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Etobicoke. It also showed blacked-out home games of the Toronto Argonauts professional football team, as well as some professional championship boxing bouts not carried on free TV in Canada or the United States.

27. Conventional TV Programming. Opponents of STV devote many pages of their comments to the argument that the STV programming of the Hartford station did not provide a beneficial supplement since it was of the same general type as that shown on conventional television, i.e., motion pictures, sporting events, special entertainment, and educational presentations. Illustrative of the mass of data submitted to document the argument is the material in the immediately following paragraphs.

28. Feature Films. Of the 73½ hours of network programming between the hours of 7:30 and 11:00 p.m. each week over the three networks combined, 10 hours are feature films (CBS-2 films, NBC-2, ABC-1). Such films are available five nights per week. In addition, local stations also offer feature films in prime time. Viewers in some cities, e.g., Los Angeles, can see as many as 35 films per week during prime time. No figures are given for the number of films shown by free television stations in the Hartford market per week during the first two years of the Hartford trial, but it is said that the networks offered 160 films to their affiliates during that period. Moreover, we are told that although it is true that when this proceeding began motion picture producers were selling pictures of relatively minor caliber to free television, the number of major feature films released to free TV increased rapidly during the late 1950's and continues to increase today, so that presently there are over 1200 films available for conventional television. During the 1966-67 season, 120 films of high caliber were scheduled by the networks alone. Examples of such films include "The Bridge on the River Kwai" (1957) which is said to have been viewed by more than 60,000,000 people, "Lilies of the Field" (1963), and "Breakfast at Tiffany's" (1961).

29. As to recency of films shown on free TV, it is stated that the bulk of those shown by the networks five nights a week are "relatively" current and that not only have producers released more major pictures to free TV since the proceeding commenced, but also they have been releasing more recent films. Cited as evidence are purchases announced in September 1966 by ABC and CBS whereby the two networks acquired the right to show, over a period of five years, more than 112 feature films, including some that had enjoyed record box-office grosses. Of the films acquired by CBS, at least 14, we are informed, were films released to theaters in 1965 and 1966. It is stated that the trend toward showing more recent films on free TV will continue because the heavy demand is drying up the source of supply. Indeed, because of this, feature films are now being produced specifically for conventional television.

30. It is pointed out by STV opponents that of the 432 films shown during the first two years of the trial at Hartford, only 116 (27%) were first subsequent run, and the remaining 297 were over six months old, the average release date of those films having been 1960. We are told, moreover, that of the films shown during that period in the Hartford trial, over 60% have already been made available to free TV, some as soon as five months after their