

On a personal level Hemingway disappointed Callaghan due to a boxing match when Fitzgerald as referee let the time run out with one minute which was enough for Morley Callaghan to knock out Ernest Hemingway. This seemingly minor incident put eventually an end to Hemingway's and Callaghan's friendship as it was aired by some New York critics and not Morley Callaghan – who took it for what it was, a minor thing – but as Hemingway was an oversensitive macho, took it badly and never met Callaghan again as long as he lived.¹⁵² However he followed his Canadian friend's writing career up to his untimely death in 1961.

Hemingway's and Morley Callaghan's personal lives took different turns, and so did their writing careers. Hemingway's characters increasingly became alienated from their natural environment and very often from each other as well, whereas Callaghan continued to use the characters to deal with moral questions brought upon them by everyday events and presented them in an unusual light and from an unexpected angle.

Conclusion: Continentalism versus Nationhood – Morley Callaghan and Hugh MacLennan – two contemporaries (Morley Callaghan born in 1903 and died in 1990), (Hugh MacLennan born in 1907 and died in 1990), two excellent writers of the 20th century who can be discussed in different terms. Their examples serve as illustrations to the two counterpoints of the literary scene, to two poles of attitude writers and artists of Canada took in the 20th century: Continentalism and Nationhood.

¹¹ Morley CALLAGHAN: *That Summer in Paris Memories of a Tangled Friendship with Hemingway, Fitzgerald and some Others*. Macmillan of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. 1963. 254.