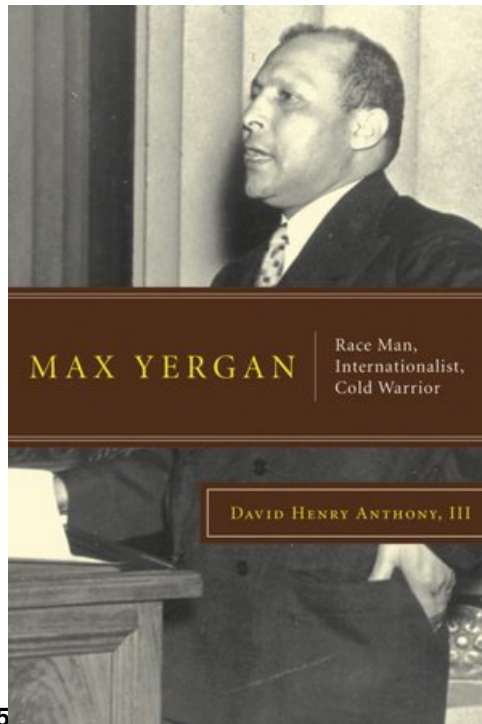


Yergan, Max ^[1]

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by James H. Boykin, 1994; Revised October 2022.

Related Entries: [African Americans](#) ^[2]; [Education](#) ^[3]



15 Aug. 1892–11 Apr. 1975

Max Yergan, world religious leader, educator, reformer, and consultant on African affairs, was born in [Raleigh](#) ^[4], the son of Lizzie Yergan and the grandson of Fred Yergan, an enslaved person and apprentice carpenter. He attended St. Ambrose parish school and [Shaw University](#) ^[5], where he played football and was a member of the debating team until 1914. After graduate work at [Springfield College](#), Yergan became affiliated with the [YWCA](#) ^[6] in 1915. Beginning as an officer in the student Christian movement in the southern states, he remained with the [YMCA](#) ^[6] for twenty-five years.

At the start of World War I, he was sent to organize YMCA units among the African regiments that the British army was activating in Kenya. Later he returned to the United States, joined the army, and was commissioned chaplain and sent to Europe, where he served in France.

After the war he was appointed senior secretary of the International Committee of the YMCA and stationed in South Africa. Working among young college men, he spent eighteen years teaching his students to put their faith to practical use and influencing them to become leaders and teachers. He also traveled and worked in India. In recognition of his labors he was presented the Harmon Award in 1926 and the Spingarn Medal in 1933.

With his appointment to teach Black history at [City College, New York](#) ^[7], in 1936, Yergan became the first Black studies teacher on a major campus in the United States. In 1938, in order to assure the perpetuation of his work in Africa, he organized the [Council on African Affairs](#) ^[8], whose directors included [Dr. Ralph J. Bunche](#) ^[9], [Jawaharlal Nehru](#) ^[10], and [Paul Robeson](#) ^[11]. He was co-publisher with [Adam Clayton Powell](#) of [The People's Voice](#) ^[12] during the 1930s and 1940s and was president of the [National Negro Congress](#) ^[13]. Two years after the United States entered World War II, the congress—though supporting the war—demanded the right of colonial people to self-determination and the removal of every barrier to full Black participation in the conflict. While still head of the Negro Congress in 1946, he led a delegation of the congress to petition the [United Nations](#) ^[14] to eliminate political, economic, and social discrimination in the United States. He said he left the congress in 1946 because the Communists sought to frustrate the decisions of the board.

He also had to battle the Communists in the [Council on African Affairs](#) ^[8]. In 1948 Communist infiltration had split the council into Communist and anti-Communist factions, causing a major crisis that threatened the purposes for which it was founded. His chief opponent was council chairman, [Paul Robeson](#) ^[11]. In 1962 he was chairman of the American Committee for Aid to Katanga Freedom Fighters, which opposed U.S. support for the United Nations military action against secessionist Katanga Province in the Congo.

Yergan married Susie Wiseman of Salisbury. They had two sons, Dr. Charles, a specialist in internal medicine, and Fred, an engineer, and one daughter, Mrs. Mary Yergan Hughes, whose husband, Dr. Durward L. Hughes, also was a physician.

He was living on Pinebridge Road in Ossining, N.Y., when he died in [Northern Westchester Hospital](#) ^[15], Mount Kisco, N.Y. A eulogy was delivered by Andrew R. Tyler, and a testimonial—signed by [Dr. J. Archie Hargraves](#) ^[16], president of Shaw University, in behalf of the trustees, administration, faculty, staff, students, and alumni—was read at the funeral. His huge rare book collection was given to [Shaw University](#) ^[17] and his papers to [Howard University](#) ^[18]. He was buried in New York City.

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Additional Resources:

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Journal of American History: <http://jah.oxfordjournals.org/content/93/3/925.full> ^[20]

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Origin - location:

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