

US Stock Express

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S&P overlaying Dollar Index

Bar chart is S&P, line chart is Dollar Index since General Election 2024, changing point is at Liberation Day of April 2025.

主要央行利率 Major Central Bank Rates 2025/12/22

國家 Country	最新利率 Rate
美國 US	3.75%
歐洲 EU	2.15%
日本 Japan	0.75%
英國 UK	3.75%
澳洲 Australia	3.6%
紐西蘭 NZ	2.25%
加拿大 Canada	2.25%

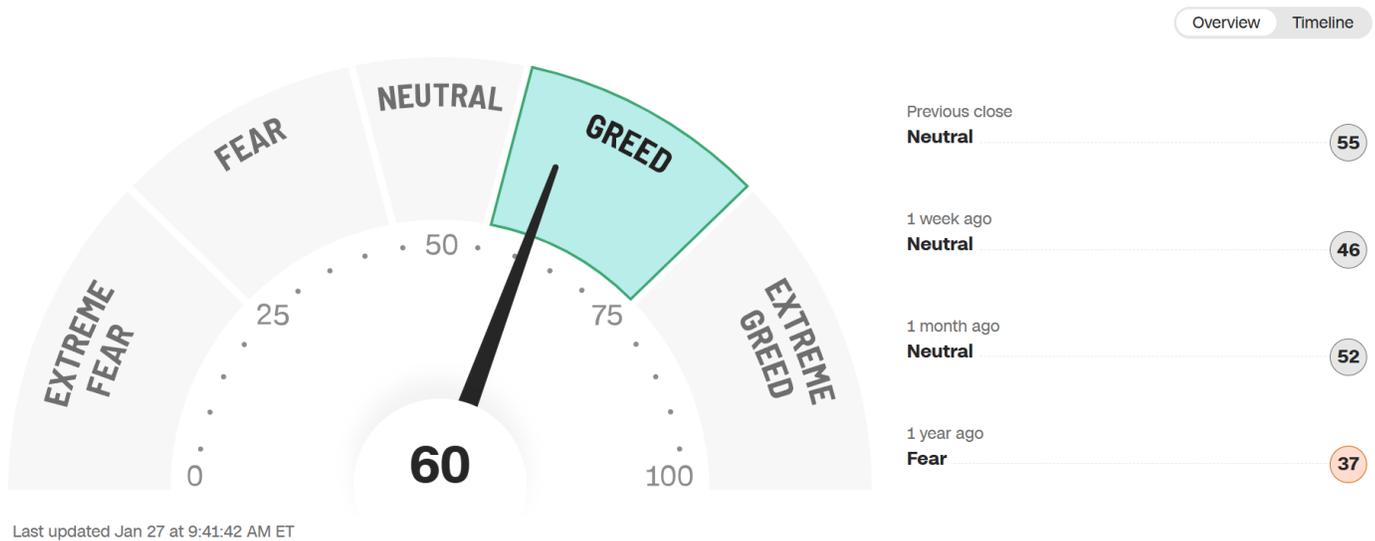
利率變動通常於宣布後翌日實施，但歐洲央行則於一周後實施。此表列出乃生效日期而非宣布日期。
 Interest Rate changes normally come to effect the following day after announcement, but European Central Bank is one week after announcement. This table shows the effective day and not announcement date.

*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

Market speculation that US and Japanese officials might be working together to support the recently sharply depreciating yen sent it rising more than 1% against the dollar, reaching its highest level since November, at 153.89 yen to the dollar.

NATO Secretary General Mark Rutte warned that despite calls for European self-reliance, Europe cannot defend itself without the United States. He stated that EU countries must double their NATO-agreed defence spending from 5% to 10% and invest "billions, billions" in nuclear weapons.

US Treasury Secretary Bessant stated that Canadian Prime Minister Carney retracted some of the inappropriate remarks he made at Davos last week during a phone call with US President Trump. Carney, speaking in Davos, claimed that the rules-based international order is over and urged middle powers to take joint action, accusing them of using economic coercion to achieve their goals.

European asset management giant Amundi SA stated that as the US becomes increasingly estranged from other countries, many investors are reducing their holdings of dollar assets and shifting to gold, potentially driving gold prices higher. The US's massive deficit and uncertainty surrounding the Federal Reserve's future policies are also contributing factors to the shift of funds towards gold and away from the dollar.

India and the EU are expected to announce a formal agreement on a massive free trade deal. These negotiations have lasted approximately 20 years since they began.

美國聯儲局利率 The Federal Reserve Board

日期 Date	加息點數 Increase	減息點數 Decrease	實際利率 Actual
2025/12/11		0.25	3.50-3.75%
10/30		0.25	3.75-4.00%
09/18		0.25	4.00-4.25%
2024/12/18		0.25	4.25-4.50%
11/08		0.25	4.50-4.75%
09/19		0.50	4.75-5.00%
2023/07/27	0.25		5.25-5.50%
05/04	0.25		5.00-5.25%
03/23	0.25		4.75-5.00%
02/02	0.25		4.50-4.75%
2023/05/04	0.25		5.00-5.25%
03/23	0.25		4.75-5.00%
02/02	0.25		4.50-4.75%
2022/12/16	0.50		4.25-4.50%
11/03	0.75		3.75-4.00%
09/22	0.75		3.00-3.25%
07/28	0.75		2.25-2.50%
06/16	0.75		1.50-1.75%
05/04	0.50		0.75-1.00%
03/16	0.25		0.25-0.50%
2020/03/16		1.00	0.00 - 0.25%
2020/03/03		0.25	1.00 - 1.25%
2019/10/31		0.25	1.50 - 1.75%
09/19		0.25	1.75 - 2.00%
07/31		0.25	2.00 - 2.25%
2018/12/29	0.25		2.25 - 2.50%
09/26	0.25		2.00 - 2.25%
06/13	0.25		1.75 - 2.00%
03/21	0.25		1.50 - 1.75%
2017/12/13	0.25		1.25 - 1.50%
06/14	0.25		1.00 - 1.25%
03/16	0.25		0.75 - 1.00%
2016/12/14	0.25		0.50 - 0.75%
2015/12/16	0.25		0.25 - 0.50%
2008/12/16		75 -100	0.00 - 0.25%
10/29		50	1.00%
10/08		50	1.50%
04/30		25	2.00%
03/19		75	2.25%
01/30		50	3.00%
01/22		75	3.50%
2007/12/11		25	4.25%
10/31		25	4.50%
09/18		50	4.75%
2006/06/29	25		5.25%
05/10	25		5.00%

03/28	25		4.75%
01/31	25		4.50%
2005/12/13	25		4.25%
11/01	25		4.00%
09/20	25		3.75%
08/09	25		3.50%
06/30	25		3.25%
05/03	25		3.00%
03/22	25		2.75%
02/03	25		2.50%
2004/12/14	25		2.25%
11/10	25		2.00%
09/21	25		1.75%
08/10	25		1.50%
06/30	25		1.25%
2003/06/25		25	1.00%
2002/11/06		50	1.25%
2001/12/11		25	1.75%
11/06		50	2.00%
10/02		50	2.50%
09/17		50	3.00%
08/21		25	3.50%
06/27		25	3.75%
05/15		50	4.00%
04/18		50	4.50%
03/20		50	5.00%
01/31		50	5.50%
01/03		50	6.00%
2000/05/16	50		6.50%
03/21	25		6.00%
02/02	25		5.75%
1999/11/16	25		5.50%
08/24	25		5.25%
06/30	25		5.00%
1998/11/17		25	4.75%
10/15		25	5.00%
09/29		25	5.25%
1997/03/25	25		5.50%

Daily Times

Your right to know Tuesday, January 27, 2026

ending: Kashmir Elections

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- FLOOD DISASTER 2025
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- WORLD
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SpaceX targets late 2026 for first uncrewed Starship landing on Mars

Published on: January 20, 2026 4:34 PM [Space technology stocks](#)



[SpaceX targets late 2026 for first uncrewed Starship landing on Mars - Daily Times](#)





World Observation

Day	1435
Russia/Ukraine Conflict	

Mars Landing 2030

(17) SpaceX attempts to Mars

We have to go back to the topic of Mars Landing which jammed and stopped because of FAFO of Trump topic.

How many countries are attempting the Mars Landing project? US has the NASA, Russia has the Roscosmos, China has the CNSA, EU has the ESA, India has the ISRO, UAE has the MBRSC, Japan has JAXA, Israel has the ISA. But how many private enterprises in this planet is going to land on another planet?

There is only one and the only one which is SpaceX.

Other countries are using the effort of the whole nation to run the space project, but SpaceX is run by a private enterprise of Elon Musk who owes 6 enterprises: Tesla, SpaceX, X(Twitter), Boring Co, Neuralink and xAI.

SpaceX is aiming at its uncrewed Starship Mission to Mars in November or December of 2026. Owing to the orbiting speed of the Earth and Mars is not the same, the earth circulates round the sun needs 365 days, but Mars needs 687 days. Therefore, going to Mars must choose the time that the 2 planets are the nearest. This is called the alignment of these two planets which happen only 26 months once. The journey takes 6 to 7 months therefore; the shooting must be half a year early than that.

The nearest time is November and December 2026 for taking off from the earth. Meanwhile, NASA is using the Artemis project of Moon Landing in

order to let astronauts to gain more experience before going to Mars, and use the Moon as another base for Mars Landing. So, the Artemis II project will start next weeks. Just to repeat, Artemis II program is confirmed to shoot up at 02:41 UTC of February 7, Sat (February 6, 21:41 EST).

Artemis I is unmanned project to the Moon, Artemis II is a project of 4 crews orbiting round the Moon, Artemis III will be landing on the Moon. That is why in 2025, I used one whole year's time to push readers to buy Mars Landing stocks before it is too late, and now really too late.

This is also the reason why SpaceX choose the time of IPO in second half of 2026; it is as simple as all that. However, SpaceX has one prominent advantage, they can use humanoid robot to land on Mars first before sending human being to another planet. In the 1960s, the Mercury Project used a lot of animals such as dog, monkey or even flies before sending human. Now, it is said that the IPO of SpaceX will be only reserve for Tesla holders, so we have to wait for their official announcement. But anyway, the sales of e-car in Q4 may not so ideal and may lead to a drop in price of TSLA.

But don't forget year 2026 is a year that AI came into practical usage, that is not just inside the iPhone or computer, but can be used on Full Self Driving, humanoid robot not only on earth but beyond the earth and to the Moon and Mars. S&P is rising in these days, but some of the Magnificent Seven Stocks are falling like TSLA and NVDA. For 7000 points of S&P is a block, waiting to breakthrough. Mind that when January rises, the whole year normally will rise. But most of the Februarys are in adjustment. We do not know whether this year is an exception or not. If adjustment really comes, it will be the last train for Mars related stocks.

Readers can refer to The Express of 20251215, the first series in the topic of Mars Landing, and hereby just list out again the Mars Landing timeline.



GPT-5 is here - OpenAI

Timeline of Major Mars Exploration Missions

Year	Country /Agency	Mission	Type	Outcome
1960 – 1973	Soviet Union	Mars series (Mars 1, 2, 3, etc.)	Flybys, orbiters, landers	Mostly failures; Mars 3 (1971) briefly transmitted from surface before failing
1964	USA (NASA)	Mariner 4	Flyby	First close-up photos of Mars
1971	USA (NASA)	Mariner 9	Orbiter	First spacecraft to orbit another planet
1971	Soviet Union	Mars 2 & 3	Orbiter + lander	Mars 2 crash; Mars 3 <u>landed but failed after 20 seconds</u>
1976	USA (NASA)	Viking 1 & 2	Orbiter + lander	<u>First successful long-term landings</u> on Mars
1996	USA (NASA)	Mars Global Surveyor	Orbiter	Mapped Mars for nearly a decade
1997	USA (NASA)	Mars Pathfinder + Sojourner rover	Lander + rover	<u>First successful rover on Mars</u>
2003	ESA (Europe)	Mars Express + Beagle 2	Orbiter + lander	Orbiter successful; Beagle 2 failed to fully deploy
2004	USA (NASA)	Spirit & Opportunity	Rovers	Long-lived rovers; Opportunity lasted until 2018
2008	USA (NASA)	Phoenix	Lander	<u>Found water ice beneath surface</u>
2011	USA (NASA)	Curiosity (MSL)	Rover	Still active, studying geology and habitability

2014	India (ISRO)	Mangalyaan (Mars Orbiter Mission)	Orbiter	<u>First Asian nation to reach Mars orbit successfully</u>
2016	ESA/Roscosmos	ExoMars Trace Gas Orbiter	Orbiter	Successful; Schiaparelli lander failed
2018	USA (NASA)	InSight	Lander	Measured Marsquakes until 2022
2021	USA (NASA)	Perseverance + Ingenuity helicopter	Rover + aerial drone	<u>First powered flight on another planet</u>
2021	China (CNSA)	Tianwen-1 + Zhurong rover	Orbiter + rover	<u>First successful Chinese Mars landing</u>
2021	UAE (MBRSC)	Hope	Orbiter	<u>First Arab nation to reach Mars orbit</u>
2022 – 2025	Ongoing	Multiple (NASA, ESA, CNSA, ISRO)	Orbiters, rovers, sample-return prep	Active missions continue

Sources: [1](#) [2](#)

GPT-5 is here - OpenAI

Key Insights

- **Soviet Union:** Pioneers but plagued by failures; Mars 3 briefly transmitted from surface in 1971.
- **USA (NASA):** Dominant player; first successful landings (Viking), long-lived rovers, and Ingenuity helicopter.
- **Europe (ESA):** Mars Express and Trace Gas Orbiter successful; Beagle 2 failed.
- **India (ISRO):** Mangalyaan (2014) was a major milestone, proving cost-effective Mars exploration.
- **China (CNSA):** Tianwen-1 (2021) marked first successful orbiter + rover combo on first attempt.
- **UAE (MBRSC):** Hope orbiter (2021) focuses on atmospheric science.

Challenges & Failures

- Mars has a **high mission failure rate (~50%)**, especially in early Soviet attempts.
- Landing is particularly difficult due to thin atmosphere and harsh conditions.

This timeline shows how Mars exploration evolved from Cold War rivalry to a **global, multi-nation effort**.

Would you like me to also build a **visual timeline chart** (decade by decade) so you can see the progression of Mars missions more clearly?

United States (NASA)

NASA has conducted the majority of Mars explorations, with a mix of flybys, orbiters, landers, and rovers. Here's a chronological list of key missions, including types and outcomes:

- **Mariner 3** (launched November 5, 1964): Flyby; failure (shroud didn't open, failed to reach Mars).
- **Mariner 4** (launched November 28, 1964): Flyby; success (first close-up photos of Mars in July 1965).
- **Mariner 6** (launched February 25, 1969): Flyby; success (returned images of equatorial regions).
- **Mariner 7** (launched March 27, 1969): Flyby; success (imaged south polar region).
- **Mariner 8** (launched May 9, 1971): Orbiter; failure (launch vehicle malfunction).
- **Mariner 9** (launched May 30, 1971): Orbiter; success (first to orbit Mars in November 1971, mapped 85% of the surface).
- **Viking 1** (launched August 20, 1975): Orbiter and lander; success (orbited June 1976, landed July 1976; first successful landing, searched for life).
- **Viking 2** (launched September 9, 1975): Orbiter and lander; success (orbited August 1976, landed September 1976).
- **Mars Observer** (launched September 25, 1992): Orbiter; failure (lost contact before orbital insertion in 1993).
- **Mars Global Surveyor** (launched November 7, 1996): Orbiter; success (mapped Mars from 1997–2006, discovered evidence of recent water flows).
- **Mars Pathfinder** (launched December 4, 1996): Lander and rover (Sojourner); success (landed July 1997; first rover on Mars).
- **Mars Climate Orbiter** (launched December 11, 1998): Orbiter; failure (destroyed in atmosphere due to unit conversion error in 1999).
- **Mars Polar Lander** (launched January 3, 1999): Lander with Deep Space 2 probes; failure (lost during descent in 1999).
- **Mars Odyssey** (launched April 7, 2001): Orbiter; success (arrived October 2001; still operational as of 2026, detecting water ice).
- **Spirit (Mars Exploration Rover-A)** (launched June 10, 2003): Rover; success (landed January 2004, operated until 2010, found evidence of past water).
- **Opportunity (Mars Exploration Rover-B)** (launched July 7, 2003): Rover; success (landed January 2004, operated until 2018, traveled over 28 miles).
- **Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter** (launched August 12, 2005): Orbiter; success (arrived March 2006; high-resolution imaging, still active).
- **Phoenix** (launched August 4, 2007): Lander; success (landed May 2008, confirmed water ice in soil, operated until November 2008).
- **Curiosity (Mars Science Laboratory)** (launched November 26, 2011): Rover; success (landed August 2012; studying habitability, found organics and methane, ongoing).
- **MAVEN (Mars Atmosphere and Volatile Evolution)** (launched November 18, 2013): Orbiter; success (arrived September 2014; studying atmospheric loss, ongoing).
- **InSight** (launched May 5, 2018): Lander; success (landed November 2018; studied interior with seismometer until 2022).
- **Perseverance (Mars 2020)** (launched July 30, 2020): Rover with Ingenuity helicopter; success (landed February 2021; sample caching, first powered flight on another planet, ongoing).
- **ESCAPADE** (launched November 13, 2025): Twin orbiters; en route (to arrive 2027; studying Mars' magnetosphere and atmosphere). skyandtelescope.org



Soviet Union / Russia (Roscosmos)

The Soviet Union pioneered early Mars attempts, mostly failures, with Russia continuing efforts.

Chronological list:

- **Marsnik 1 (Korabl 4)** (launched October 10, 1960): Flyby; failure (didn't reach orbit).
- **Marsnik 2 (Korabl 5)** (launched October 14, 1960): Flyby; failure (didn't reach orbit).
- **Sputnik 22 (Korabl 11)** (launched October 24, 1962): Flyby; failure (exploded in orbit).
- **Mars 1 (Sputnik 23)** (launched November 1, 1962): Flyby; partial failure (lost contact en route, but flew past Mars).
- **Sputnik 24 (Korabl 13)** (launched November 4, 1962): Flyby; failure (broke up in orbit).
- **Zond 2** (launched November 30, 1964): Flyby; failure (lost contact en route).
- **Mars 1969A** (launched March 27, 1969): Orbiter; failure (launch explosion).
- **Mars 1969B** (launched April 2, 1969): Orbiter; failure (launch failure).
- **Mars 2** (launched May 19, 1971): Orbiter and lander; partial success (orbited November 1971, lander crashed).
- **Mars 3** (launched May 28, 1971): Orbiter and lander; partial success (orbited December 1971, first soft landing but failed after 20 seconds).
- **Mars 4** (launched July 21, 1973): Orbiter; partial success (flyby in 1974, failed to orbit).
- **Mars 5** (launched July 25, 1973): Orbiter; partial success (orbited February 1974, operated briefly).
- **Mars 6** (launched August 5, 1973): Flyby module and lander; partial success (flyby data, lander crashed).
- **Mars 7** (launched August 9, 1973): Flyby module and lander; failure (missed Mars).
- **Phobos 1** (launched July 7, 1988): Orbiter to Phobos; failure (lost en route due to command error).
- **Phobos 2** (launched July 12, 1988): Orbiter to Phobos; partial success (orbited Mars, lost before Phobos landing).
- **Mars 96** (launched November 16, 1996): Orbiter, landers, penetrators; failure (launch failure, crashed on Earth).
- **Fobos-Grunt** (launched November 8, 2011): Sample return from Phobos; failure (stranded in Earth orbit, re-entered).

No new Russian Mars missions launched since 2011 as of January 2026.



China (CNSA)

China entered Mars exploration in the 21st century:

- **Yinghuo-1** (launched November 8, 2011, with Fobos-Grunt): Orbiter; failure (piggybacked on Russian mission, failed with it).
- **Tianwen-1** (launched July 23, 2020): Orbiter, lander, and rover (Zhurong); success (orbited February 2021, rover landed May 2021, explored Utopia Planitia).

Planned: **Tianwen-3** (sample return, planned launch around 2028).

India (ISRO)

India's missions focus on orbiting:

- **Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan)** (launched November 5, 2013): Orbiter; success (entered orbit September 2014, studied surface and atmosphere until 2022).

Planned: **Mangalyaan 2** (orbiter/lander/rover, proposed for 2020s, no launch as of 2026).

United Arab Emirates (UAESA)

UAE's first interplanetary mission:

- **Hope (Al Amal)** (launched July 19, 2020): Orbiter; success (entered orbit February 2021, studying weather and climate).

Other Relevant Agencies

European Space Agency (ESA)

ESA often collaborates with others:

- **Mars Express** (launched June 2, 2003): Orbiter with Beagle 2 lander; partial success (orbiter operational since 2003, lander failed to communicate after landing).
- **ExoMars Trace Gas Orbiter** (launched March 14, 2016, with Roscosmos): Orbiter with Schiaparelli lander; partial success (orbiter studying methane since 2016, lander crashed).

Planned: **ExoMars Rosalind Franklin** (rover, planned launch 2028, delayed from 2022).

Japan (JAXA)

- **Nozomi** (launched July 3, 1998): Orbiter; failure (failed to enter orbit in 2003, but provided some data).

Planned: **Martian Moons eXploration (MMX)** (orbiter and sample return from Phobos, planned launch September 2026).

This list covers major missions, including successes and failures, as exploration involves risks.