US Stock Express

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USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN-72) sailing past Singapore on Jan. 18, 2026 just before midnight local time. (official picture showing Lincoln strike group in lowest dim light)

USNI originally will have the aircraft carriers tracking every Monday, but this Monday suddenly stopped publishing after Abraham Lincoln strike group passed Malacca Strait.

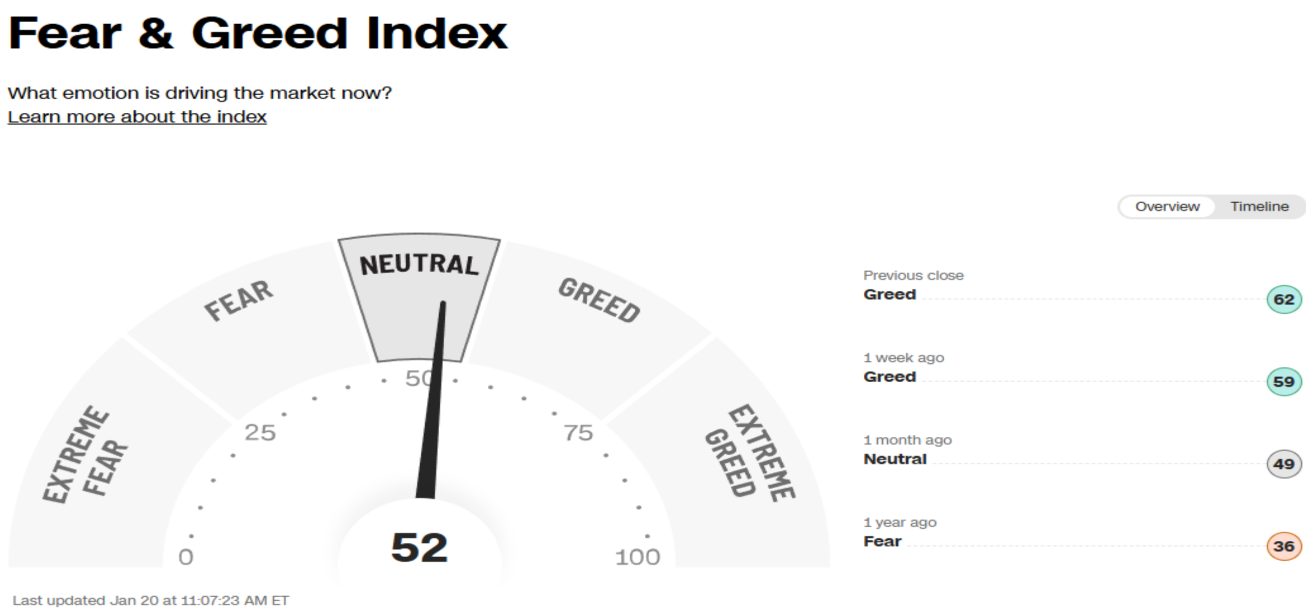
Before that only knew USS George Bush (CVN-77) was heading from Norfolk naval base crossing Atlantic to Middle East but will arrive one week later than USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN-72).

USS Gerald Ford (CVN-78) is crossing Pacific to South Sea to fill the post of CVN-72.

Daily Aviation Video

Massive Amount of US Air Force F-35s Takeoff Together During Intense Scramble exercise.

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.



North East West South is *NEWS*

According to Brand Finance's "Global Intangible Asset Valuation Tracker 2025" (GIFT 2025), the intangible asset value of the world's largest companies has reached US$97.6 trillion, a 23% increase from 2024, marking the highest level since the organization began tracking the data in 1996. Nvidia (NVDA), a leader in artificial intelligence, officially became the company with the highest intangible asset value globally at US$4.3 trillion. American companies occupy eight of the top ten spots, including Microsoft (MSFT) (2nd), Apple (AAPL) (3rd), Amazon (AMZN) (4th), and Alphabet (GOOGL) (5th). TSMC (TSM) ranked 10th, the highest among Chinese companies, with its value increasing by 27% in one year.

With improvements in model quality, Google's (GOOGL) flagship AI model, Gemini, is entering a period of explosive commercialization. According to The Information, citing internal Google data, Gemini API calls via Google Cloud have surged from approximately 35 billion in March of last year when Gemini 2.5 was released to approximately 85 billion in August, representing a staggering increase of over 140% in just five months.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its latest World Economic Outlook report, forecasts that global economic growth this year will remain at 3.3%, the same as in 2025, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from its October forecast. The upward revisions are largely attributed to the United States and China. A reassessment of the productivity-enhancing effects of artificial intelligence (AI) or renewed trade tensions could disrupt economic trends.

US President Trump stated that he will hold talks with various parties during the upcoming World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, to discuss US control of Greenland, emphasizing Greenland's crucial importance to national and global security. Macron suggested that a G7 meeting be held in Paris on Thursday afternoon (22nd) after the Davos Forum, inviting representatives from Ukraine, Denmark, Syria, and Russia to participate in the side events.

Following Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney's statement that he would accept the invitation to join US President Trump's Board of Peace, Canadian government sources told AFP today that Canada will not pay for a seat on Trump's Peace Council. Trump threatened today to impose tariffs of up to 200% on French wine and champagne, citing France's apparent unwillingness to accept his invitation to join his "Board of Peace."

World Observation

Day	1428
Russia/Ukraine Conflict	

The advent of FAFO era

(8) Rare Earth Concept stocks

From the statistics of death parlor of 8 major hospitals in Tehran, a total death of 16,500 protestors was found and seriously wounded is 33,000. Donald Trump publicly told demonstrators to carry on and help is on the way. This gave people an impression that F35 would arrive the next morning, or afternoon or at least next evening……, so those people at front line had not stopped and just go ahead furiously. However, F35 really took off but called back. Who is the killer? Trump or Khomeinī?

After Trump released the message, he went into the situation room with his cabinet to watch the taking off of F35. He asked several keymen whether this strike would totally put down the incumbent Iran regime of Khomeinī. The answer was negative, not enough to dissolve them, and can only hurt them unless a further larger force is deployed to Iran but it takes 7 to 14 days. O my God! Such a question should be asked, or discussed thoroughly before giving orders of taking off! And not discussed after taking off! That's why I said numerous times that policies of Donald Trump need to be up-date, up-hour, up-minute and up-second.

USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN-72) needs 7 days to sail form South Sea to Middle East, and when it on half way, USS Gerald Ford (CVN-78) leaves Norfolk naval base to cross Atlantic and Suez Canal to Middle East, and it takes another 7 days…… Ok enough, please don't tell us again that another strike group is on the way and it will take XXX days.

Shall we shift our camera lens to Greenland? Why? Because it is one of the most effective ways to divert all attention from Iran to Arctic Circle. Don't be surprised at the action of Trump of purchasing Greenland, I have asked the AI to list out the purchases of land of US in the past so no one should have a feeling of surprising unless you know nothing concerning history or US.

Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader of China, when he went to the south in 1992, he had his famous speech that Middle East has petroleum, China has rare earth and should be fully developed. Now China holds 70% of exploration and 90% of the refined production of rare earth. Even Japan is having deep sea exploration in Blue Bird Island, US still needs about 3 years to have initial soothing of supply, and fully independence may take 10 years. Please refer to The Express of 20250806, 20251013, 20251016, 20251021 and 20251229.

The idea of purchase of Greenland is not nourished by Trump; it was first taken out by president Andrew Johnson era in 1867. But why Trump is so keen now? Do you remember the rare earth problem was talked about in mid-October and I said would be over in 5th November the Hunter Moon, which is also known as Harvest Moon.

US is now having an air base in Greenland, of course not enough, what they want is the exploration of rare earth. How to explore? They are in primitive ice land, that is without highway, without electricity, without lights or wifi ……It needs to develop like the Belt and Road scheme of China in the third world and of course China already approached in form of research and development for the scheme. China said they are a near-Arctic Circle country so has the right to collect data in the ice-water and has been carrying on. They have a white paper book known as Ice Silk Road development.

But why is Trump so keen at it suddenly? Do you still remember that the Department of War just passed a budget of US$1.5 trillion? Still remember I told you that LMT, ROC, RTX, GD, BA rose sharply? Why? Besides Artemis II project, it is the lack of rare earth! Each F35 fighter needs 417 kg of rare earth, last year LMT just completed the production of 1000 F-35, the most welcome fighter of the world. Each Virginia class submarine needs 4.2 tons of rare earth my god, not 4.2 kg but 4.2 tons. Because of the sanction of China, in October 2025, it had been shut down for 3 weeks. At length it was done by TACO, actually both sides were chicken out and not just Trump.

Therefore, now Trump urges to use tariff and NATO countries send troops to Greenland but also chickened out because of tariff. Denmark has no right to control Greenland only can take care of diplomacy and Greenland has the right to independent but they do not want to sell. Trump can use large amount of money to buy the votes of 50,000 population, but they also afraid of Russia and China will use the same method. Investors, please put down the issue whether who is right or who is wrong, better aim at making money. No matter Trump can control Greenland or not, investor should take chance to make money by buying the stock of following companies.

An Australia Company already lost a lot of money in rare earth by making exploration in the Tenbreez of Critical Metals Corporation (CRML) from New York, in south Greenland and can have exploration easily and granted 120 million funds for 15 years, and Vice President Vance had been to Greenland to talked about it.

The second one is exploration of Eudialyte by Energy Transition Materials (GDLNF), American Resource (AREC) for recycling, for infrastructure can try KBR Inc (KBR) which is famous for South Pole projects, also AMTM, AECOM, FLR, Caterpillar (CAT) Mountain Pass (MP material), for nuclear plant which had joint the Manhattan project. When Greenland does not allow refining, minerals may ship back to US for Energy Fuels (UUUU).

The U.S. expanded its territory through major purchases: Louisiana from France (1803), Florida from Spain (1819), land from Mexico (1848 & 1853), and Alaska from Russia (1867). The first serious Greenland purchase idea came from Secretary of State William Seward in 1867, later revived in 1946 by President Truman, and most recently by President Trump. On rare earths, companies like Galan Lithium (GDLNF), Energy Fuels (UUUU), MP Materials (MP), and infrastructure firms such as KBR, AECOM, Fluor, Caterpillar, and Amentum play critical roles in mining, refining, and building supply chains—and all are investable through public markets.

GPT-5 is here - OpenAI

🗺️ U.S. Land Purchases

- **From France (1803 – Louisiana Purchase):** 827,987 sq miles for **$15 million**, doubling U.S. territory.
- **From Spain (1819 – Florida):** Acquired via the **Adams-Onís Treaty**, U.S. assumed $5 million in claims.
- **From Mexico (1848 – Mexican Cession):** After war, U.S. paid **$15 million** plus assumed $3.25 million in claims.
- **From Mexico (1853 – Gadsden Purchase):** 29,670 sq miles for **$10 million**, securing southern Arizona/New Mexico.
- **From Russia (1867 – Alaska):** 591,000 sq miles for **$7.2 million**, negotiated by Secretary of State Seward. U-S-History.com

❄️ Greenland Purchase Attempts

- **1867:** William H. Seward (Secretary of State under President Andrew Johnson) first floated the idea after Alaska.
- **1910:** Discussions resurfaced in Washington.
- **1946:** President **Harry Truman** offered **$100 million** to Denmark—rejected.
- **1955:** Joint Chiefs of Staff proposed acquisition.
- **2019–2025:** President **Donald Trump** publicly advocated buying Greenland, citing strategic and resource value. Wikipedia + 1

Rare Earths & Energy Transition Companies

Company	Role in Rare Earths/Energy Transition	Current Price	Investor Access
Galan Lithium (GDLNF)	Lithium exploration in Argentina; supplies critical battery material.	**$0.24 USD**	OTC markets. Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance

Galan Lithium Ltd (GLNLF)
16 Jan, 3:49 pm EST • Market open

Energy Fuels (UUUU) Uranium & rare earth refining in U.S.; building domestic REE separation capacity. **$4.98 USD** NYSE American. U-S-History.com Wikipedia + 1 Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance

Universal Safety Products Inc (UUU)
20 Jan, 11:09 am EST • Market open

KBR Inc (KBR) Engineering & infrastructure for energy projects, including advanced materials facilities. **$44.13 USD** NYSE. U-S-History.com Wikipedia + 1 Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance

KBR Inc (KBR)
20 Jan, 11:09 am EST • Market open

Amentum (AMTM) Defense & infrastructure contractor; supports advanced materials logistics. **$34.40 USD** NYSE. U-S-History.com Wikipedia + 1 Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance

Amentum Holdings Inc (AMTM)
20 Jan, 11:09 am EST • Market open

AECOM (ACM) Global engineering firm; designs rare earth processing/refining plants. **$96.26 USD** NYSE. U-S-History.com Wikipedia + 1 Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance

AECOM (ACM)
20 Jan, 11:09 am EST • Market open

Fluor Corp (FLR) EPC contractor; builds large-scale mining/refining infrastructure. **$43.13 USD** NYSE. U-S-History.com Wikipedia + 1 Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance

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Fluor Corp (FLR)
20 Jan, 11:09 am EST • Market open

Caterpillar (CAT) Heavy machinery essential for mining & processing rare earths. **$638.36 USD** NYSE. U-S-History.com Wikipedia + 1 Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance

Caterpillar Inc (CAT)
20 Jan, 11:09 am EST • Market open

MP Materials (MP) Operates Mountain Pass mine in California; U.S.'s only major rare earth producer. **$69.71 USD** NYSE. U-S-History.com Wikipedia + 1 Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance

MP Materials Corp (MP)
20 Jan, 11:09 am EST • Market open

📌 Investor Takeaways

- **Exploration (GDLNF):** High risk/reward, tied to lithium demand growth.
- **Refining (UUUU, MP):** Strategic U.S. assets, benefiting from government support for domestic supply chains.
- **Infrastructure (KBR, AECOM, FLR, AMTM, CAT):** Picks-and-shovels play—steady demand as rare earth projects scale.
- **Diversification:** Combining miners, refiners, and infrastructure firms spreads risk across the supply chain.

Would you like me to build a **risk/reward matrix** comparing these companies (exploration vs refining vs infrastructure) so you can see which fits best for long-term vs speculative investment? U-S-History.com Wikipedia + 1 Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance Finance

US Territorial Purchases

The United States has historically expanded its territory through several key land purchases from other nations. Below is a summary of the relevant acquisitions from France, Spain, Mexico, and Russia (noting that the user mentioned "Soviet Union," but the Alaska purchase occurred under the Russian Empire in 1867, well before the Soviet Union formed in 1922). These were negotiated treaties involving monetary payments, often to resolve border disputes or claims.

Seller	Territory Acquired	Year	Price	Details	President
France	Louisiana Territory	1803	$15 million	Acquired approximately 828,000 square miles (2.14 million km²), doubling the size of the US. This included land west of the Mississippi River, stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. It resolved French claims in North America and opened westward expansion.	Thomas Jefferson
Spain	Florida (East and West)	1819	$5 million (in assumed claims)	Acquired about 72,000 square miles (186,000 km²) via the Adams-Onís Treaty. This settled border disputes along the Mississippi and included parts of present-day Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Spain ceded the territory to avoid conflict.	James Monroe
Mexico	Mexican Cession	1848	$15 million (plus $3.25 million in assumed claims)	Acquired 529,000 square miles (1.37 million km²) via the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo after the Mexican-American War. This included present-day California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming.	James K. Polk
Mexico	Gadsden Purchase	1853	$10 million	Acquired 30,000 square miles (77,700 km²) in southern Arizona and New Mexico to facilitate a southern transcontinental railroad route and resolve border issues.	Franklin Pierce
Russia	Alaska	1867	$7.2 million	Acquired 586,000 square miles (1.52 million km²), known as "Seward's Folly" at the time due to skepticism about its value. It later proved rich in resources like gold and oil. Negotiated by Secretary of State William Seward.	Andrew Johnson

These purchases accounted for nearly 40% of the current contiguous US land area and were driven by strategic, economic, and expansionist motives. Not all territorial gains were pure purchases; some, like the Mexican Cession, followed military conflicts but included payments as part of peace treaties.

en.wikipedia.org +5 more

US Presidents and Proposals to Buy Greenland

The idea of the US acquiring Greenland (an autonomous territory of Denmark) has been floated multiple times for strategic reasons, such as military basing, resource access, and Arctic security. However, no purchase has ever occurred, as Denmark has consistently rejected offers.

- **First President to Propose Buying Greenland**: Harry S. Truman in 1946. During the early Cold War, Truman's administration secretly offered Denmark $100 million in gold (equivalent to about $1.5 billion today) to buy the island outright, citing its military necessity for defense against the Soviet Union. The offer was rejected, but it led to ongoing US military presence via bases like Thule Air Base.

Other earlier discussions existed but were not led by presidents: In 1867, Secretary of State William Seward (under Andrew Johnson) explored buying Greenland and Iceland after the Alaska purchase, but no formal presidential proposal was made. In 1910, under William Howard Taft, diplomats suggested a land swap involving Greenland, but it didn't advance.

- **Other Presidents Who Discussed or Proposed Buying Greenland**:
  - Donald Trump: During his first term in 2019, Trump publicly expressed interest in purchasing Greenland, calling it a "large real estate deal" for strategic and economic reasons (e.g., resources and security). Danish Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen dismissed it as "absurd," leading Trump to cancel a state visit to Denmark. In his second term (starting 2025), Trump has reiterated expansionist interest in Greenland, advocating US control amid renewed Arctic tensions, though Denmark again insists it's not for sale.

These proposals reflect ongoing US interest in Greenland's strategic location, rare earth minerals, and climate change implications for Arctic routes. en.wikipedia.org +8 more

Role of Listed Companies in Rare Earth Exploration and Investability

Rare earth elements (REEs) are critical for technologies like electric vehicles, renewable energy, electronics, and defense. Exploration involves mining, processing, refining, and infrastructure support. The companies you mentioned play various roles in this supply chain, from direct exploration and production to engineering and equipment. All are publicly traded, making them investable via stock exchanges (subject to market risks, regulations, and individual investor eligibility). Here's how they contribute:

Company	Ticker(s)	Role in Rare Earth Exploration/Supply Chain	Investable?	Key Details
Energy Transition Materials	GDLNF (OTC) / ETM (ASX)	Exploration and development of REE deposits. Flagship Kvanefjeld project in Greenland targets rare earths, uranium, and zinc, aiming for concentrates and long-term production. Focuses on critical metals for decarbonization.	Yes, publicly traded on ASX (primary) and OTC.	Australian-based; explores lithium and REEs globally. Resources include 673 million tonnes with high-grade portions near surface. etransmin.com +4 more
Energy Fuels	UUUU (NYSE/TSX)	Refining and production of REE oxides. Operates White Mesa Mill (US's only REE processing facility), producing high-purity NdPr oxide and other separated REEs. Also mines uranium and plans expansions for low-cost production. Helps onshore US REE supply chains.	Yes, publicly traded on NYSE and TSX.	Targets 6,000+ tonnes/year NdPr; low CAPEX/OPEX positions it competitively. Sources from projects like Vara Mada in Madagascar. energyfuels.com +4 more
KBR Inc.	KBR (NYSE)	Infrastructure and project management for REE facilities. Provides engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) for projects like Arafura's Nolans (Australia), focusing on sustainable extraction, GHG reduction, and net-zero pathways.	Yes, publicly traded on NYSE.	Supports process plants, non-process infrastructure, and energy transition in REE mining. kbr.com +2 more
Amentum Holdings	AMTM (NYSE)	Infrastructure for defense-related microelectronics (which use REEs). Builds facilities like radiation testing for DoD, supporting REE-dependent tech. Not a direct REE explorer but aids supply chain via government contracts	Yes, publicly traded on NYSE.	Focuses on defense and space; recent contracts enhance REE-adjacent tech like magnets. simplywall.st +3 more

AECOM	ACM (NYSE)	Infrastructure consulting for mining, including REE projects. Provides planning, permitting, design, and environmental services for sites like Strange Lake (Canada), covering water management, tailings, and sustainability.	Yes, publicly traded on NYSE.	Global expertise in mineral processing; supports full project lifecycle for REEs. aecom.com +3 more
Fluor Corp.	FLR (NYSE)	Infrastructure and EPC for REE refineries and assessments. Handles projects like Iluka's Eneabba (Australia) and Ramaco's Brook Mine PEA (US), confirming feasibility for large REE deposits.	Yes, publicly traded on NYSE.	Delivers integrated refineries; recent work on US's largest unconventional REE deposit. fluor.com +3 more
Caterpillar	CAT (NYSE)	Mining equipment supplier for REE operations. Provides drills, loaders, hauls, and excavators for surface/underground mining, enhancing efficiency in REE extraction.	Yes, publicly traded on NYSE.	Global leader in heavy machinery; supports REE mining via customized solutions. cat.com +4 more
MP Materials (Mountain Pass)	MP (NYSE)	Direct REE mining and refining. Operates Mountain Pass (US's only scaled REE facility), producing 10%+ of global supply, including high-purity NdPr oxide from a world-class deposit.	Yes, publicly traded on NYSE.	Integrated chain: extraction to magnet production; 1.9 million tonnes reserves. mpmaterials.com +4 more

These companies help reduce reliance on foreign REE supplies (e.g., China dominates 80%+ of global production) by building domestic/US-allied chains. Investors can buy shares via brokers, but consider volatility from commodity prices, geopolitics, and regulations. Always consult financial advisors.