

US Stock Express

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Last 582.430 Change +4.540 (0.786%)

Updated: 2026/01/16 20:18 EST

Lockheed Martin Corporation (LMT.US)

6 months (daily)

SMA(10):543.44 SMA(20):513.559 SMA(50):482.718 SMA(100):483.026 SMA(250):467.861

www.aastocks.com

16/01/2026 0:578.21 H:582.93 L:577.42 C:582.91

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LMT



Military stocks overlapping Space stocks, that's why NASDAQ and S&P went horizontally, they rocketed up.

Northrop Grumman Corporation (NOC.US)

6 months (daily)

SMA(10):623.802 SMA(20):599.933 SMA(50):577.214 SMA(100):585.446 SMA(250):536.889

www.aastocks.com

16/01/2026 0:657.6 H:669.68 L:657.26 C:666.92

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NOC



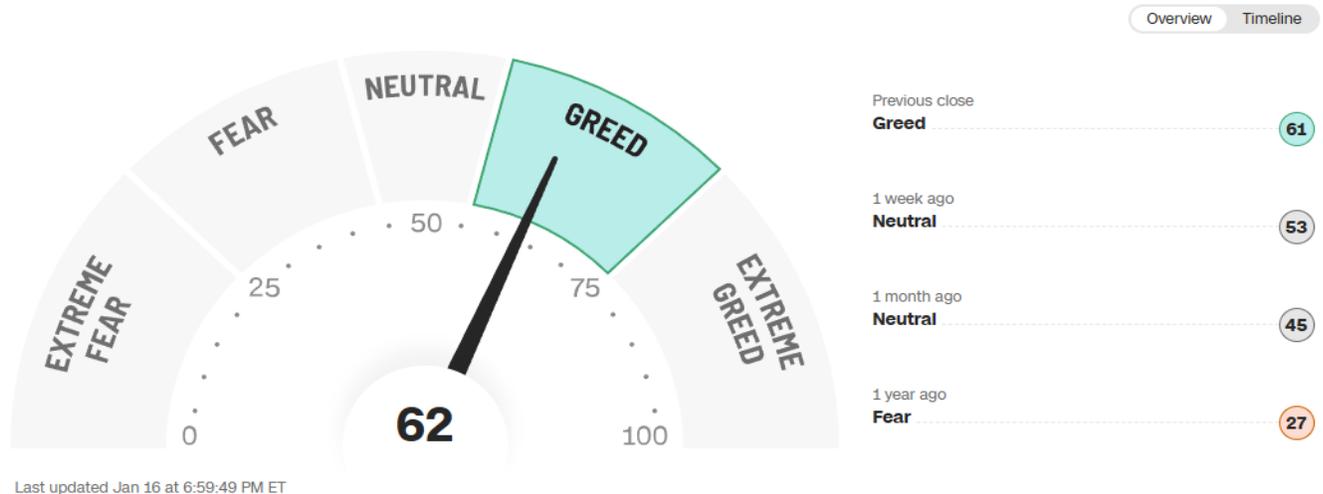
Venezuela and Iran crisis pushed up military stocks where Ukraine unable to do so, mind SLS on page 7.

*Risk disclosure: Price can go up and down at any moment, use free money to trade and bear the risk according to your own capital;
Never trade with money that has a deadline for withdrawal.
All suggestions are for reference only, even AI cannot be 100% reliable, final decision still lies upon investors.
Copy trading cannot replicate another trader's background or psychological state.*

Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?

[Learn more about the index](#)



North East West South is NEWS

US President Donald Trump, who intends to gain control of Greenland from Denmark, said he might impose tariffs on countries that "don't cooperate on the Greenland issue," emphasizing the urgent need for Greenland in the US for national security.

US government officials noted that CIA Director John Ratcliffe recently traveled to Venezuela to meet with interim president Delcy Rodriguez, marking the highest-level US visit since Nicolas Maduro stepped down.

Recent financial disclosures by President Trump show that he purchased approximately \$100 million in municipal and corporate bonds between mid-November and late December of last year, including purchases of up to \$2 million in bonds from Netflix (NFLX) (NFLX-US) and Warner Bros. Discovery (WBD) (WBD (WBD)-US) just weeks after their merger announcement.

NVDA (NVDA-US) CEO Jensen Huang pointed out that the purpose of AI is not to massively replace jobs, but to automate the tasks involved. Fears of mass unemployment often confuse the "tasks" inherent in a job with the broader "purpose" of that job.

The Trump administration's political proposal to encourage the construction of power plants for AI data centers requires tech companies to sign 15-year contracts to pay for new power plants, which would help stabilize electricity prices for ordinary citizens. Power equipment manufacturers GE Vernova (GEV-US) and Siemens Energy (ENR-US) both surged over 6% at the close on Friday, but power plant operators Vistra (VST-US) fell 7.5%, and Constellation Energy (CEG-US) plummeted 9.8%. Trump hopes that PJM, the largest grid system operator in the US, will hold a dedicated electricity auction for large tech companies such as Microsoft (MSFT-US) and Alphabet (GOOGL-US) to purchase electricity for their data centers.



Market Observation

Space Program & Earth Crisis Rocket them up

XAU
(Spot gold)
4596.87

Already said year 2026 is a year of individual stocks rising rather than the rise of the whole market. Faster than any pen can tell, NASDAQ and S&P had been going horizontally since October till now, but military stocks rocketed up sharply facing the crisis in Iran and Venezuela. Co-incidentally, they are also space program stocks. This year, space stocks also becoming hot because of the IPO of SpaceX, but the IPO will not come out until second half of this year. So why do space program stocks suddenly rocket up?

Artemis II program is confirmed to shoot up at 02:41 of February 7 (Sat) UTC (February 6, 21:41 EST). So, what is the difference between UTC and GMT? UTC is the average of a number of atomic clocks introduced in 1960, a successor to the GMT time zones, but with precise timing and will have a leap second each year since 1972. It has no daylight-saving time and is widely used in military, space industry and civil purposes.

The Apollo 11-17 Moon Landing project existed from 1969 to 1972 with 6 successful landings, only Apollo 13 is cancelled on half way due to oxygen tank explosion. It has been more than half a century ago, most engineers and astronauts had gone to heaven. Therefore, everything has to started from the beginning in order to gain experience. Artemis I program is an unmanned program of orbiting round the moon and had been successfully done. Artemis II is scheduled to launch out between Feb and April of 2026. Now NASA just confirmed the launching day as above with a crew of 4 members, the largest ever.

Mind that Artemis means the goddess of the Moon, the ultimate target is not on the Moon but aiming at Mars. But they use the Moon as stepping stone to Mars, and let everyone concerned familiar with space industry through the Moon so as to get a smooth Mars Landing. Apollo is the god of sun but not a program of

exploration of the sun, its target is at the Moon. Mercury Project is not the exploration of Mercury, but the first human systematic project to explore outer space beyond the earth. For further elaboration of space industry please refer to The Express of 20250529, 20250703, 20250707, 20251118, 20251215, 20251216, 20251217, 20251218, 20251219, 20251222, 20251223, 20251224, 20251226, 20251229, 20251230, 20251231, 20260102, 20260103, 20260105, 20260106 and 20260107.

For Mars Landing related stocks, summing up core holdings which should occupy 40%-50% are LMT, NOC, RTX and BA. Growth stocks which should occupy 25%-30% are RCLB, LUNR, RDW and ASTS. Adjacent stocks which should occupy 15% are ARKX, PLTR, UFO, LSCC, PLUG, NVDA, TSLA, TSM, SATS, DXYZ, and ARKQ.

Mind that for NVDA, TSLA, PLTR and TSM should considered investing in blue chips with an additional function of Mars, main purpose is not on Mars. For ARK series, ARKX probably is the fastest growing one. For DXYZ, when the target is aiming at tech stocks can invest more or up to 15%, but if aiming at SpaceX only should be 5%. For ARKQ, should aim at investing in robot with an additional function of Mars, for they will send robot to Mars first before sending human being instead of sending animal in the Project Mercury. After that may have limited number of robots send to Mars so be sure to know your purpose so as to fix the ratio.

How long should we hold these stocks? Please refer to the Artemis Project I to X on page 7 and see what your target is. Mind that this time is not as the Apollo Project just lasted a few years and gave up because of no competition. Both US and China have already fixed a plan of 10 to 20 years of development on Mars. The target of Elon Musk is to development a city up to 1 million population on Mars. For the whole year of 2025, I urged numerous times be sure to buy Mars related stocks before it is too late. Now, it is really too late, but for those that wish to catch the last train, still have some chances in 2026 and just see who can grasp it. Now the problem turned to how long can you hold them?



World Observation

Day	1428
Russia/Ukraine Conflict	

The advent of FAFO era

(7) Anniversary of Trump 2.0

Time flies! It's exactly one year after the inauguration ceremony of Trump 2.0. Mind that in era 1.0, excluding the ceremony day, on the first full working day of Trump that he reported to White House at nine, he really kept his promise to phone to president of Mexico to talk about the border wall. In era 2.0, of course he was unable to finish the war in Ukraine in 24 hours, but he launched out the Stargate program on Day 1.

I searched all comments on this planet; no one talked about Trump's inauguration was followed by six planet alignment in the solar system, only happened in The Express.

It denotes changes, a new era, an era of turmoil, but no one in the east or west talk about this even everyone can see the movement in sky on that day and is widely recorded in astrology. This era opens with fentanyl, which said to be opium war of this century, and then bring about the Ukraine talk and insulting Zelensky and downgrading Ukraine which had never happened in civilized countries. People thought western civilization was going to collapse. Elon Musk had a temporary job of 100 days in cabinet and back to Tesla. But soon worries turned to tariff, Trump was so keen on the effect of stock market and at length chickened out. Tariff was illegal and waiting for verdict of Supreme Court.

Trump shown a strong man's action by Midnight Hammer Operation against Iran in June, and met Putin in Alaska, neglecting he is war criminal waiting for arrest. B-22 that carried out bombards in Iran flied low above the head of Putin as he stepped onto the platform for rituals, still could not end the war in Ukraine. Trump is 100% defeated by Putin in Alaska! Trump's action pushed Canada and Korea near China, and even EU is preparing to do so, but because they need the help in Ukraine so no action yet. But the Iron Lady of Japan gave Trump a big hand and surprised the world.

Trump stopped several wars including Gaza and nominated to run for Nobel Prize of Peace in 2026. Please be noted that he had not lost the prize in 2025, for the deadline already closed. He was nominated by Israel in Aug 2025 to run for the prize in Oct 2026

and not 2025. The award of 2025 was announced in Oct 2025 and the deadline is in Jan 2025, and the award conferred in Dec 2025. Every year is the same, Jan the deadline, Oct the announcement of award, Dec conferring the award. After January all nomination will be for next year. Don't believe in those misleading news. Be a smart investor!

Operation Southern Spear of capturing Maduro is a great success of Trump in prestige, national power and high technology. What is coming is again the operation in Iran. Besides the Lincoln aircraft carrier strike group, the George Bush aircraft carrier strike group is on the way to Red Sea through Suze Canal, another strike group leaves California to South Sea to fill the seat of Lincoln. Let's wide open our eyes and see what would happen next.

The Iran Crisis is different from that of Venezuela. The capture of Maduro made stock market on record high, but if military action broke out in Iran, it will be a great hurt to the market, please refer to the elaboration of AI in page 9 to 12. Don't forget another problem is coming which is Greenland. However, people in US seemed to worry over the ICE incident of killing one woman in US rather than 16,000 people killed in Iran. Demonstrator filled Fifth Avenue because of the death of one woman in US and not 16K in Iran. But Donald Trump cared so much on the people being killed in Iran. Will Trump again chicken out in Iran or in Greenland? Please wait patiently for the result.

What is a new era? United Nations cannot put an end to invasion war, even 147 members confirmed it is invasion. So what? No one can stop the spread of pandemic and no one can find out the source. So, what is the use of UN?

Trump is now trying to establish a "Board of Peace" for ceasefire of Gaza, but of course his aim is much more than this (see page 13). It has a chance to extend the task to resolving global conflicts, that is to take over at least part of the job of UN. Now the 5 powers of the UN have a great setback for if either of the powers is in breach of the regulations of UN, nothing can be done for they have the veto right to block any resolution. It is established for defeated and winning countries of World War II, but it is already 80 years ago, not so applicable to the world of nowadays. We should have something that can press down World War III and put aside relics of World War II. Please wide open your eyes and see how the Board of Peace of Donald Trump works and see whether it can open a new era of UN for the world.

Space Launch System (SLS)

- **Artemis I** (2022) was the successful uncrewed test of the SLS and Orion, and was the first test flight for both craft.^[i] The Artemis I mission placed Orion into a lunar orbit and then returned to Earth. The SLS Block 1 design uses the Interim Cryogenic Propulsion Stage (ICPS) second stage, which performs the trans-lunar injection burn to send Orion to lunar space. For Artemis I, Orion braked into a polar distant retrograde lunar orbit and remained for about six days before boosting back toward Earth. The Orion capsule separated from its service module, re-entered the atmosphere for aerobraking, and splashed down in the Pacific Ocean under parachutes.^[10]
- **Artemis II** (2026) is planned to be the first crewed test flight of SLS and the Orion spacecraft.^[11] The four crew members will perform extensive testing in Earth orbit, and Orion will then be boosted into a free-return trajectory around the Moon, which will return Orion to Earth for re-entry and splashdown. Launch is scheduled for no earlier than February 2026 and no later than April 2026.^{[11][12]}
- **Artemis III** (2027) is planned to be the first American crewed lunar landing since Apollo 17 in December 1972.^[11] The mission depends on a support mission to place a Starship Human Landing System (HLS) in a near-rectilinear halo orbit (NRHO) of the Moon prior to the launch of SLS/Orion. After Starship HLS reaches NRHO, SLS/Orion will send the Orion spacecraft with a crew of four to dock with HLS.^[iii] Two astronauts will transfer to HLS, which will descend to the lunar surface and spend about 6.5 days on the surface.^[13] The astronauts will perform at least two extravehicular activities (EVAs) on the surface before the HLS ascends to return them to a rendezvous with Orion. Orion will return the four astronauts to Earth. Launch is scheduled for no earlier than mid-2027.^{[11][12]} Planned missions of Artemis program
- **Artemis IV** (2028) is planned to be the second crewed lunar landing mission.
- **Artemis V** (2030) is planned to be the third crewed lunar landing, which will deliver four astronauts to the Lunar Gateway station.
- **Artemis VI** (2031) is planned to be the fourth crewed lunar landing, which will integrate the Crew and Science Airlock Module with the Gateway space station.^[14] Launch is scheduled for no earlier than March 2031.^[15] As of 2024, the Airlock module is under construction.^[16]
- **Artemis VII** (2032) is planned to be the fifth crewed lunar landing, which will deliver the Habitable Mobility Platform (Lunar Cruiser) to the surface of the Moon on an SLS Block 1B rocket. Launch is scheduled for no earlier than March 2032.^[17]
- **Artemis VIII** (2033) is planned to be the sixth crewed lunar landing, which will have a lunar landing with the delivery of lunar surface logistics and the Foundational Surface Habitat using an SLS Block 1B rocket with the aid of Blue Origin. Launch is scheduled for no earlier than 2033.^[18]
- **Artemis IX** (2034) is planned to be the seventh crewed lunar landing, which will have another lunar landing with the delivery of additional lunar surface logistics. Unlike Artemis VIII, however, this mission will be the first to use an SLS Block 2 rocket.^[19]
- **Artemis X** (2035) is planned to be the eighth crewed lunar landing, which will feature the delivery of additional lunar surface logistics using an SLS Block 2 rocket, and will also include astronauts staying on the Moon for an extended period of time.^[19]

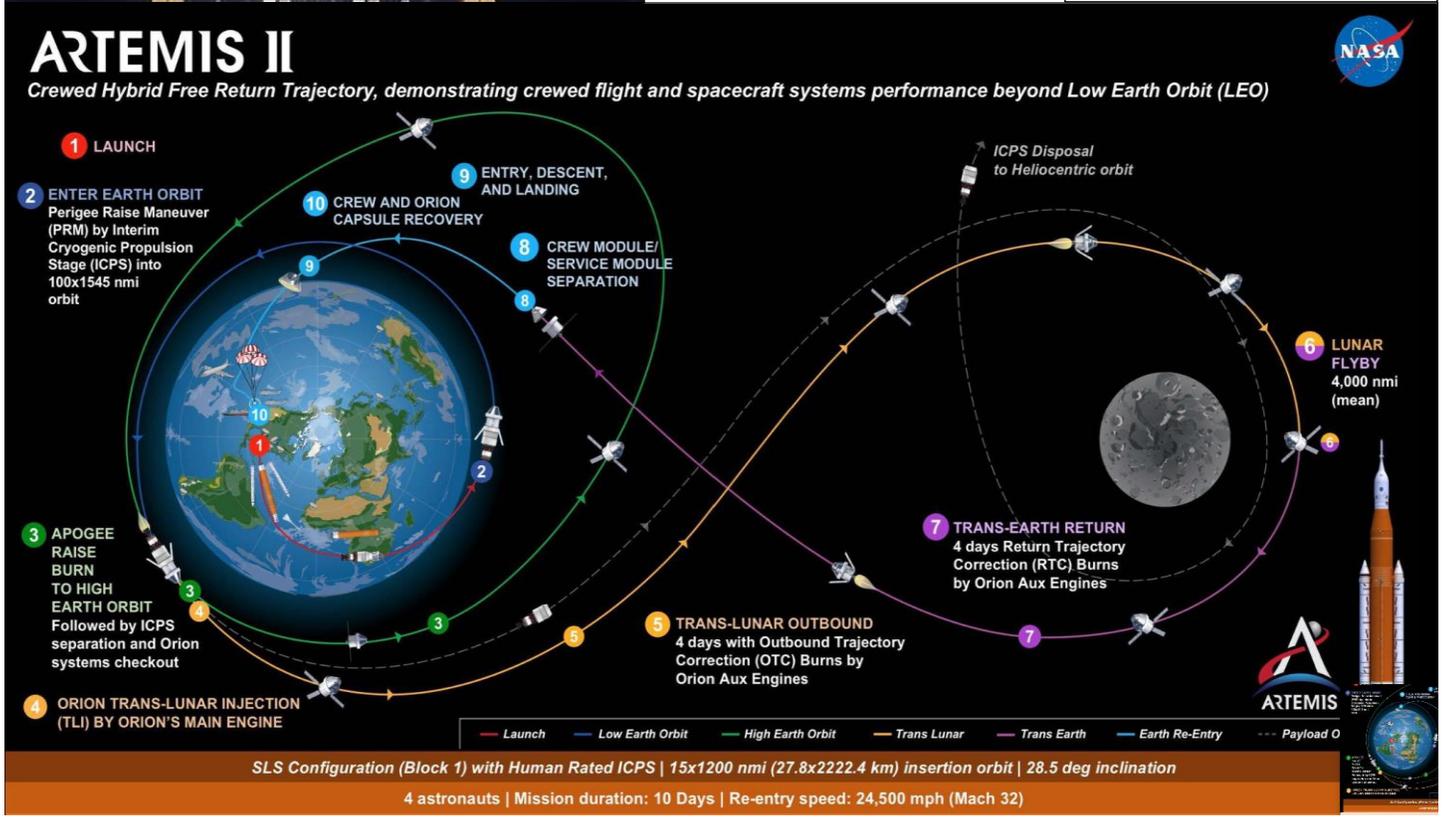


Manufacturer	CM: Lockheed Martin ESM: Airbus Defence and Space
Operator	NASA ^[1]
Applications	Crewed exploration beyond LEO ^[2]

Orion (Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle or Orion MPCV) is a [partially reusable](#) crewed spacecraft used in [NASA's Artemis program](#). The spacecraft consists of a Crew Module (CM) [space capsule](#) designed by [Lockheed Martin](#) that is paired with a [European Service Module](#) (ESM) manufactured by [Airbus Defence and Space](#). Orion is launched atop a [Space Launch System](#) (SLS) rocket, with a tower [launch escape system](#).

[Orion \(spacecraft\) - Wikipedia](#)

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[Artemis program - Wikipedia](#)

Donald Trump's support for Iranian demonstrators is driven less by oil interests (unlike Venezuela) and more by geopolitical strategy: weakening Iran's regime, amplifying pressure on its leadership, and signaling U.S. backing for human rights. A U.S. military air campaign in Iran would likely spike oil prices, trigger global "risk-off" sentiment in equities, and further destabilize Iran's already fragile economy. Iran's inflation has averaged above 30% in recent years, while the rial has collapsed against the dollar—any U.S. strike would almost certainly accelerate both inflation and currency depreciation.



GPT-5 is here - OpenAI

us Why Trump Supports Iranian Demonstrators

- **Human rights & regime pressure:** Trump has publicly voiced support for protesters facing violent crackdowns, framing it as a moral stance against authoritarianism.
Axios + 1
- **Geopolitical leverage:** Iran is a long-standing adversary of the U.S. in the Middle East. Supporting demonstrators undermines Tehran's legitimacy and strengthens U.S. influence regionally.
- **Not about oil (unlike Venezuela):** Venezuela's crisis was tied to petroleum reserves and U.S. energy interests. Iran's case is more about nuclear ambitions, regional power, and ideological rivalry.



Impact of U.S. Military Intervention in Iran

- **Oil markets:** Disruption in the Strait of Hormuz (through which ~20% of global oil passes) could cause **oil price spikes of 7% or more**. AlInvest
- **Financial markets:**
 - **Equities:** Risk-off selloffs, especially in tech and growth stocks, as investors flee volatility. markets.chroniclejournal.com
 - **Safe havens:** Gold prices could surge (already projected above **\$2,700/oz** in recent tensions). markets.chroniclejournal.com
 - **Fixed income:** Rotation into U.S. Treasuries and defensive assets. Wells Fargo Advisors
- **Regional instability:** Gulf trade networks and foreign capital flows would fragment, worsening food insecurity and inflation in conflict zones. AlInvest

Iran's Annual Inflation Rate (2015–2024)

Year	Inflation Rate (%)
2015	12.5
2016	7.2
2017	8.0
2018	18.0
2019	39.9
2020	30.6
2021	43.4
2022	43.5
2023	44.6
2024	32.5 <small>trendometric.com + 1</small>

 GPT-5 is here - OpenAI

Trend: Inflation surged after 2018 due to sanctions and currency collapse, peaking above 40% in multiple years.

Iranian Rial Exchange Rate (USD/IRR, 2015–2025)

Year	Approx. Rate (per USD)
2015	~29,780
2016	~30,000
2017	~36,000
2018	~42,000
2019	~120,000
2020	~250,000
2021	~280,000
2022	~450,000
2023	~1,000,000
2025	~42,008 (official midmarket) but black-market >1,000,000 <small>Xe + 1</small>

Projection after U.S. military action:

- **Further collapse likely.** Sanctions, capital flight, and panic would push the rial deeper into hyper-depreciation, potentially **>1.5 million IRR per USD** in unofficial markets.
- Inflation could exceed **60% annually**, worsening Iran's economic crisis. Alinvest

Key Risks & Takeaways

- **Global markets:** Expect oil volatility, equity selloffs, and safe-haven surges.
- **Iran's economy:** Already fragile, would spiral into hyperinflation and currency collapse.
- **Geopolitics:** Intervention risks escalation with Russia/China, who may back Iran diplomatically or economically.

Would you like me to build a **scenario matrix** showing short-term vs. long-term impacts on oil, equities, and currencies under different U.S. intervention levels (limited strikes vs. full campaign)? That could give you a clearer investment-oriented view.

The ongoing protests in Iran, which began escalating in late 2025 amid economic hardships and calls for regime change, have drawn vocal support from President Donald Trump. His stance appears driven by a combination of strategic geopolitical interests, including countering Iran's influence in the Middle East, weakening its support for proxy groups like Hezbollah and Hamas that threaten U.S. allies such as Israel, and promoting human rights as a rationale for regime change. Trump has publicly urged protesters to "take over" institutions, warned against executions, and called for new leadership, framing the Iranian regime as a sponsor of terrorism and a nuclear threat—echoing his "maximum pressure" campaign during his first term, which included withdrawing from the JCPOA nuclear deal and imposing heavy sanctions. This is not primarily about petroleum resources in the same direct way as U.S. policy toward Venezuela under Trump, where oil reserves were a key factor in sanctions and efforts to oust Maduro to secure energy supplies and reduce Russian/Chinese influence. While Iran holds significant oil reserves, Trump's approach to Iran focuses more on security threats and ideological opposition to the theocratic regime, though sanctions have indirectly targeted Iran's oil exports to starve the government of revenue. In contrast, the recent U.S. military operation in Venezuela was portrayed as a success in regime control, but experts note Iran presents a far more complex military challenge due to its size, terrain, and capabilities. [bbc.com](#) [+8 more](#)

A large-scale U.S. military intervention in Iran, even limited to airstrikes, would likely have severe and multifaceted impacts. Militarily, it could degrade Iran's missile and nuclear capabilities in the short term but risks provoking retaliatory strikes on U.S. bases in Iraq, Syria, or Qatar, as well as allies like Israel and Saudi Arabia, potentially escalating into a regional war involving proxies and drawing in actors like Russia or China. Domestically in Iran, it might initially bolster protester morale but could lead to a brutal crackdown, civilian casualties, a power vacuum if the regime collapses, and long-term chaos similar to post-intervention Iraq or Libya, with sectarian violence and refugee crises. Economically, it would exacerbate Iran's already dire situation, with disrupted oil exports leading to global energy shortages and further internal shortages of food and medicine. Geopolitically, it could strain U.S. alliances in Europe and the Middle East, where partners oppose escalation, and provide propaganda wins for the regime by rallying nationalists against foreign aggression. [mei.edu](#) [+6 more](#)

Financial markets would likely react with immediate volatility and risk aversion to such a U.S.-Iran conflict. Oil prices could spike sharply—potentially to \$150 per barrel or higher—if Iranian exports (around 1-2 million barrels daily despite sanctions) are halted or the Strait of Hormuz is disrupted, leading to higher energy costs and inflationary pressures worldwide. Global stock markets, including the S&P 500 and MSCI World, would face a "knee-jerk" selloff of 5-10% or more in the initial days, with sectors like airlines, tourism, and consumer goods hit hardest due to higher fuel costs and reduced confidence. Safe-haven assets like gold, U.S. Treasuries, and the USD would rally, while emerging markets and currencies tied to oil importers (e.g., EUR, JPY) could weaken. If the conflict remains contained, markets might recover quickly as seen in past U.S.-Iran flare-ups, but prolonged escalation could slow global growth by 0.5-1% and push inflation up by 1-2 points in major economies.

Iran's annual inflation rates (consumer prices, annual %) over the past 10 years, based on compiled data from IMF, World Bank, and other economic sources, are as follows. Note some discrepancies exist between sources due to measurement differences (e.g., CPI basket or base year), so I've used averaged or consensus figures where available; 2025 is preliminary based on data through late year.

Year	Inflation Rate (%)
2016	7.3
2017	8.0
2018	18.0
2019	34.8
2020	30.6
2021	40.2
2022	43.5
2023	40.7
2024	31.7
2025	29.5



The Iranian rial (IRR) exchange rate against the USD over the past 10 years refers to the free market (black market or parallel) rate, as the official rate is artificially fixed around 42,000 IRR/USD and not reflective of economic reality. Rates are approximate annual averages in IRR per USD, compiled from market estimates; the rial has depreciated dramatically due to sanctions, inflation, and geopolitical tensions. After a hypothetical U.S. military action, the rial could depreciate an additional 30-50% or more in the short term (e.g., from ~900,000 to 1.2-1.5 million IRR/USD), based on historical patterns during escalations like the 2018-2019 sanctions surge, which saw 2-3x devaluations amid capital flight, reduced oil revenue, and hyperinflation risks. [aa.com.tr](#) +3 more

Year	Average IRR per USD (Market Rate)
2016	31,000
2017	33,000
2018	65,000
2019	115,000
2020	200,000
2021	250,000
2022	330,000
2023	500,000
2024	650,000
2025	900,000

Trump's 'board of peace' appears to seek wider mandate beyond Gaza

While launched as part of the Gaza ceasefire, Trump envisions the board as a 'bold new approach to resolving global conflicts'.

[Trump's 'board of peace' appears to seek wider mandate beyond Gaza | Israel-Palestine conflict News | Al Jazeera](#)

World leaders show caution on Trump's broader 'Board of Peace' amid fears for UN

[World leaders show caution on Trump's broader 'Board of Peace' amid fears for UN](#)

▶ Related video: Trump's 'Board of Peace' plan: \$1 billion for permanent membership? (MS NOW)



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