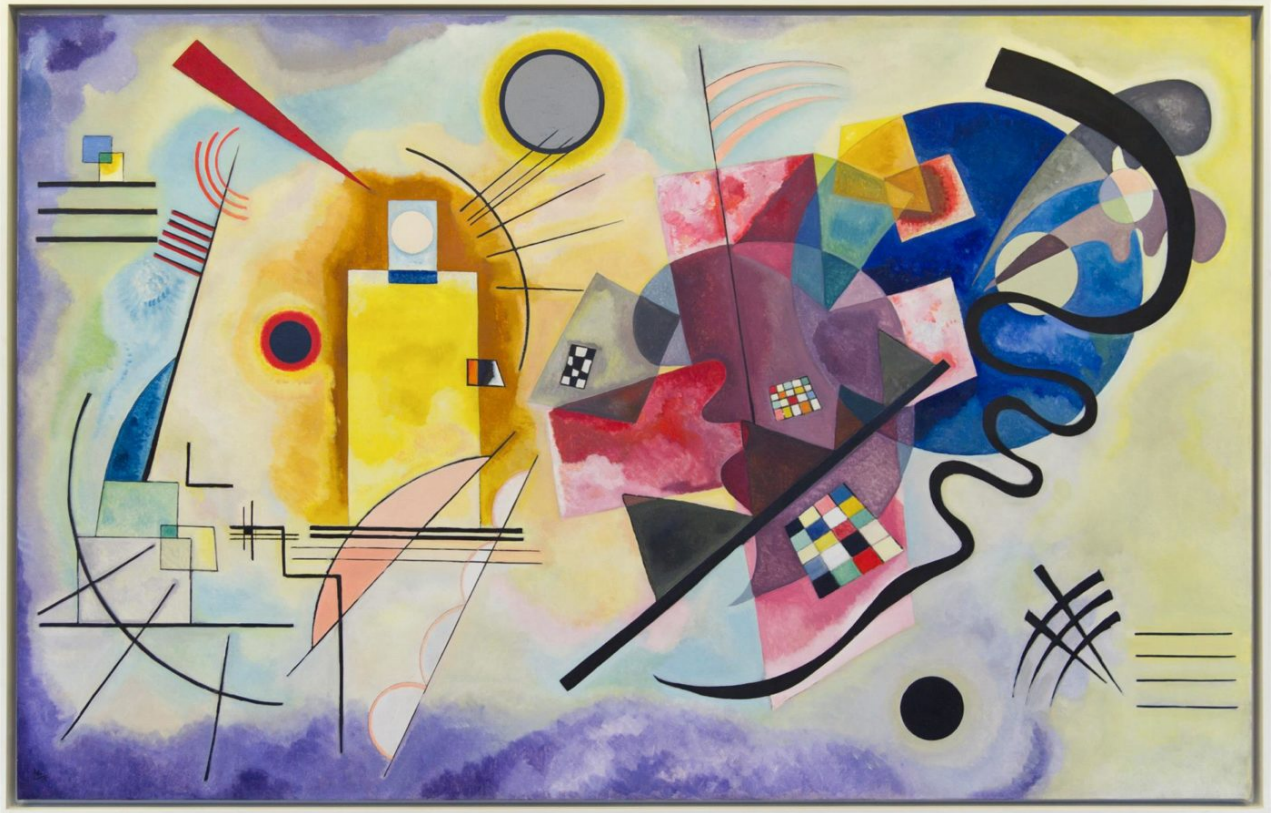
However, at some point Kandinsky broke free from the past. We can see that for whatever reason, he no longer painted what he saw! He began painting the unseen world of Ideas. This is evident as we examine his later works.

At the end of his career, Kandinsky had changed his entire approach to Art and started painting something he had not been TAUGHT. It did not yet have a name. This Art was new and completely different. No longer was his subject a Thing, but of an Idea he wanted to express. Art Historians and Scholars quickly labeled this Abstract Expressionism, but failed to understand the profound change taking place in evolution in Art.

Kandinsky had gone from expressing a Thing to an Idea. This is the change in Art we have been seeking. Something completely different, not an abstract representation of some thing, but the first example of the Art of Ideas, we now know as Omni Art. Kandinsky, in the 1920's, changed Art forever and it has taken 100 years to finally understand his departure from conventional compositions of expression. He stepped out of the Art Box and painted never seen images with no reference in the physical world.



Kandinsky, Composition VIII, 1923.



Kandinsky, Yellow Red Blue, 1925

This is where our search has unearthed the Rosetta Stone. Kandinsky, a Russian Artist who starts off doing Traditionalist and Impressionist work, ends his career painting Ideas from an unseen world. Study these first examples of Omni Art and take note that they are not abstract representations of a known object. Got it? Now we know who started doing Omni Art first and what it looks like. Let's move on in the river of time.

By the 1930's understanding the physical world had been reduced to waves and particles. As a result, Artists gained insight into how the universe was structured. Freud and Jung introduced us to the conscious and subconscious mind. All of this opened on a new paradigm of thinking, which enabled Artists to now imagine and express the unseen world.

Kandinsky dies as WW II ends and a new geo-political arrangement is established. The atom had been weaponized into "the bomb". A cold war emerges as East and West build nuclear stockpiles. Nations are now bent on the complete destruction of their enemies as insecurity and fear drove them down a path of reckless actions. Isolation grows and communication of truth is restricted.

Censorship and propaganda became the tools of world governments. Education was changed. Children were changed. Culture was changed. Art changed. How did Artists during this time reflect these changes, as they looked inward?

Abstract Realism, Surrealism, and Expressionism became the labels invented for this period of Modern Art as Artists reacted to these cultural changes. Historians put everything into this box and everything was Abstract. They didn't consider a new box could exist.

We will look at Artists producing after Kandinsky and see if any of these broke out of the "Abstract Art" box and actually belong in the "Omni Art" category.

Let's review other works at the end of the Modern Art Era and look for more examples of Omni Art. Scholars and Writers at the time did not identify this fundamental change in the subject matter of Art, so they labeled everything Abstract and put every Artist in that box. Abstraction of an object expressed as an image remained the rule of Art. There was no consideration that an Artist may NOT be expressing something in the physical world, despite the work of Kandinsky.

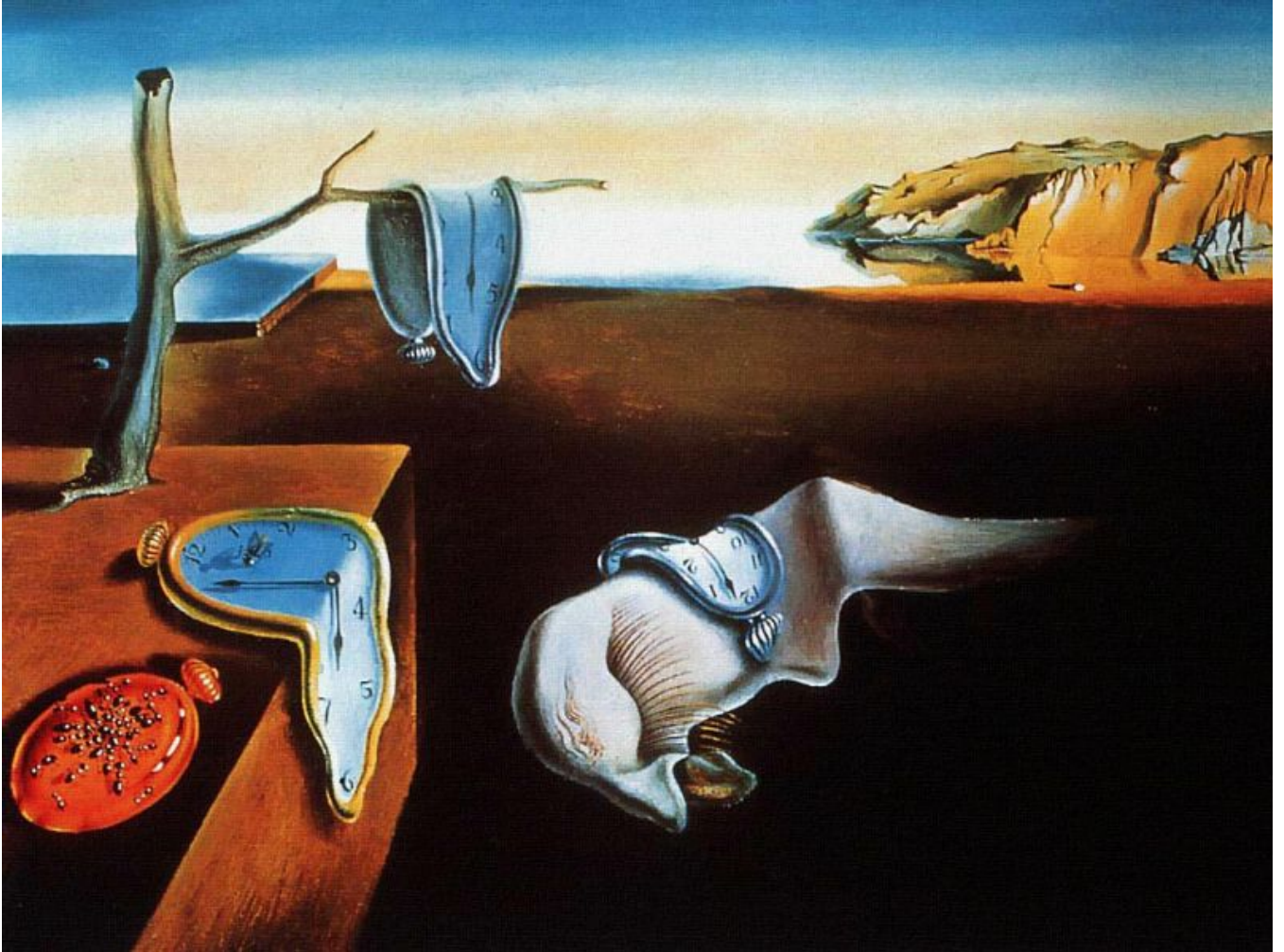
Abstract Surrealism

This movement followed Abstract Realism and Expressionism. It is the last of the three Abstract Art categories. Surrealism was painting Things that are real, but altered so they don't look real.

Dali 1904 -1989

Labeled as the Master of Surrealism, Salvador Dali perfected this form of Artistic expression and created fantastic works of original Art.





Salvador Dalí , The Persistence of Memory 1931.



Salvador Dali, Galatea of the Spheres. 1952.

Even though it does not look real, the Artist is painting a version of his world. Surreal yes, Abstract yes, but representing how Dali saw reality. This is not an example of Omni Art.

Realism and Surrealism don't appear to have what we are looking for and based on our previous finding that Kandinsky was mislabeled as an Abstract Expressionist, let's focus on other Artists put in this category and search for more Omni Art created at the end of the Modern Art Era.

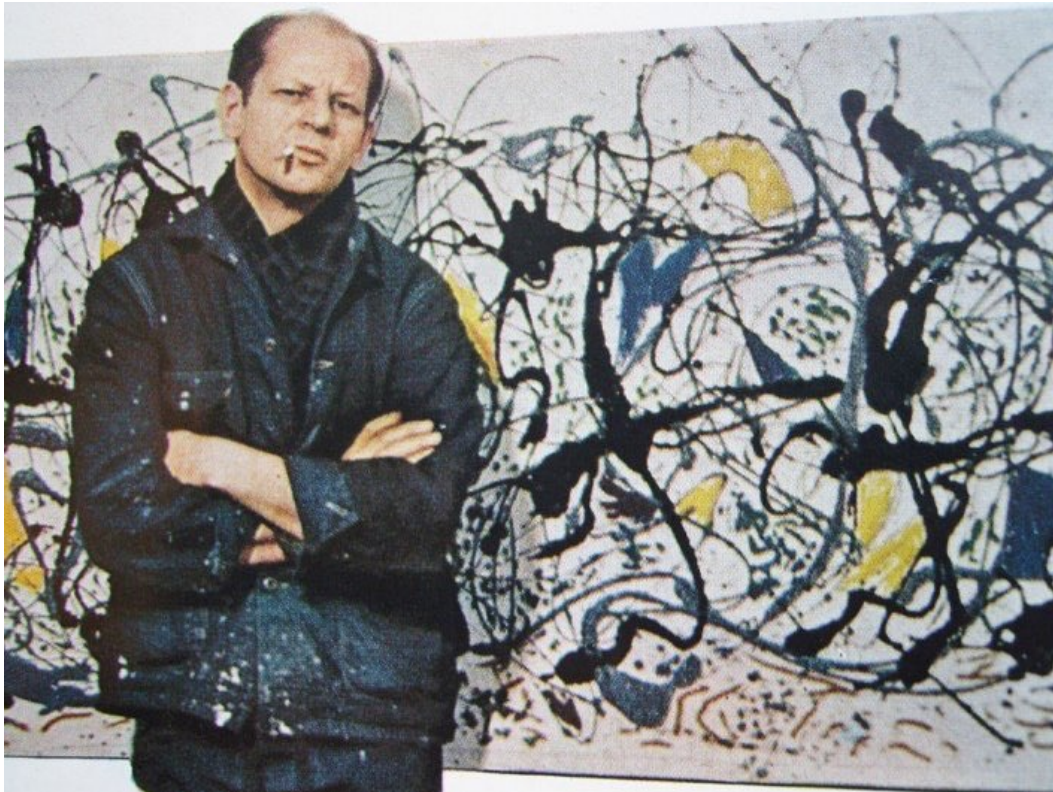
Abstract Expressionism

“Abstract Expressionism was defined as an art movement of mostly non-representative painting. It flourished in the US in the 1940s and 1950s. Despite its name, it was neither wholly abstract nor expressionist and comprised several quite different styles. What united them in one art movement was an intention to redefine the nature of painting.” What Art Historians didn’t recognize at the time, or even today, is that painting had already been redefined in the 1920’s!

Jackson Pollock 1912-1956

“Painting is self-discovery. Every good artist paints what he is.”

Jackson Pollock



Pollock would change the objective of Art. In reviewing examples of his work, he never intended to paint a Thing. Pollock appears to be the first Artist that produced this new Art Form from the start of his career.

Misunderstood as an Abstract Expressionist Jackson Pollock enters the world. He began producing Art that was never an Abstract Thing. Critics hated it. Scholars didn’t understand it. And people asked, “What is THAT supposed to be?” It did not fit into the box. Pollock was not an Abstract Expressionist, he did not paint what he saw, but his artistic expression was a pure stream of feelings and emotions as shown in the examples that follow.



Jackson Pollock, The Tea Cup, 1946.



Jackson Pollock, Red Composition, 1946.

Jackson Pollock started and ended his career with no transition. He began painting Ideas in the form of primal emotional expressionism - not based on physical objects or subjects in the material world. What a quantum leap away from Art of the past. Looking at Jackson Pollock's work today it is clearly a form of Omni Art from inception - he was not painting a bowl of fruit!



Jackson Pollock, *Number 31*, 1949.

Performance Art

Yoko Ono 1933

“You change the world by being yourself.”

Yoko Ono



Yoko Ono is a groundbreaking Japanese Artist that moved away from traditional flat surface painting and expressed her Ideas in 3 Dimensional installations. She is the second Artist in our investigation that began producing Omni Art from the start of her career. Art Scholars at the time didn't understand her work. Looking back it is clearly Omni Art, created with nontraditional materials and forms. She brought her unconventional Ideas to life and they didn't fit in any box at the time.

In the beginning, starting with Kandinsky and Pollock, we have found that early Omni Artists used traditional materials to create their works. Even though the Art they produced was not Traditional, Impressionist or Abstract, they were labeled as such. Art Historians still required all Art to fit into one collective box.

When the Art of Yoko Ono exploded onto the scene, the establishment knew she didn't fit in the "Abstract Art" box and Scholars created a new box called Performance Art at the end of the Modern Art Era. Her work was unique and offered a contemplative approach to Art.

The Eastern point of view she brought into the busy Western world made people think. Events of the 1960's had changed the world. The Beatles went to India. Hendrix played Monterey. There was a "Summer of Love". War was over in Viet Nam and so ended the Draft. Culture and Artistic expression changed rapidly.





Yoko Ono, Cut Piece 1964.

Objectification and dissection of women, she sits on stage as random people with scissors cut off her clothes.

Yoko Ono debuted Cut Piece in Kyoto, in 1964, and has since reprised it in Tokyo, New York, London, and, most recently, Paris in 2003. It is the realization of what she called an "art score," a set of written instructions that when followed result in an action, event, performance, or some other kind of viewer experience.



Yoko Ono, Yes, 1960.

The viewer climbs the ladder, takes a magnifying glass and reads a microscopic word on the ceiling, "yes".

**WAR
IS
OVER!**

IF YOU WANT IT

Love and Peace from John & Yoko

Yoko Ono, WAR IS OVER if you want it, 1969

Pop Art

Marking the end of the Modern Art Era is the Pop Art Movement. There is nothing Abstract about Pop Art. The subject was a popular Thing seen in the world. The Artists of the Pop Art Movement stylized images that were familiar to everyone and defined culture at the time. They captured the zeitgeist of a heartless commercial culture that dominated the world and exposed how absurd it was through tongue and cheek jabs at the establishment.

Roy Liechtenstein 1923 - 1997



During the 1960s, along with Andy Warhol, Jasper Johns, and James Rosenquist, Lichtenstein became a leading figure in the new Pop Art movement. Inspired by the comic strip, Lichtenstein produced compositions that documented while they parodied current culture.

He was influenced by popular advertising and had a comic book style that was considered to be "culturally disruptive" as we can see in these examples expressing feminism and war.



Lichtenstein, Drowning Girl, 1963.



Liechtenstein, WHAM, 1963.

"I PRESSED THE FIRE CONTROL... AND ROCKETS BLAZED THROUGH THE SKY"

Andy Warhol 1928-1987

By the 1960's Abstract Art was completely replaced by Pop Art. This was embodied by the work of Andy Warhol. His work was featured in several publications during this decade and he was crowned "the Pope of Pop".



At the beginning of his Pop Art career, Warhol expressed popular Things, not Abstractions. He played with the senses. Warhol made the ordinary different. People looked more interesting as yellow and pink images. Critics wrote that he saw the world through rose-colored glasses.

Let's review a few examples of Andy Warhol's most famous works and note the subject matter of each piece. Like most Artists before him, Warhol represented Things, which he transformed into Pop Art in his studio he called "The Factory".



Warhol, Marilyn Monroe, 1967.



Warhol, Campbell's Soup, 1968.



Warhol, Mao, 1972

Andy Warhol was a genius and named the most influential Artist of the last 100 years in a recently published book on Art History of the 20th Century. The Modern Art Era ends with his death in 1987. His work is still in great demand today, selling for millions.

However, as detectives, we must remain objective and review the evidence. Warhol was not born "the Pope of Pop". Close examination of his life reveals his transitions as an Artist. Andy started his career in 1950's NYC as a sketch artist in Advertising. He drew standard life-like pictures of handbags and shoes for magazine ads. He even illustrated a cookbook!

Warhol loved being behind the camera. His photography skill was quickly recognized and he started doing celebrity portraits. This work landed him a job working for Rolling Stone magazine doing cover photos. Warhol also began to direct and produce films; often he was operating the camera.

Combining his knowledge of advertising and skills as a photographer resulted in his expressions as an Artist. Thus was the start of his participation in the Pop Art Movement in the 1960's. Several Artists followed this movement and Pop Art dominated the last 10 years of the Modern Art Era.



Warhol and Ono were close friends. My research has confirmed they spent a lot of time together. Their discussion of Art was ongoing through their careers. But as you have seen, their artistic expression was very different. Warhol ends the Pop Art Era and Yoko Ono continues to create and produce Omni Art to this day.

Omni Art Movement

Jeffrey Milburn 1955

Milburn moved to NYC in 1985 from Boulder, Colorado where he had studied and produced his early Art. He decided to relocate to the cultural heart of the world at that time, New York. Milburn expressed his unique expressions of Art, which incorporated music, dance, art, and poetry in staged performance installations around the city. It was well received and he was quickly introduced to other Artists including Andy Warhol and Keith Haring.



Jeffrey Milburn, Germantown Portrait, NY Studio, 1988.

Examples of Milburn's Art are shown below. Art Historians labeled his work as Performance Art. Milburn progressed in his expressions and began to analyze the difference between his Art and other Artists of the day. Here are some examples of his early work.



Jeffrey Milburn originally debuted his performance installation piece Balance in 1981 in Denver and later in New York in 1985 in SOHO and the East Village.

Per the Artist, "Representing the historical and contemporary role of the Jester archetype positioned in the dangerous role of truth telling in the court of public opinion. Using humor and metaphor, the Jester archetype attempts to tell the truth in a way that brings realization to the main actors on the stages of life without risk to life and limb from direct communication. In past royal courts, if the Jester went too direct and the King or Queen was offended, they frequently lost their head. The artwork used here featured The Story of Civilization series by Will and Ariel Durant along with champagne bottles and the lambda symbolizing volatility of value changes that cause risk. Additionally the lambda was adapted as the symbol for Gay Liberation in 1974."



Jeffrey Milburn, Global Shaman, 1986.

Milburn had seen Yoko Ono's Art of the 1960s and later concluded it was not Pop Art. At the time, her work was termed Performance Art. He felt this was not an accurate term for her work or his. Milburn's Art had gained the professional respect of Andy Warhol. They often discussed the purpose and nature of Artistic expression in culture.

Milburn had met Buckminster Fuller in Boulder, CO in 1975 and became familiar with his writings. In 1988 he revisited Fuller's final book "Critical Path,"- an early exploration of the "Omniverse" in which Fuller stated that "90% of reality is invisible". Milburn concluded that his Art was best described as Omni Art, and not Performance Art. The term stuck. Milburn was the first to name and recognize "Omni Art" as a movement.

The Art of expressing the unseen world became his quest. He shared these concepts with fellow Artists at the time. The Art of Ideas finally had a teacher.



Jeffrey Milburn and Andy Warhol sitting next to each other in 1986 at New Year's Eve Party for Interview Magazine at Café Roma, NYC.

They talked about the new direction of Art. The two had several conversations and Milburn significantly influenced "the Pope of Pop". Their final meeting was at the Tunnel Fashion Show the day before Andy passed in 1987. The topic of this last discussion was the end of Pop Art and Warhol believed that Omni Art would become the next big thing.

One can only conclude that the artistic concepts of Milburn and Yoko Ono had affected Warhol's intention, composition and artistic expression because after the Modern Art Era ended in the 1970's, we now find examples of Omni Art in the last series of paintings done by Andy Warhol.



Andy Warhol, The Big C, 1986.

Warhol's later works are not pure Pop Art. They are not intended to be pictures of Things, but combined expressions of an Idea. The best example from his last series is shown above.

Milburn did identify his early installations as "Performance Installations," but the newly expanded aspects of his expression, which encompassed concepts from quantum physics, dance, music, and assemblage art woven together - brought out another meaning from the word "Omni".

His Art was now expressed by combining various forms and material woven together into a single expression. These combined works of Omni Art were mounted on stage and museums during the 1980's in Colorado and NY.

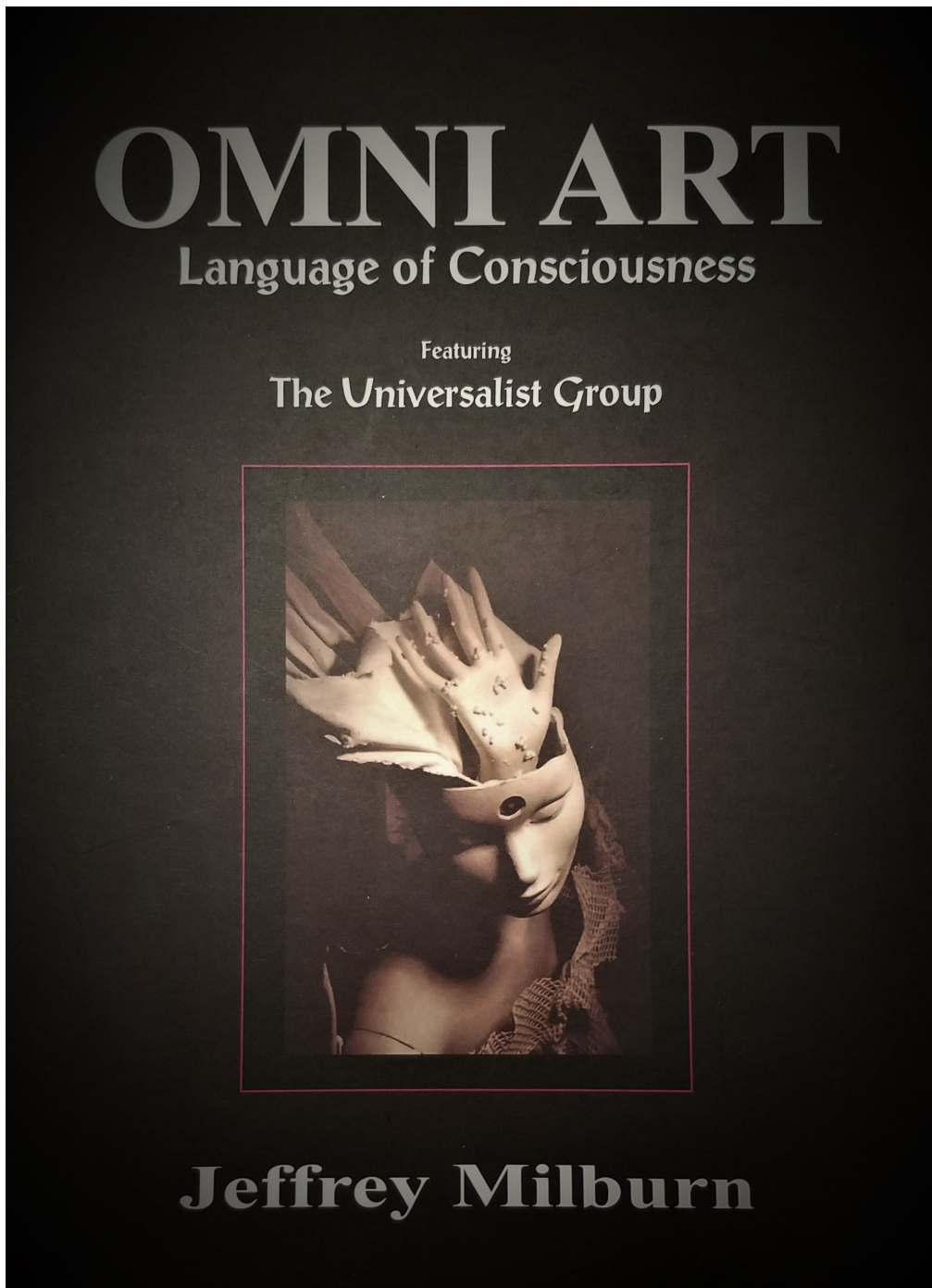
Technology moved rapidly at this time as the computer arrived. MTV was born. Music videos replaced records and radio. Sight, sound and motion were integrated in artistic expression. Employing multiple dimensions of the senses to connect with an audience, Artists of this era used music as a springboard to a fuller artistic expression. Another Art box was irrelevant. Madonna and Bowie produced videos that transcended the song and were now being considered works of Art. Michael Jackson's "Thriller" is a good example of this.

In 1991, Jeffrey Milburn had a one-man Omni Art Show at the Islip Art Museum, NY. His expressions filled the gallery and the featured his key piece of Omni Art, Truth. Shown below is a photograph of this work.



Jeffrey Milburn, Truth, 1981.

Despite a dedicated museum show of Omni Art, Historians, Educators and Scholars failed to notice the significance of the Omni Art Movement that started at the beginning of the Post Modern Art Era and continues to this day.



Milburn wrote a book in 2006 to explain the principles of Omni Art and document 30 years of his work. He continues to this day expressing the Art of Ideas.

The trail ends here for now. We have caught up with time and Art History.

Let's summarize what we learned about this completely new form of artistic expression, Omni Art, which evolved in the last half of the Modern Art Era. When Artists began expressing Ideas and not Things from the physical world. It occurred sometimes during the career of the Artist, as in the later works of Kandinsky in the 1920's and Warhol in the 1980's, or from inception, like Pollock in the 1940's, Ono in the 1960's and Milburn in the 1980's.

With this revised perspective and evidence from our research, we can logically conclude that Pollock was never an Abstract Expressionist because his work was never intended to picture anything the physical world. Yoko Ono was not just a Performance Artist, but transcended into the category of Omni Artist.

Omni Art has exploded in the Post Modern Art Era since the 1980's. A Century after it began in the 1920's with Kandinsky, millions of Artists currently refer to their work as Omni Art. History needs to be revised so we can properly comprehend and study this new form of expression in order to gain a better understanding of the significance of the Art being produced today.

Cultural change is reflected in Art. So where is humanity heading based on the Omni Art being produced now? What have we learned? What new Ideas are being expressed? What do they mean? What changes in our Culture are taking place? Art evolves and life follows. How does understanding Omni Art change our lives as Art History is revised and revisited? How will it affect the world as we move further into the 21st Century?

Study of the past enables better planning for the future.

Think about Art.

“The aim of art is not to represent the outward appearance of things, but their inward significance.”

Aristotle

*** This work is for educational purposes only and not for sale. ***