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# CREATIVE THINKING IS TRANSFORMATIVE THINKING

A gift From Pope Leo XIV for the New Year: A clear example of how to solve the difficulties of the One and the Many

By Pierre Beaudry, 01/01/26

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## FOREWORD

*“Don’t look for the One as if it could be found among the Many; the One is hidden behind and above the Many.”*

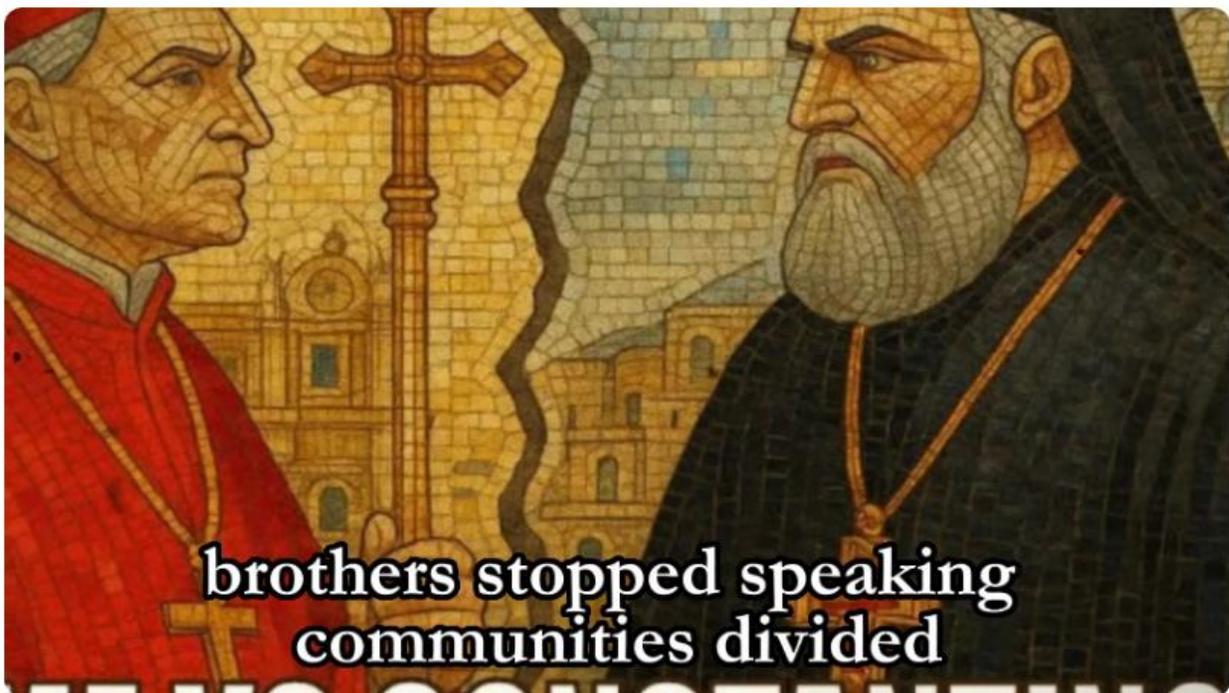
“Dehors Debonneheure

Pope Leo XIV has made an extraordinary discovery of principle, just prior to the Christmas period of December, 2025, when he decided to act, publically, on a daring action that very few people have been able to make during the entire history of mankind. The Pope discovered that Eastern Orthodox Christians may be the only ones who could succeed in bringing the East and the West back together again into a unified One Humanity, after 971 years of separation.

The purpose of his daring action is to see if the leadership of the Eastern Orthodox faith can discover the significance of the principle of unity between thinking and acting; that is, the unity between saying and doing, or the fusing together of hope and the accomplishment of something which seems impossible. The irony which is implied in such a discovery of principle is that there is no difference between wishing to get a better world and taking the risk of making it happen in order to change the past.

When, in the coming days, someone makes this discovery of principle for himself or herself, only then will it be possible to reunify the Catholic Church and the Orthodox Church, not before. That is the moment to look for and to be a part of in the coming New Year of 2026.

## POPE LEO XIV CALLING FOR REUNIFICATION OF THE EAST-WEST DIVISION



[The Meeting ENDED IN CHAOS Pope Leo XIV Calls for FULL COMMUNION with ORTHODOX SHOCKING REVELATION: Dec 17, 2025.](#)

[#popeleoxiv#catholicchurch#orthodoxchurch#vaticannews#popefrancis#ecumenism](#)

## ‘E PLURIBUS UNUM’ (OUT OF THE MANY, ONE)

“[...] Can one chose unity over tribalism? Can one person change the trajectory of billions? The question is not if Leo XIV is right; the question is will anyone follow? The question is not about Church politics. It’s about something far more universal. *How to lead when division seems permanent?* Think about the divisions in your own life; the family member you haven’t spoken to in years; the political argument that destroyed friendships; the workplace conflicts that never got resolved; the community tensions that everyone pretends don’t exist... We tell ourselves these divisions are too deep, too old, too complicated to fix. So, we accept them and we work around them, we let them define our reality.

“Pope Leo XIV refused to accept that. His example teaches four principles that apply far beyond the Vatican courage over comfort. True leaders act when the moment demands it, even when it guarantees chaos. Leo XIV could have remained silent, enjoy a peaceful papacy and passed the burden to his successor; instead, he chose the harder path of truth over tradition; because, sometimes, honoring your deepest values means challenging the comfortable patterns that have accumulated over time. Tradition isn’t bad, but when tradition becomes an excuse to avoid difficult conversations, it stops serving its purpose: unity over power.

“Leo XIV’s call for full communion means sharing authority, acknowledging that others have valid perspectives. And working towards something greater than institutional control; that requires humility most leaders never developed: action over symbolism. The Vatican has held symbolic gestures with the Orthodox Church for decades, joint prayers, friendly visits, nice declarations. *Leo XIV proposed something concrete, actual structural reunion.* Words without action change nothing. These principles work everywhere, in families trying to heal old wounds, in

communities attempting to bridge racial or economic divides, in nations seeking common ground across political chasms.

“The meeting in the consistory hall ended in chaos, but, chaos is often where transformation begins. Comfort produces stagnation; disruption creates possibility. ***Real change requires someone willing to stand up and speak an uncomfortable truth and call others to a higher vision.*** Pope Leo XIV made the impossible imaginable. He showed that even 971 years old wounds can be healed, if someone has the courage to try. The question is not whether his bold call will succeed; the question is whether we have leaders in our churches, our communities, our families, our own lives, willing to try something equally bold. Pope Leo XIV's declaration in that chaotic consistory hall didn't end anything, it began everything. Within days, Orthodox leaders started responding.

“Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I issued a careful statement expressing prayerful consideration of the proposal. The Patriarch of Moscow was more reserved, citing serious theological questions that required deep study. But, something had shifted. Theological commissions that had been dormant for decades suddenly reconvened. Scholars, who had spent careers studying the schism, were being asked not what divides us, but how could reunion actually work? Young believers, Catholic and Orthodox alike, took to social media with surprising energy. For them, the 1054 split was ancient history. They saw Pope Leo XIV's bold call as refreshing, honest, and courageous. The path forward won't be easy.

“Full communion will require years of theological dialogue, difficult compromises, and navigating centuries of accumulated differences. Some predict five years, others say 50. Many doubt it will happen at all. But, here's what changed. The conversation frozen for 971 years is suddenly alive again. The impossible is now imaginable.

“Pope Leo XIV didn't guarantee success. He couldn't, but he changed what's possible. He showed that even the oldest, deepest wounds don't have

to be permanent, and that even the most entrenched divisions can be challenged.

“Whether full communion happens in our lifetime or not, the meeting that ended in chaos marked the beginning of something extraordinary, and it started because one man chose courage over comfort. The meeting that ended in chaos began something extraordinary. That’s the lesson Pope Leo XIV’s story teaches us. ***Real change always starts with disruption. It requires someone willing to speak an uncomfortable truth, when everyone else chooses silence.***

“His courage challenges each of us to ask difficult questions. Where, in our own lives, do we choose comfort over truth, where do we let old divisions continue simply because change seems too hard or too risky? Maybe it’s the family member you stopped talking to, years ago, over something that seemed important, but feels petty now? Maybe it’s the political divide that destroyed a friendship? Maybe it’s the workplace tension everyone pretends doesn’t exist? Maybe it’s the community fracture no one wants to address?

“Pope Leo XIV looked at a 971 year old wound and refused to accept it as permanent. He stepped into complete uncertainty, knowing he might fail, knowing he’d face massive opposition, knowing the chaos his decision would unleash. He did it anyway. His example shows us that the greatest act of faith isn’t holding on to certainty. It’s stepping into the unknown and trusting that something better awaits us on the other side.

***“This isn’t just a religious story about Vatican politics and theological debates; it’s a deeply human story about courage, leadership, and hope. It’s about what becomes possible when one person decides that unity matters more than comfort, that truth matters more than tradition, and that the future matters more than the past.***

“Pope Leo XIV didn’t guarantee success, but he made success imaginable. And sometimes, that’s exactly what the world needs; someone

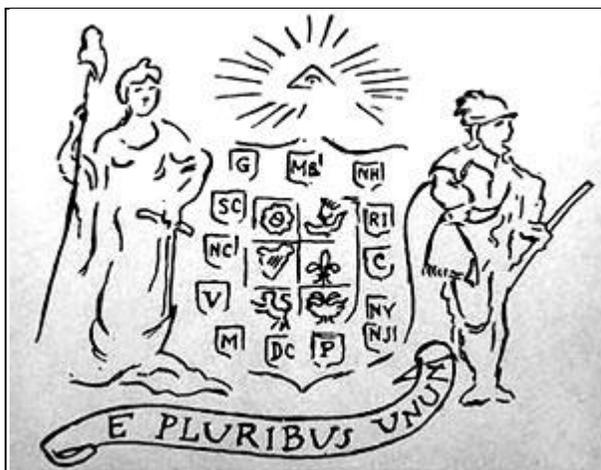
brave enough to show us that change is possible, even when it seems impossible.

“If this story moved you, if Pope Leo XIV’s courage inspired you, if you see the value in documenting this historic moment, then subscribing to Pope Leo XIV’s Faithful Chronicles should be the easiest decision you make today. We’re bringing you the full story as it unfolds, the victories, the setbacks, the moments that will define Christianity for generations.

“With every video, we deliver insights you won’t find anywhere else. In every upload, we honor the courage it takes to choose unity over division; so hit that subscribe button now.” [\[\(130\) The Meeting ENDED IN CHAOS Pope Leo XIV Calls for FULL COMMUNION with ORTHODOX SHOCKING REVELATION - YouTube\]](#)

### THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES AS A HISTORICAL SINGULARITY OF TRANSFORMATIVE THINKING

Such is the secret of transformative thinking, that is, of creatively replicating God’s ways of accomplishing change simply by stating openly what has to be done to change your bad axioms. The question is: Where can the One come from, outside of the Many?

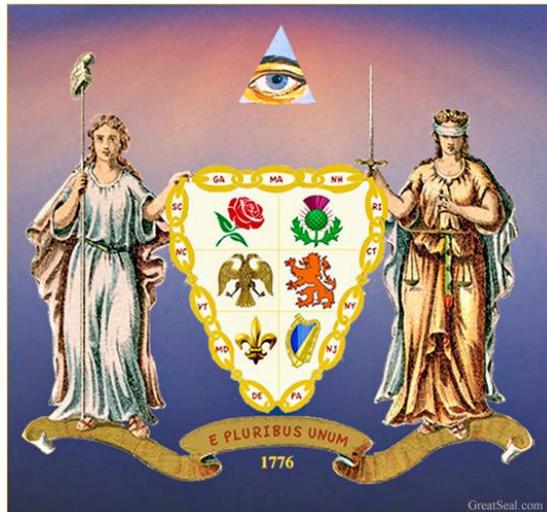


[GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES](#)

Pay close attention to the current Great Seal of the United States, and discover that its original 1776 design was very different when it was created by Pierre Eugène Du Simitière.<sup>1</sup>

The following statements identify how the original design created by Pierre Eugène Du Simitière had been originally presented by Benjamin Franklin and James Adams on July 4, 1776. It was later rejected and transformed into the present day version for reasons that have been kept secret and may never be made public.

### FIRST COMMITTEE'S DESIGN FOR AMERICA'S GREAT SEAL - 1776



First Great Seal Committee – July 1776

***"Resolved, That Dr. Franklin, Mr. J. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, be a committee, to bring in a device for a seal for the United States of America."*** – July 4, 1776, *Journals of Continental Congress*

“For the design team, Congress chose the authors of the Declaration of Independence. Although these distinguished Founders were among the ablest minds in the new nation, they had little knowledge of



<sup>1</sup> [Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere - Consultant to the First Great Seal Committee.](#)

heraldry. To help convey their vision, they asked [Pierre Eugène Du Simitière](#) to work with them.

“Skilled in portraiture and heraldry (the Delaware and New Jersey state seals are his designs), Du Simitière was also an avid collector of all things American and founded the first history museum in the United States.

“The fascinating story of the committee's suggestions is available online (free and in several file formats):

<https://archive.org/details/TheEagleAndTheShield>

Here is the official description of the design they recommended to Congress on August 20, 1776:

The great Seal sh<sup>d</sup> on one side have the Arms of the United States of America which arms should be as follows. The Shield has six Quarters, parti one, coupé two. The 1<sup>st</sup> Or, a Rose enamelled gules & argent for England: the 2<sup>d</sup> Argent, a Thistle proper, for Scotland: the 3<sup>d</sup> Verd, a Harp Or, for Ireland the 4<sup>th</sup> Azure a Flower de Luce Or for France the 5<sup>th</sup> Or the Imperial Eagle Sable for Germany: and the 6<sup>th</sup> Or the Belgic Lion Gules for Holland pointing out the Countries from which these States have been peopled. The Shield within a Border Gules entoire of thirteen Scutcheons Argent linked together by a Chain Or, each charged with initial Letters Sable as follows 1<sup>st</sup> NH. 2<sup>d</sup> M.B. 3<sup>d</sup> RI. 4<sup>th</sup> C. 5<sup>th</sup> NY. 6<sup>th</sup> NJ. 7<sup>th</sup> P 8<sup>th</sup> DC. 9. M 10<sup>th</sup> V. 11<sup>th</sup> NC. 12<sup>th</sup> SC. 13 G. for each of the thirteen independent States of America.

Supporters, dexter the Goddess Liberty in a corselet of armour alluding to the present Times, holding in her right Hand the Spear & Cap and with her left supporting the Shield of the States; sinister, the Goddess Justice bearing a Sword in her right hand, and in her left a Balance.

Crest The Eye of Providence in a radiant Triangle whose Glory extends over the Shield and beyond the Figures

Motto E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Legend, round the whole atchievement. Seal of the United States of America MDCCLXXVI

Page 26 of *The Eagle and the Shield*

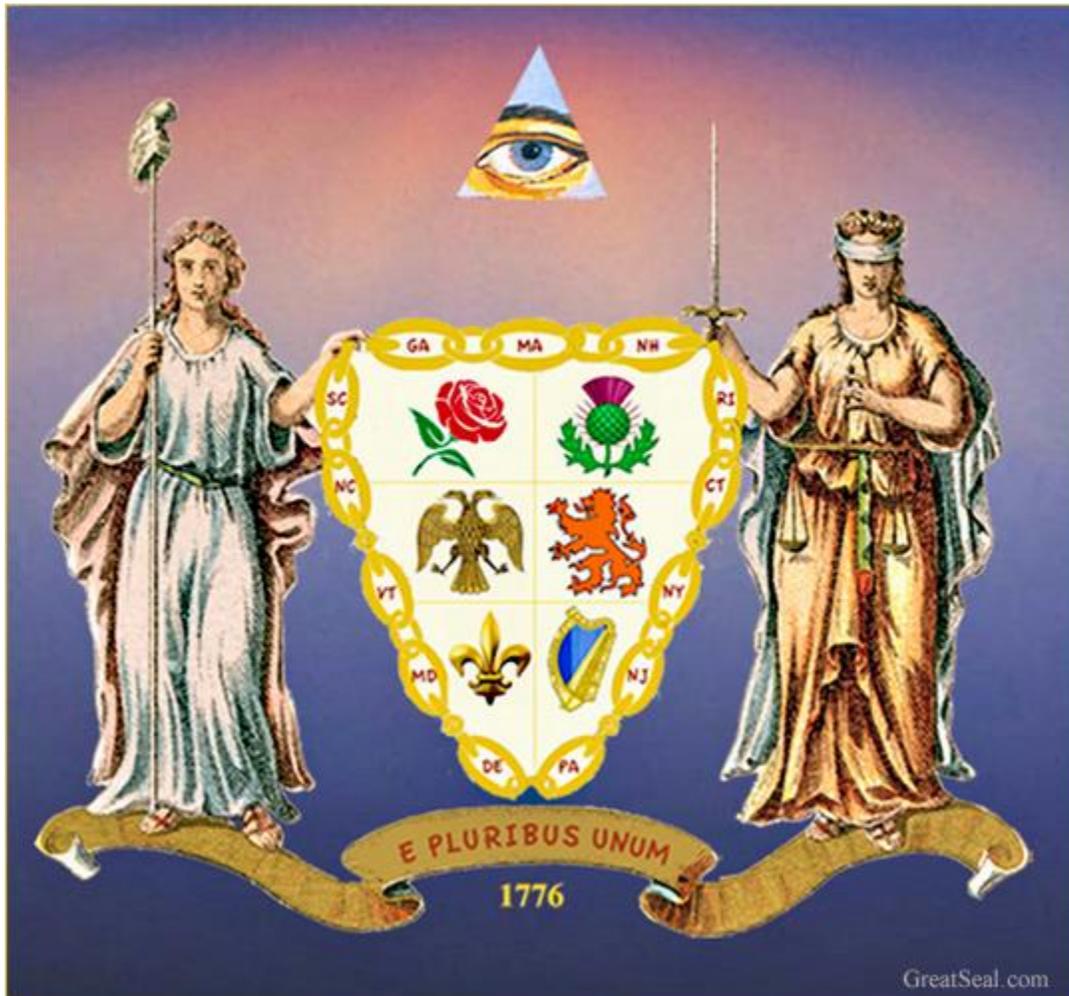
“No illustration (realization) was made of their design, however Du Simitière did make a rough sketch of his preliminary design that had one difference: a soldier instead of the Goddess Justice:

"Senester, an American Soldier, completely accoutered in his hunting Shirt and trousers, with his tomahawk, powder horn, pouch &c. holding with his left hand his rifle gun rested.



Du Simitière's original sketch and a restored version

“2020: It's time to take a fresh look at this symbol of America that our most esteemed Founders recommended. Their call for liberty, justice, and unity resonates more than ever today.



This is only a start. [See details.](#)

“The **Shield** has the "Countries from which these States have been peopled":

- Rose for England
- Thistle for Scotland
- Imperial Eagle for Germany
- Belgic Lion for Holland
- Fleur-de-lis for France
- Harp for Ireland

“Around the Shield is a Border of thirteen shields linked together by a **golden Chain** – with initial Letters for "each of the thirteen independent States of America.

“Supporting the Shield:

- "**The Goddess Liberty** in a corselet of armor alluding to the present Times, holding in her right Hand the Spear & Cap and with her left supporting the Shield of the States." She is on the right (dexter) side of the shield.
- "**The Goddess Justice** bearing a Sword in her right hand, and in her left a Balance." She is on the left (sinister) side of the shield.

**Crest:** "The **Eye of Providence** in a radiant Triangle whose **Glory extends** over the Shield and beyond the Figures."

**Date:** MDCCLXXVI (1776)

**Motto:** E PLURIBUS UNUM

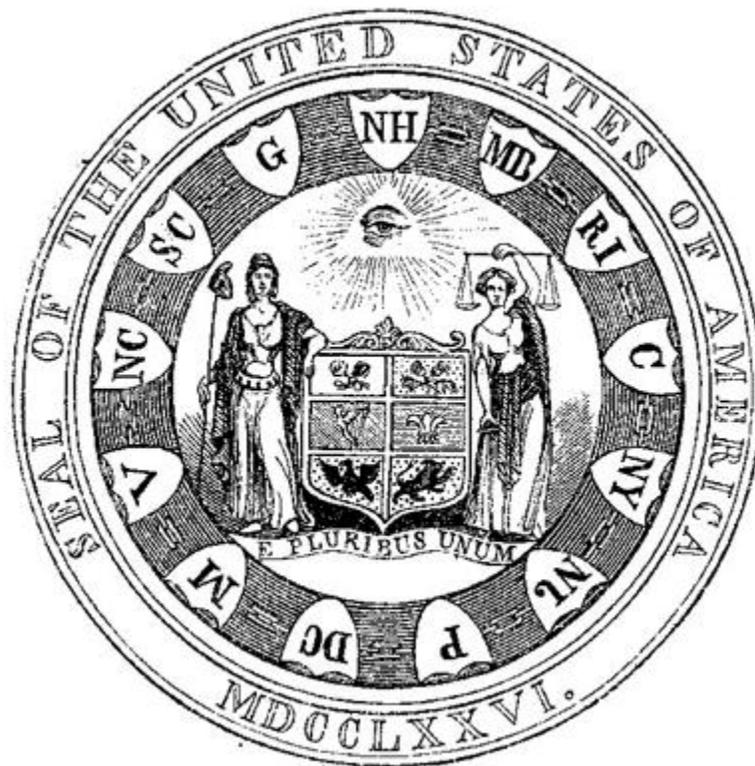
Choice of the motto was the work of an artist. Its perfect suitability to the design that Du Simitière proposed can hardly be overemphasized. The phrase expresses exactly in words what Du Simitière was expressing in his sketch. The design depicts the diversity of the European origins of the American people, superimposes upon that diversity the diversity of the thirteen independent States, and then shows them all joined one to another by a golden chain and further unified within the bounds or outline of the principal shield. The motto seems even more precisely appropriate to this design than to the Great Seal design as finally adopted. Surely it was the artist Du Simitière who chose the phrase—or quite possibly he began with the phrase as a central idea and from it developed his design.

*The Eagle and the Shield* (p. 24)

“Only the committee's written description was submitted to Congress on August 20, 1776. That same day, it was "Ordered, To lie on the table." There would be two more committees before a Great Seal was approved.

“Several of the first committee's suggestions, however, are used in the [final Great Seal](#) (1782): the motto [E Pluribus Unum](#); the [glory](#) (rays of light); the [eye of Providence](#) in a triangle; the date [MDCCLXXVI](#) (1776).

“Below is the only known drawing (called a "realization") of the first committee's 1776 design for the symbol of the United States. It was done in 1856 by Benson J. Lossing. (Note: Du Simitière said the initials of the 13 states surround the shield, not the entire seal as Lossing showed.)”



Lossing also drew a realization of the committee's design for the [reverse side](#) of the Great Seal.

## CONCLUSION

It is a pity that Du Simitière's emblem was never adopted and made officially known to be the original emblem of the American Revolution, because it might have brought to the citizen's attention the original purpose of America, and would have helped mankind to rediscover why the principle of the One resides outside of the Many, that is, because it is antientropic and reciprocal. However, one

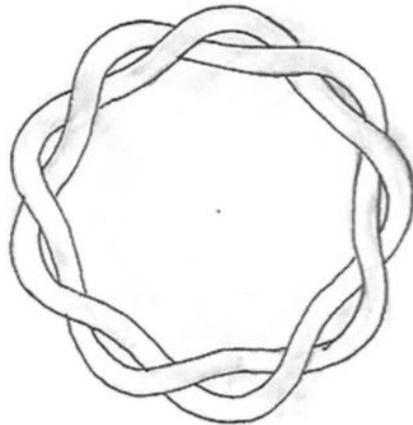
thing is certain: the statement was surely not “entropic” and was not meant to signify “America First”; because the purpose of America was never meant for itself, but for others.

This principle of the higher unity of mankind is the principle of reciprocity, which has been abandoned and forgotten throughout the ages and which must be rediscovered, today, if mankind is to have a chance to survive.

If you wish to find the historical source of that principle, go back to Cicero’s paraphrase in [De Officiis](#) (*On Moral Responsibilities*), in which Pythagoras makes the wish whereby the family of mankind should be based on reciprocal love; that is, on the fact that “*when each person loves the other as much as himself, it makes one out of many (unum fiat ex pluribus).*”

Pope Leo XIV’s Christmas Day call for peace worldwide confirms this ancient reciprocal state of mind for mankind, which is to encourage “*those with political responsibilities to give space to dialogue for the common good, rather than to ideological and partisan divisions.*”<sup>2</sup>

## Happy New Year!



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<sup>2</sup> [Pope Calls for Christmas Peace.](#)