

states that it distributes its programming to MMDS systems.

- 1/ The WCA claims that ESPN has refused to enter into an agreement with WCTV, the wireless cable operator in Tampa Bay, justifying its actions on the grounds that WCTV's operations manager was formerly employed by a wholly unrelated wireless company that sued ESPN after ESPN unilaterally stopped providing service. ESPN, in its reply comments, states that the WCA has misstated the facts regarding ESPN's relationship with WCTV. ESPN claims that it was forced to and successfully sued Skyview, Inc. of Belleville, WI, after its president (a current WCTV minority owner and operations manager) intentionally obtained unauthorized access to the ESPN service through the use of a consumer Videocipher II decoder for use on his MMDS system from 7/1/88 to 6/24/89. The "suit" referenced by WCA relates to Skyview's counterclaims alleging violations of the Wisconsin Fair Dealership Law and antitrust law. The counterclaims were dismissed at summary judgment and an order and damage award was thereafter entered against Skyview for its illegal activity. ESPN states that, under such circumstances, it is hesitant to enter into an agreement with WCTV.
 - k/ Magnavision stated that in 1986, Showtime's policy was not to issue licenses to MMDS. In 1988, Showtime refused sale again stating that MMDS technology is "too new and largely untested." In 1989, Showtime stated that it was testing wireless cable carriage by selling to Microband and that, in any event, Magnavision would have to provide Showtime a substantial amount of information about Magnavision before Showtime would consider a service order.
 - l/ Disney wanted assurances of protection against signal piracy along with price and growth projections.
 - m/ TNT refused service in 1989, saying that TNT might be available in the future.
 - n/ A&E informed Magnavision that its policy is not to serve MMDS. It will only deal with cable systems.
 - o/ ESPN refused to sell to Magnavision on the basis that it would license its programming to MMDS only when MMDS operators can "present unique test cases or (markets) to us." See footnote e.
 - p/ General "red-lining" to zip codes where cable exists.
 - q/ Refused to sell in 1988 because of its stated fear that MMDS has signal security problems.
 - r/ Movietime declined to sell and stated that it is currently reviewing its sales policy and its guidelines for affiliation.
 - s/ Must purchase (at a substantial markup) from cable operator in the same area.
 - t/ Refused to sell at all to the private cable industry. However, commenter states that service might become available. Cablevision states that it does sell its programming to the private cable industry.
 - u/ SMATV pays for MTV, NICK, and VH1 on a per subscriber basis, whereas cable operators receive discounts for a combined purchase of all three services.
 - v/ USA requires SMATV to pay per home passed, whereas cable pays per subscriber.
- 1/ The information about Magnavision was obtained from the comments it submitted. The information about the other MMDS systems was obtained from the comments submitted by the Wireless Cable Association (WCA), a trade association of MMDS operators.

Table X

Wireless Cable Systems' Access to Specific Program Networks ^{1/}

Wireless Systems:	<-----Cable Program Network----->					
	HBO	ESPN	Showtime	TNT	Sports Channel	Regional Sports Channel
Carry Unrestricted	5	11	6	1	4	5
Carry Restricted	1	6	0	0	1	0
Request Pending	1	1	0	0	1	0
Unavailable	25	14	26	31	26	27
Total Systems Surveyed	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: The wireless cable system carrying TNT, PacWest in Sacramento, was recently notified that service would be terminated.

Table XI

Sample Rate Comparisons Between Wireless Cable and Cable ^{1/}
(cents per subscriber)

	Top Wireless Rate	Top Cable Rate	Wireless Premium
CNN	\$.50	\$.28	78.6%
USA	.38	.23	65.2%
Nickelodeon	.35	.22	59.1%
MTV	.35	.22	59.1%
Nashville	.35	.20	75.0%
A&E	.15	.11	36.4%
Headline News	.50	.00	-

^{1/} Information obtained in the comments of the Wireless Cable Association.

Table III

Rate Comparisons: Mid-Atlantic Communications' Cable Systems vs. SMATVs 1/

Programmer	SMATV	Cable System	SMATV Premium
HBO *	\$6.25 per sub **	\$4.00/mo. per sub <u>a/</u>	56.2%
Cinemax *	6.50 per sub **	3.86/mo. per sub	94.5%
Nick *	0.29 per sub	0.17 per sub	70.5%
MTV *	0.29 per sub	0.17 per sub	70.5%
USA	0.18 per passing	0.18 per sub	not comparable
FNN	0.17 per sub	0.055 per sub	209%
HTS	1.50 per sub	0.75 per sub	100%
CNN *	0.33 per sub	0.25 per sub	32.0%
ESPN *	0.47 per sub	0.32 per sub	46.9%

1/ Information obtained from the comments of the National Satellite Programming Network, Inc., et al.

a/ Sub = subscriber

* Cable network has vertical relationship with a cable MSO.

** Sold by cable operator

Table XIII

MSO CARRIAGE OF OWNED NETWORKS ^{1/}

<u>Network</u>	<u>MSO with Ownership Ints. in Network</u>	<u>Carriage Percentage By Systems with Network Ownership Interest</u>	<u>Carriage Percentage By Systems without Network Ownership Interest</u>	<u>Difference in Carriage Percentage</u>
BET	TCI, Time Warner	53.6%	41.8%	11.8%
CNN	(a)	99.5	99.4	0.1
CVN	(b)	78.4	25.0	53.4
DSCV	(c)	88.1	85.1	3.0
HLN	(a)	80.9	73.3	7.6
LIF	Viacom, Hearst	90.0	90.0	0.0
MTV	Viacom	90.0	96.4	-6.4
NAN	Viacom	100.0	91.5	8.5
NICK	Viacom	100.0	100.0	0.0
VH1	Viacom	80.0	70.5	9.5
WTBS	(a)	93.6	92.2	1.4
Average of Basic Networks		86.7%	78.7%	8.1%
AMC*	Cablevision Systems, TCI, United Cable	62.7	29.2	33.6
BRVO*	Cablevision Systems	100.0	17.2	82.8
CHAX	Time Warner	96.2	79.7	16.5
HBO	Time Warner	100.0	99.7	0.3
SHOW	Viacom	90.0	83.8	6.2
TMC	Viacom	90.0	58.7	31.3
Average of Premium Networks		89.8%	61.4%	28.4%
Average of All Networks		87.8%	72.6%	15.3%

^{1/} This table was derived from the Klein study. The Klein study was compiled based on information obtained in 1988 and 1989. Klein's table was edited to reflect certain ownership changes since that time.

- (a) TCI, Time Warner, United Artists, United Cable, Heritage, TCI-Taft, Cablevision Systems, Continental, Jones Intercable, Lenfest, Sammons, Storer, Times Mirror, TKR Cable, Viacom, Telecable, Centel, Scripps Howard (Telescripps).
- (b) TCI, Time Warner, Cablevision Systems, Colony, Continental, Newhouse, Rogers Communications, Sammons, Times Mirror, Viacom, Daniels & Associates, Cooke Cablevision, American Cablevision, Adam Corporation, United Artists, Heritage.
- (c) TCI, Cox, Newhouse, United Cable.

* Hybrid services (offered both as basic and premium).

Table XIV

**CARRIAGE BY VERTICALLY INTEGRATED MSOs OF NETWORKS IN WHICH
THEY HAVE NO OWNERSHIP INTERESTS ^{1/}**

<u>Network</u>	<u>Vert. Integrated MSO's w/no Ownership Ints. in the Particular Network</u>	<u>Carriage Percentage By Vertically Integrated MSO's w/no Ownership Interests in the Network</u>	<u>Carriage Percentage By Systems with No Ownership Interests in Any Networks (153 Systems)</u>	<u>Difference in Carriage Percentage</u>
AEN	TCI, T/W, Viacom, CVS	87.9%	81.7%	6.2%
BET	Viacom, CVS	50.0	31.4	18.6
CSPN*	TCI, T/W, Viacom, CVS	94.8	71.2	23.6
DSCV	T/W, Viacom, CVS	85.8	85.0	0.0
ESPN	TCI, T/W, Viacom, CVS	100.0	100.0	0.0
FNN	TCI, T/W, Viacom, CVS	74.1	63.4	10.7
LIF	TCI, T/W, CVS	96.2	79.1	17.1
MTV	TCI, T/W, CVS	98.1	93.5	4.6
NAN	TCI, T/W, CVS	87.0	94.4	-7.4
NICK	TCI, T/W, CVS	100.0	100.0	0.0
TNN	TCI, T/W, Viacom, CVS	89.7	93.5	-3.8
TWC	TCI, T/W, Viacom, CVS	82.8	72.5	10.2
USAN	TCI, T/W, Viacom, CVS	99.1	96.7	2.4
VH1	TCI, T/W, CVS	62.3	69.3	-7.0
WGN	TCI, T/W, Viacom, CVS	54.3	54.2	0.1
Average of Basic Networks		84.5%	79.7%	5.1%
AMC**	T/W, Viacom	47.2	21.6	25.7
BRVO**	TCI, T/W, Viacom	17.9	13.1	4.8
CMAX	TCI, Viacom, CVS	77.8	76.5	1.3
DSNY	TCI, T/W, Viacom, CVS	97.4	92.8	4.6
GALA**	TCI, T/W, Viacom, CVS	9.5	3.3	6.2
HBO	TCI, Viacom, CVS	100.0	99.3	0.7
SHOW	TCI, T/W, CVS	84.0	75.8	8.1
TMS	TCI, T/W, CVS	50.0	56.2	-6.2
Average of Premium Networks		60.5%	54.8%	5.6%
Average of All Networks		76.5%	71.4%	5.2%

^{1/} This table was derived from the Klein study. The Klein study was compiled based on information obtained in 1988 and 1989. Klein's table was edited to reflect certain ownership changes since that time.

* Cable affiliates provide 95 percent of the funding for C-SPAN, but have no ownership or program control interests.

** Hybrid services (offered both as basic and premium).

Table IV
History of Major MSO Cable Network Ownership Since 1975

(table generated from responses of the MSO's listed below that were sent letters requesting information regarding their cable programming interests)

<u>Year</u>	<u>TCI</u>	<u>Viacom</u>	<u><Time Warner-></u> <u>ATC Warner</u>	<u>Conti-</u> <u>ental</u>	<u>Cox</u>	<u>Com-</u> <u>cast</u>	<u>Cable-</u> <u>Vision</u>	<u>New</u> <u>Chan.</u>
1975	-	-	-	a/	-	-	-	-
1976	-	b/	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	c/	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	d/	-	-	-	-	-
1979	e/	f/	-	g/	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	h/	i/	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	j/	k/	-	l/	-	-
1982	m/	n/	-	-	-	-	o/	-
1983	-	p/	-	q/	-	-	r/	-
1984	s/	t/	-	u/	-	v/	w/	-
1985	-	x/	y/	z/	-	-	aa/	-
1986	bb/	cc/	dd/	ee/	-	ff/	gg/	hh/
1987	ii/	-	jj/	kk/	ll/	mm/	nn/	oo/
1988	qq/	rr/	ss/	tt/	uu/	vv/	ww/	xx/
1989	zz/	aaa/	bbb/	ccc/	ddd/	eee/	fff/	ggg/

Footnotes

1975

a/ Warner created the Movie Channel, originally known as the Star Channel.

1976

b/ Showtime Entertainment formed as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Viacom International Inc.

1977

c/ Pinwheel was launched by Warner as a young people's (ages 2-15) entertainment service.

1978

d/ Time Warner has wholly owned HBO during the entire period. HBO created Take 2 in December 1978 until it closed operations September 1980.

1979

e/ TCI became founding investor in Black Entertainment Television, Inc.

f/ In January, 1979, Showtime Entertainment became a partnership of Viacom International and Teleprompter, with each company owning 50%.

g/ Pinwheel was relaunched by Warner as Nickelodeon.

1980

- h/ Time Warner-owned HBO created Cinemax in August 1980.
- i/ Warner Amex Satellite Entertainment Company ("WASEC") was formed to market and distribute programming interests owned jointly by Warner and American Express Company ("AMEX").

1981

- j/ Time Warner acquired 1/3 interest in USA network.
- k/ MTV was launched in August by a partnership of subsidiaries of Warner and American Express as a rock music video service.
- l/ Cox acquired 20% of Spotlight December 1981.

1982

- m/ TCI acquired 11.7% of the Pennsylvania Educational Communications Systems.
- n/ In November, Viacom acquired from the subsidiary of Group W its 50% partnership interest in Showtime Entertainment. Also, Viacom and two individuals (Mr. Jeffery Reiss and Dr. Art Ulene) formed Cable Health Network, Inc. Viacom was a minority stock-holder but assumed a significant management and financial role in the venture and had rights to increase its ownership. In June, the Cable Health Network was launched, producing programming related to health and life-style issues.
- o/ Cablevision's programming arm (Rainbow Program Enterprises (RPE)) and Playboy Enterprises create a joint venture to own and operate Escapade (later renamed the Playboy Channel).

1983

- p/ In November, Cable Health Network, Inc., owned in part by Viacom, became a one-third general partner with a one-third management interest in a partnership with Hearst/ABC Services (itself a partnership of subsidiaries of the Hearst Corporation and American Broadcasting Companies Inc.). The Cable Health Network and Daytime Service programming networks were thereby merged into a new programming service called Lifetime. Also, in 1983, Viacom entered into an agreement with subsidiaries of Warner Communications Inc. ("Warner") and the American Express Company ("American Express") whereby effective in September, 1983 the business of Showtime Entertainment was merged with the business of the The Movie Channel (formerly operated by Warner and American Express) as Showtime/The Movie Channel Inc. ("ST/TMC") (now SNI). (The Movie Channel commenced operation in 1973 as the The Starchannel and was first distributed nationally as The Movie Channel in 1979.) Viacom contributed to this venture its 100% ownership in Showtime Entertainment in exchange for 50% of the equity in ST/TMC and other consideration. Warner held 40.5% and American Express held 9.5% of the remaining equity in ST/TMC.

- q/ In September 1983, Warner and Viacom formed a new corporation, Showtime/The Movie Channel. Also, Warner Amex Satellite Entertainment Co. created Home Sports Entertainment (HSE) internally in 1983.
- r/ Effective January 1, 1983, Cablevision's program affiliate Rainbow Programming Enterprises (RPE) formed a partnership with New England Prime Cable Network which acquired all the assets of PRISM New England, a sports-movie service serving New England. The movies were discontinued and the service was renamed SportsChannel New England. RPE acquired a 40% pre-payout and 50% post-payout interest in the service consisting of both general and limited partnership interests. On June 1, 1983, sold to subsidiaries of the Washington Post, 50% of RPE's interest in SportsChannel New York and SportsChannel New England. In October 1983, RPE sold its remaining interest in the Playboy Channel to Playboy Enterprises, but continued to distribute the Playboy Channel until April 1986. On October 18, 1983, RPE and a subsidiary of the Washington Post Company formed a partnership which acquired The PRISM Company, the owner of PRISM, a sports-movie service serving the Philadelphia area. RPE acquired a 50% general partnership interest in the service.

1984

- s/ TCI sold interest in Spotlight Service, Inc.
- t/ In February, ST/TMC, owned by Viacom, acquired the assets of the Spotlight Partnership from its cable operator owners (Cox Cable Communications, Inc., TCI, Storer Communications Incorporated, and Times-Mirror Cable Television, Inc.). Spotlight was a pay programming service marketed to the cable systems owned by the cable operator owners. Pursuant to the asset purchase, subscribers to the Spotlight service became subscribers (subject to their approval) to either Showtime or The Movie Channel. Also, in 1984, Viacom launched Lifetime.
- u/ On July 16, 1984, Warner sold Home Sports Entertainment (HSE) to a venture controlled by Houston Sports Associates. The assets of MTV, VH-1 and Nickelodeon were transferred to a new corporation, MTV Networks, Inc. ("MTVN"). Pursuant to a public offering, 5,125,000 shares of MTVN were sold to the public in August. Warner and American Express collectively retained ownership of 66.1% of the outstanding capital stock of MTVN.
- v/ Cox sold holdings in Spotlight.
- w/ On January 1, 1984, RPE, owned by Cablevision, and a subsidiary of the Washington Post Company formed a partnership which entered into a rights agreement with, and succeeded to the business of SportsVision of Chicago, which operated a sports programming service in the Chicago area called SportsVision.

1985

- x/ **Viacom** increased its ownership in Cable Health Networks, Inc. (the one-third general partner in the Lifetime service) to 80%. Also, in 1985, Viacom purchased from Warner the 50% equity interest in ST/TMC that it did not then own (Warner had previously purchased the 9.5% interest of American Express). In January, VH-1 was launched by MTV as a music video service, programmed to complement MTV. In July, Nick-at-Nite was launched by Nickelodeon extending Nickelodeon's service to 24-hours for certain subscribers. Nick-at-Nite serves general audiences. In November, Viacom acquired from Warner 66.5% of the ownership interest in MTV Networks Inc. ("MTVN"), owner and operator of MTV, Nickelodeon and VH-1. (Warner had previously purchased from American Express its interest in the venture which operated these services). The remaining 33.5% of MTVN shares were publicly held. In November, Viacom through a division of SNI, initiated a national satellite delivered pay-per-view service, Viewer's Choice, which enabled cable subscribers to view theatrical features and special events on a program-by-program basis.
- y/ HBO Inc., owned by ATC, began acquiring stock in Black Entertainment Television.
- z/ In August of 1985, Warner acquired AMEX's interest in MTVN. Warner's interest in MTVN was sold to Viacom in November of 1985.
- aa/ On January 25, 1985, RPE, owned by Cablevision, and The Washington Post Company sold to subsidiaries of CBS one-third of their interests in SportsChannel New York, SportsChannel New England, PRISM and SportsChannel Chicago. This transaction left RPE with a 33.5% general partnership interest in SportsChannel New York, a one-third general partnership interest in PRISM and SportsChannel Chicago and 13.33% pre-payout and 16.66% post-payout interest in SportsChannel New England. Also, on January 25, 1985, RPE sold to subsidiaries of CBS, 50% of RPE's interests in AMC and Bravo, leaving RPE with a 50% general partnership interests in such services.

1986

- bb/ TCI acquired 49.22% of the Discovery Channel; 100% of X*press Information Services, Ltd.; and, 33.3% of the Z Channel (premium sports and movie channel). Acquired and sold Uptown (premium channel).
- cc/ In March, Viacom acquired the remaining 33.5% of the shares of MTVN, a process whereby MTVN became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Viacom (MTVN was subsequently merged into Viacom and currently exists as one of its operating divisions, MTV Networks). In June, a second national pay-per-view channel, Viewer's Choice 2, was launched by Viewer's Choice.
- dd/ ATC began acquiring stock in the QVC Network and the CVN Network. HBO Inc. created Festival and launched it in May.
- ee/ Warner and Investors acquired equity interest in CVN over the period from October 21, 1986 through May, 1989.

- ff/ Cox acquired 15% of America's Shopping Channel and 9.9% of the Discovery Channel.
- gg/ In December 1986, Cablevision acquired certain limited partnership interests in RPE from outside investors, so that Cablevision now owns a 95.68% pre-payout interest and a 94.77% post-payout interest in RPE.
- hh/ NewChannels acquired over 3 million shares in the Discovery Channel.

1987

- ii/ TCI acquired 50% of American Movie Classics.; 36.6% of the Fashion Channel Network, Inc.; 10.5% of the Movietime Channel, Inc.; 22.7% of QVC Network, Inc.; and, 37.5% of Think Entertainment. Acquired interest in Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. Launched KBL Entertainment, Inc. (regional sports). Sold interest in the Z Channel.
- jj/ ATC began acquiring stock in the Pay-Per-View Network, Inc.; Turner Broadcasting; and, the Fashion Channel; sold interest in the USA Network.
- kk/ Warner's interest in TBS was acquired over a period beginning in June, 1987 through May, 1988.
- ll/ Continental acquired 12% of Viewers Choice, Inc.
- mm/ Cox acquired an additional 15% of America's Shopping Channel; 3.6% of the Discovery Channel; and, an initial 20% of Viewers Choice.
- nn/ Comcast acquired various amounts of stock in the QVC Network during May and June.
- oo/ On January 1, 1987 and August 25, 1987, Cablevision's programming affiliate Rainbow Programming Holdings, Inc. (RPHI) acquired from The Washington Post Company and CBS, all the foregoing interests previously sold. As a result, collectively, RPE and RPHI owned 100% of the partnership interests in such companies. Also on January 1, 1987, RPE sold to a subsidiary of Tele-Communications, Inc. 50% of RPE's interest in AMC, leaving RPE with a 50% general partnership interest.
- pp/ NewChannels acquired another 4 million shares in the Discovery Channel and 5.7% of the outstanding shares of the Information Channel. NewChannels was an original investor in the Pay-Per-View Network when it purchased 20% of the shares in July.

1988

- qq/ TCI acquired 20% of Prevue Guide, Inc.; 100% of Southern Satellite Systems, Inc.; TEMPO Sound, Inc. and TEMPO Television, Inc.
- rr/ In November, certain assets of Viewer's Choice 1 and 2 were combined with Home Premiere Television and Viacom thereby acquired what is currently a one-ninth interest in PPVN which through a subsidiary owns

and operates Home Premiere Television (now called Viewer's Choice), a national pay-per-view service. Together with Viacom, PPVN is owned directly or by subsidiaries of these other companies: Continental Cablevision Investments, Inc.; Cox Communications Inc.; Telecable Corporation; Newchannels Corporation; ATC-PPV Inc.; Walt Disney Pictures and Television; Times-Mirror Cable Television; and Comcast Cable Communications, Inc. (The latter three entities became stockholders in PPVN subsequent to Viacom's obtaining its original one-sixth interest.) Viacom is one of nine board members. Also in 1988, Viacom further increased its ownership in Cable Health Network, Inc. to 100%.

ss/ ATC acquired interests in Movietime, Inc. and the Sunshine Network.

tt/ Warner's interest in Movietime was acquired over a period beginning February 16, 1988 through November 1, 1989.

uu/ Continental acquired 11% of the Movietime Channel, Inc.; 18% of the Sunshine Network, Inc.; and, 33% of the Z-Channel Limited Partnership.

vv/ Cox acquired an additional 0.3% of the Discovery Channel; sold 20% of common voting stock of Viewers Choice but lent company over \$2 million to retain a total of 12.5% ownership; and, acquired an initial interest in Movietime.

ww/ Comcast purchased 14,000 shares of common stock in the Sunshine Network, Inc.

xx/ On April 19, 1988, the partners not affiliated with RPE, owned by Cablevision, and RPHI withdrew from the partnership in SportsChannel New England. As a result, RPE and RPHI collectively own 100% of the general and limited partnership interests in the service.

yy/ NewChannels acquired over 3 million shares in the Movietime Channel Inc.; acquired additional shares in the Pay-Per-View Network; and acquired stock in the Video Jukebox Network Inc.

1989

zz/ TCI acquired 60% of Affiliated Regional Communications, Ltd.; 11.7% of International Cablecasting Technologies, Inc. Founding investor in Prime Time Tonight, Inc. (35%). Launched TCI Bay Area Sports, Inc.; TCI Northwest Cable Sports, Inc.; and, TCI Sports, Inc. Sold TEMPO Sound, Inc. and TEMPO Television, Inc.

aaa/ Viacom and TCI entered a letter of intent with respect to TCI's purchase of a 50% equity interest in the business of SNI (formerly ST/TMC). Also, in 1989, Viacom (on behalf of a subsidiary yet to be formed) and TCI Bay Area Sports, Inc. agreed to form a partnership to operate a regional sports network in the San Francisco Bay Area and the surrounding counties. In the same month Viacom and TCI Northwest Cable, Inc. agreed to enter into a separate partnership to operate a regional sports network in the Seattle/Tacoma, Washington area. Definitive agreements are currently in negotiation. The PSN service

for San Francisco was launched in September 1989, sports programming, which at the time was not formally part of Prime, was launched in 1988 in Seattle/Tacoma prior to a formal agreement between Viacom and TCI to form the Prime partnership.

bbb/ Festival ceased operations in December. In October, ATC's interest in CVN were converted to QVC as a result of the merger of QVC and CVN. The Fashion Channel ceased operation. HBO created the Comedy Channel and launched it in December.

ccc/ On October 31, 1989, Warner's interest in CVN were converted into an interest in QVC pursuant to a merger of CVN with QVC. Warner's interest in QVC was acquired over a period from July through December, 1989. Also, in 1989, HSE was sold to a partnership made up of affiliates of Telecommunications, Inc. and Daniels & Associates. Warner holds 23,171 shares of Class B common stock of The Fashion Channel Network, Inc., representing approximately 0.93% of the outstanding shares. The Fashion Channel ceased operations in 1989.

ddd/ Continental sold holdings in the Z-Channel.

eee/ Cox acquired an additional 10.76% of the Discovery Channel resulting in a total ownership of 24.6%; lent America's Shopping Channel over \$3 million; acquired additional stock in Movietime resulting in a 11.4% total interest; and, acquired an initial 12.5% interest in Prime Time Tonight.

fff/ Comcast acquired additional stock in the QVC Network; purchased stock and note in the Pay Per View Network Holding Co.

ggg/ On March 20, 1989, RPHI (a subsidiary of Cablevision) acquired certain of the assets of Z Channel a sports-movie service serving the Los Angeles area. The movies were discontinued and the service was renamed SportsChannel Los Angeles. On April 20, 1989, RPHI acquired a 49.5% general partnership interest in CNBC in connection with NBC's acquisition of interests in programming services from RPI and RPE described below. The sports channel in Chicago (SportsVision) continued until 1989 at which time the service was renamed SportsChannel Chicago. RPE acquired a 50% general partnership interest in the service. Also on April 20, 1989, RPE and RPHI sold to subsidiaries of NBC, 50% of RPE's and RPHI's respective interests in all the SportsChannel services, Bravo and News 12 Long Island, leaving RPE and RPHI collectively with a 50% general partnership interest in SportsChannel New York, Prism, SportsChannel Chicago, SportsChannel Florida, SportsChannel Ohio, SportsChannel Los Angeles, SportsChannel America, Bravo and News 12 and a 50% general and limited partnership interest in SportsChannel New England.

hhh/ NewChannels acquired more stock in the Movietime Channel now totaling 11.3% of the outstanding stock; acquired more stock in the Video Jukebox Network Inc. now totaling 16% of the outstanding shares; acquired more stock in the Discovery Channel now totaling 24.8% of the outstanding shares; and acquired 12.5% of the outstanding shares in Prime Time Tonight.