

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Before the  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
Release No. 59820/April 24, 2009

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING  
File No. 3-13428

In the Matter of	:	
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XINO CORP. (n/k/a ASHER XINO CORP.),	:	ORDER MAKING FINDINGS AND
XSTREAM MOBILE SOLUTIONS CORP.,	:	REVOKING BY DEFAULT
YELLOWBUBBLE.COM, INC.,	:	REGISTRATIONS OF
YES! ENTERTAINMENT CORP., and	:	YES! ENTERTAINMENT CORP.,
YIFAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	:	and
	:	YIFAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

SUMMARY

This Order revokes the registrations of registered securities of Respondents Yes! Entertainment Corp. and Yifan Communications, Inc. (collectively, Respondents). The revocation is based on Respondents' repeated failure to file required periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (Commission).

I. BACKGROUND

The Commission initiated this proceeding on April 3, 2009, with an Order Instituting Proceedings (OIP), pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act). The OIP alleges that each Respondent is a corporation with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act and that each has repeatedly failed to file with the Commission annual and quarterly reports in compliance with the Exchange Act. Respondents were served with the OIP in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 201.141(a)(2)(ii) on April 7, 2009.<sup>1</sup> To date, neither has filed an Answer to the OIP, due ten days after service. See OIP at 3; 17 C.F.R. § 201.220(b). Thus, Respondents have failed to answer or otherwise to defend the proceeding within the meaning of 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(a)(2). Accordingly, Respondents are in default, and the undersigned finds that the allegations in the OIP are true as to them. See OIP at 3; 17 C.F.R. §§

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<sup>1</sup> Respondents were served with the OIP by USPS Express Mail attempted delivery at "the most recent address shown on [each] entity's most recent filing with the Commission." 17 C.F.R. § 201.141(a)(2)(ii). Yellowbubble.com, Inc., has not yet been served with the OIP, and the Division of Enforcement is in settlement discussions with Xstream Mobile Solutions Corp. and Xino Corp. (n/k/a Asher Xino Corp.), which has also filed an Answer to the OIP.

201.155(a), .220(f). Official notice has been taken of the Commission's public official records concerning Respondents, pursuant to 17 C.F.R. § 201.323.

## II. FINDINGS OF FACT

Yes! Entertainment Corp., CIK No. 943747,<sup>2</sup> is a delinquent Delaware corporation located in Pleasanton, California, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). The company is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 1998, which reported a net loss of \$2,861,000 for the prior nine months. On February 9, 1999, the company filed a Chapter 11 petition in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, and the case was terminated on June 11, 2007. As of March 31, 2009, the company's common stock (symbol "YESS") was quoted on the Pink Sheets operated by OTC Markets, Inc. (Pink Sheets), had seven market makers, and was eligible for the "piggyback" exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

Yifan Communications, Inc., CIK No. 915766, is a void Delaware corporation located in New York, New York, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). The company is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-QSB<sup>3</sup> for the period ended March 31, 2006, which reported a net loss of \$238,867 for the prior three months. As of March 31, 2009, the company's common stock (symbol "YFCM") was quoted on the Pink Sheets, had eight market makers, and was eligible for the piggyback exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

## III. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

By failing to file required annual and quarterly reports, Respondents violated Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13.

## IV. SANCTION

Revocation of the registrations of the securities of Respondents will serve the public interest and the protection of investors, pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Exchange Act. Revocation will help ensure that the corporate shell is not later put to an illicit use involving publicly traded securities manipulated to the detriment of market participants. Further, revocation accords with Commission sanction considerations set forth in Gateway Int'l Holdings, Inc., 88 SEC Docket 430, 438-39 (May 31, 2006) (citing Steadman v. SEC, 603 F.2d 1126, 1139-40 (5th

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<sup>2</sup> The CIK number is a unique identifier for each corporation in the Commission's EDGAR database. The user can retrieve filings of a corporation by using its CIK number.

<sup>3</sup> Forms 10-KSB and 10-QSB may be filed, in lieu of Forms 10-K and 10-Q, by a company that is a "small business issuer." See 17 C.F.R. § 228.10(a)(1); see generally 17 C.F.R. §§ 228.10-.703 (Regulation S-B) (setting forth disclosure requirements for small business issuers).

Cir. 1979)), and with the sanctions imposed in similar cases in which corporations violated Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 by failing to file required annual and quarterly reports. See Eagletech Commc'ns, Inc., 88 SEC Docket 1225 (July 5, 2006); Neurotech Dev. Corp., 84 SEC Docket 3938 (A.L.J. Mar. 1, 2005); Hamilton Bancorp, Inc., 79 SEC Docket 2680 (A.L.J. Feb. 24, 2003); WSF Corp., 77 SEC Docket 1831 (A.L.J. May 8, 2002). Respondents' violations were recurrent, egregious, and deprived the investing public of current and accurate financial information on which to make informed decisions.

Failure to file periodic reports violates a crucial provision of the Exchange Act. The purpose of the periodic reporting requirements is to publicly disclose current, accurate financial information about an issuer so that investors may make informed decisions:

The reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is the primary tool which Congress has fashioned for the protection of investors from negligent, careless, and deliberate misrepresentations in the sale of stock and securities. Congress has extended the reporting requirements even to companies which are "relatively unknown and insubstantial."

SEC v. Beisinger Indus. Corp., 552 F.2d 15, 18 (1st Cir. 1977) (quoting legislative history); accord e-Smart Techs., Inc., 57 S.E.C. 964, 968-69 (2004). The Commission has warned that "many publicly traded companies that fail to file on a timely basis are 'shell companies' and, as such, attractive vehicles for fraudulent stock manipulation schemes." e-Smart Techs., Inc., 57 S.E.C. at 968-69 n.14.

## V. ORDER

IT IS ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78l(j):

the REGISTRATION of the registered securities of Yes! Entertainment Corp. is REVOKED; and

the REGISTRATION of the registered securities of Yifan Communications, Inc., is REVOKED.

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Carol Fox Foelak  
Administrative Law Judge