Potentially Unprecedented:

An Autobiography in Progress

By Colin Pace

Table of Contents

Introduction: The Campaign to Become President of The United States of America

I am campaigning to become the next president of the United States of America. What most distinguishes me from other candidates is my testing profile. My testing profile might be globally and historically unprecedented.

My testing profile contains score reports with 17 national percentile ranks (NPRs) from standardized tests that I took for school from ages 5–22. The NPRs are at or above the 92nd percentile, with 4 NPRs in the 99th percentile and 9 NPRs at or above the 97th percentile. In addition to the NPRs, I have 6 scores on criterion-referenced tests that are either perfect or close to perfect. The scores can be viewed on my portfolio website, on the CV page in the testing profile section.

Here's a link to my portfolio website: https://colin-pace.github.io/Portfolio/

With my intellectual ability, I have multiple goals that I plan to accomplish as president. Among them, a prominent goal is to develop a treatment for cancer and other diseases. I plan to develop a treatment by working with scientists, engineers, and medical doctors to transform genetic engineering into a common palliative for disease.

CRISPR is a recent and important instrument of genetic engineering that enables the editing of DNA. CRISPR could be utilized on diseases, whether on diseased cells for correction or apoptosis or on immune cells for enhancements, as is currently being done by CRISPR for cancer with some success. The disease that I focus on is cancer because it accounts for a large amount of deaths in the United States, over 600,000 deaths per year, and I believe cancer could be treated with genetic engineering by deactivating the replicative genes of cancerous cells with multiplexed CRISPR.

There is potential for multiple types of disease to be treated by genetic engineering. Genetic engineering might treat diseases in the following categories: autoimmune diseases, degenerative / cellular dysfunction disorders, and perhaps even genetic, fibrotic, and inflammatory diseases. With more academic research and consultation with laboratories, I would be able to give estimations of difficulty and timeframes.

A second prominent goal is to negotiate geopolitically for world peace with the medical advancements that could be accomplished through genetic engineering. The conflicts described in the online application of the Global Conflict Tracker by the Council on Foreign Relations might be concluded and peace achieved if the countries were to gain the medical advancements that could be realized through genetic engineering.

A third goal is to effect a green energy transition to renewable sources like solar. Creating a renewable energy system for the U.S. would cost between $800 billion and $4 trillion, according to the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and also Yale, and renewables are already the economic optimum for energy, according to the United Nations. Since the energy sector could earn a good profit in renewables, and since the energy sector earns approximately $1 trillion per year in profits from petroleum, as a presidential candidate, I would encourage the energy sector to invest in creating a renewable-energy system for the U.S.

In addition to the goals, as a presidential candidate, I would encourage reform in education and health through diet and exercise.

I would encourage education in science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and the liberal arts. I would promote a multimodal curriculum that through artificial intelligence could provide individualized learning paths as an educational method.

I would encourage plant-based diets and health with exercise.

In summary of the chapter so far, I have a possibly unprecedented profile of NPRs and a good theory for genetic engineering that could be used in geopolitics to negotiate for world peace, with some other important goals and ideas about reform.

Before I outline my personal strengths, I will describe the challenges to become the president of the United States.

According to the Constitution, there are 3 criteria for becoming the president:

1. A person has to be a natural-born U.S. citizen.
2. A person has to be at least 35 years old.
3. A person has to have been a legal resident in the U.S. for at least 14 years.

I am a U.S. citizen who is 38 years old, and although I have lived internationally in France and India for months and even years since 2008, I believe I qualify as having been a legal resident of the U.S. for at least 14 years.

Additionally, there are criteria for campaigning as a candidate for a political party. Filing and registration, participating in primaries and caucasus, and fundraising are examples.

Since I became political in the early 2000s, I have aligned with the Democratic Party Platform. I am currently trying to connect with the Democrats to see if I might be able to become a Democratic presidential candidate, first among primary candidates for the Democratic nomination and then as the Democratic candidate for the 2028 election. If that is a possibility, I will file and register and raise funds mostly online as an evening and weekend political enterprise.

I anticipate that many voters will think I am young and inexperienced in governance. If you have such a hesitation, please consider my perhaps globally and historically unprecedented testing profile, combined with 2 decades of international travel and study about history, geopolitics, natural science, and coding.

I also have the following experience:

I have 2 years of professional work experience as a Research Engineering Scientist for the Applied Research Laboratories and as an Information Processing Specialist for Tata Consultancy Services at Apple.

I have independently studied coding for 8 years. I have written a textbook on coding that is available for free in the Appendix 1: Links. There is also a free game called Gem Search in the code section of my portfolio website.

I have 10 years of independently studying the natural sciences of physics, chemistry, biology, geology, and astronomy and the history of the natural sciences. I have written a series of good articles about science on the website Medium.

I also have theorized a treatment for cancer using CRISPR, an instrument of genetic engineering, and I have considered how genetic engineering could become a common treatment.

My potentially unprecedented ability is combined with experience in multiple domains, making my age at 38 a concern, but perhaps a concern that can be negotiated in the context of my formidable strengths of ability and experience.

I encourage people to read this autobiography, as I write it and post updates, to learn more about my life and ideas about my campaign to become the next president of the U.S.

Chapter 1: Into DNA

I learned about my potentially globally and historically unprecedented testing profile of 17 national percentile ranks (NPRs) sometime around 2021. I knew I had scored well on some tests and was able to read difficult books, but I hadn't imagined my profile might be unprecedented. I was greatly moved by the realization.

Learning about my testing profile coincided with several intellectual projects on which I was working, with the foremost project my theorization of genetic engineering as a treatment for cancer. As mentioned in the introduction to the autobiography, cancer is a significant cause of death in the United States of America, and I am determined to develop genetic engineering into a treatment for the disease. As president, I would focus on multiple projects, leading the effort to treat cancer while consulting with other projects that consider genetic engineering for other diseases.

In this chapter, I'll discuss the biology of cancer so that the reader might gain an understanding of how genetic engineering could treat the disease.

Cancer is a disease of proliferating cells. The cells proliferate and form neoplasms or tumors. The cells proliferate because of a mutation in their DNA. Located in the nucleus of a cell, DNA is a molecule that has a distinctive shape and structure: a double helix of sequences of base pairs between the helices. There is all sorts of interesting biological information about DNA, the code of information in the base pairs in the double helix, and the cell, including the number of base pairs and genes, the functions of genes, the structures on which DNA aggregates or chromosomes, and much more.

While the molecule is significant, including complex and repetitive configurations of elements like carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and phosphorous, the biologically paramount point for my theory is that the base pairs in the double helix of DNA encode information as

genes that proteins read to synthesize new structures for a cell and new proteins to create and maintain the cell.

DNA encodes genes that direct a cell about replication or the creation of a new cell from the existing cell.

There is also a distinctive process of DNA replication, so a reader might keep the idea in mind that both DNA and also cells replicate.

When a mutation adversely affects the genes for cellular replication, prompting an increased rate uncontrolled by normal cellular defenses (such as apoptotic signaling), a cell begins to divide as a cancerous cell.

Because of the way cells proliferate or divide, in a process called mitosis (and also meiosis for a subset of cells), which involves the replication or duplication of DNA and separation of the replicated DNA so that each section of the dividing cell becomes a new cell with DNA, the mutation that causes a cell to divide as a cancerous cell is distributed to the new cell and maintained by the progenerative cell, and both cells continue to replicate or divide as do the new cells created in replication.

The context is significantly more complex than what I've described above, and an excellent synopsis of the context is found in a pair of articles by the American biologists Douglas Hanahan and Robert Weinberg, published in the years 2000 and 2011. The first article is called "The Hallmarks of Cancer," and the second article, which elaborates on the first with updates, is called "The Hallmarks of Cancer: The Next Generation." Both articles are availble online, and I've provided links to them at the end of my autobiography in Appendix 1: Links.

Insight from Hanahan and Weinberg that is particularly interesting for my theory of a treatment for cancer with genetic engineering is that the mutations that cause cancer can happen not just in the DNA of genes that enact replication but also in the DNA of genes that can indirectly cause replication through signaling in what are called signal cascade networks.

Part of the power of my theory comes from its versatility, and in the context of signal cascade networks, my theory demonstrates significant versatility by addressing the types of signal cascade networks with a focus on the genes that enact mitosis. The resolved focus has the advantages of avoiding intervention in complex signal cascade networks and also of preventing alternate or subsequent mutations from catalyzing cancerous proliferation.

The focus on the deactivation of genes for cellular replication is a key insight of the theory. I independently theorized the utilization of genetic engineering for replicative genes. Later, I learned that chemotherapy attempts the same effect, a deactivation through chemicals of genes for cellular replication.

The difference between chemotherapy and the technology in my theory is the instrument that achieves the deactivation of replicative genes.

Chemotherapeutics indiscriminately affect cells, cancerous and healthy cells, which results in many of the negative side effects of chemotherapy. Furthermore, chemotherapeutics, in comparison to the instrument of genetic engineering in my theory, are limited in the types of genes that the chemicals can simultaneously target, which is a vulnerability in the context of cancerous responses in repair for damaged DNA.

Genetic engineering with CRISPR has advantages over chemotherapeutics. An acronym for clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats, CRISPR is a trait that evolved in bacteria as a response to invading viruses called bacteriophages, and in 2012, scientific researchers transformed CRISPR into an instrument of genetic engineering that is used on human DNA to edit genes, whether for activation, deactivation, or maybe even changing genetic function. The science and engineering involved in editing genes with CRISPR are vast and sophisticated, so I will only mention that a CRISPR editor is delivered to a cell where the editor then travels to the cellular nucleus and traverses DNA to find a locus or sequence where the editor then makes a genetic edit by severing a segment of the DNA at that location, which

prompts a natural repair mechanism that results in the reconstitution of the DNA and therefore gene, either activating or deactivating the gene.

For my theory, the first advantage that CRISPR has over chemotherapy is that viral vectors selectively deliver CRISPR to cells. As a treatment for cancer, CRISPR would be more precise, fairly reliably delivered to cancerous and not healthy cells. The delivery would result in fewer and less severe negative side effects than chemotherapy has.

A second advantage is that CRISPR can be multiplexed. Multiplexed CRISPR simultaneously targets multiple genes. So, multiple types of replicative genes could be targeted. For example, a CRISPR genetic editor could target genes that encode the proteins that create and direct the mitotic spindle or that enact cytokinesis. Other possible targets include the genes that encode proteins that enact the duplication and repair of DNA. Multiplexed CRISPR can target approximately 20 genes, and I suspect that a combination of genes from the different types mentioned (mitotic or replicative of DNA) would be most effective. Experimentation with different configurations of multiplexed CRISPR would be necessary.

That is the basic idea of my theory. As mentioned, the biology of cancer is more complex, as is the engineering of the instrument of a CRISPR editor. But the autobiographical chapter so far gives a scientifically useful and perhaps literarily accessible overview.

At this point, a reader might consider other utilizations of genetic engineering with the instrument of a CRISPR editor on other diseases. The diseases might rely on specific proteins that cause inimical consequences. CRISPR edits could deactivate the inimical genes in different types of diseased cells. The pathological biology and genetic engineering will be more complex in any specific context, but an abstracted principle is that CRISPR edits to inimical genes in diseased cells deactivate the genes or even cells in a process of programmed cellular death called apoptosis (pronounced a • puh • tow • sis).

Another approach is for CRISPR edits to enhance immune cells. But I will consider that topic in another chapter.

The ideas I have expressed in this chapter are nascent. Scientific, engineering, and medical literature contextualize the idea of the utilization of CRISPR to engineer genetically a treatment for cancer, but I am theorizing the medical advance. My potentially globally and historically unprecedented testing profile emboldens my resolve to develop CRISPR as an instrument of genetic engineering for cancer and for other diseases.

People across the world would want to have the resource as a medical treatment, and I hope to use the medical advance to negotiate for world peace. I will consider aspects of the idea of the exchange of a common treatment in CRISPR for world peace in the next chapter.

Appendix 1: Links to My Social Media and Referenced Sources (6 October 2025)

1. My portfolio website with national percentile ranks (NPRs) on the CV page in the testing profile section: https://colin-pace.github.io/Portfolio/
2. YouTube channel: https://www.youtube.com/@colinpace-o8g?si=g4NKZfl6UL8sb2cb
3. Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61580997774035
4. X page: https://x.com/colin_pace_1987?s=21&t=n3_aN2-S346aY0LHuCzdhA
5. Medium page with science articles: https://medium.com/@colinpace1987
6. Coding book “Algorithms and Programs”: https://colin-pace.github.io/AlgorithmsAndPrograms/static/media/aap.33df4dc1ef27def7ed4e.pdf
7. CRISPR success in 2025: https://www.npr.org/sections/shots-health-news/2025/05/15/nx-s1-5389620/gene-editing-treatment-crispr-inherited
8. The Global Conflict Tracker by the Council on Foreign Relations: https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker
9. The cost of a transition to renewable energy according to the National Renewable Energy Laboratory(NREL): https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/100-percent-clean-electricity-by-2035-study
10. The cost of a transition to renewable energy according to Yale: https://e360.yale.edu/digest/shifting-u-s-to-100-percent-renewables-would-cost-4-5-trillion-analysis-finds

11. The profits made by the energy industry with petroleum: https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/jul/21/revealed-oil-sectors-staggering-profits-last-50-years
12. The United Nations on the economic optimum for energy in renewables: https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/raising-ambition/renewable-energy
13. The Hallmarks of Cancer: https://id.elsevier.com/as/authorization.oauth2?platSite=LT%2Fcell&response_type=code&client_id=JBS&additionalPlatSites=LT%2Fjbs%2CSD%2Fscience%2CLT%2Fthelancet%2CLT%2Fgeneric&site=cell-site&scope=openid+profile+address+email+els_auth_info+els_analytics_info+urn%3Acom%3Aelsevier%3Aidp%3Apolicy%3Aproduct%3Aindv_identity&claims=%7B%7D&redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cell.com%2Fcallback%3Fred_uri%3D%252Ffulltext%252FS0092-8674%252800%252981683-9&state=16388001583&authType=SINGLE_SIGN_IN&client_name=Cell+Press&prompt=none
14. The Next Generation of the Hallmarks of Cancer: https://www.cell.com/fulltext/S0092-8674(11)00127-9

Appendix 2: A Timeline of My Life

1987: I was born in Denver, Colorado. My father was a petroleum geophysicist.

1989: My family moved to Dallas, Texas, where my father found employment with Brigham Oil and Gas.

1992: I began taking standardized tests in school.

1996: In my most impressive testing performance, I scored 3 NPRs in the 99th percentile in the subject tests of Advanced Math, Math Total, and Advanced Reading on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills, a reputable achievement test for students across the U.S. I also placed in the 97th percentile in Reading Total.

1997: Brigham Oil and Gas moved to Austin, and our family followed.

2002: My father passed away from cancer.

2005: I graduated from high school, and I took my first international trip, going to Europe to visit England, France, Italy, and other nations. After I returned to the U.S., I started college at the University of North Texas, where I wanted to become a musician.

2006: I transferred to UT Austin and began to study sociocultural anthropology with the protege of the iconic anthropologist Victor Turner.

2007: I saw former President Obama give a stump speech in Austin during his first presidential run. I was impressed by former President Obama's speech and later by his books.

2008: I traveled to several European nations for the second time. I went with the Normandy Scholars Program, an undergraduate history program about World War II.

2009: I took the Graduate Record Examinations (GRE) in preparation for my application to graduate school. It is the last standardized test in my testing profile.

2010: I began taking courses about the Indian language Hindi with the Director of the now closed Hindi Urdu Flagship at UT Austin. I also traveled for the first time to India, a country I returned to 2 or 3 times during the decade, to study Hindi.

2011: I graduated from UT Austin with a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology.

2012: I began graduate school at UT Austin.

2013: I won a Graduate Research Fellowship from the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) and a Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship from the South Asia Institute at UT Austin.

2014: I graduated from an MA program with a degree in Asian Cultures and Languages from the Department of Asian Studies. I wrote an MA Report that was co-supervised by the Director of the Hindi Urdu Flagship. I began an MA/PhD program in the Department of Anthropology at UT Austin.

2015: I bought 5 textbooks about the natural sciences of physics, chemistry, biology, geology, and astronomy. I read them, taking extensive notes.

2017: I left UT Austin (without a PhD) and began to study coding. I also visited India for a few months.

2019: I theorized a treatment for cancer with CRISPR, an instrument of genetic engineering.

2020: I found my first professional employment as a Research Engineering Scientist at the Applied Research Laboratories in Austin. I also became interested in the history of the natural sciences. I researched the history of the natural sciences and wrote an article called “A History of the Natural Sciences,” which is available on Medium.

2021: I completed a coding boot camp at UT Austin. I also started to learn about my testing profile, after having discovered a file with the score reports.

2022: I wrote an introductory textbook about coding. The book is titled “Algorithms and Programs” and is available for free on my portfolio website.

2024: I started working for Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) at Apple.