



# Reference Biography Service

**THE RT. HON. HUBERT ALEXANDER INGRAHAM**  
**MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE NORTH ABACO CONSTITUENCY**  
**FORMER PRIME MINISTER**  
**OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS**

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The Rt. Hon. Hubert Alexander Ingraham demitted office as Prime Minister on May 03, 2002, following the May 02 general election, in which his Free National Movement party was defeated by The Progressive Liberal Party.

He retained his North Abaco House of Assembly seat in the balloting. Mr. Ingraham had served as Prime Minister from August, 1992, when the FNM ousted a PLP administration from office, until May, 2002.

Mr. Ingraham was sworn in as Prime Minister of The Bahamas for a second term on March 18, 1997, following a landslide electoral victory in which the Free National Movement won 34 of 40 seats in the House of Assembly.

Mr. Ingraham first became Prime Minister following his party's victory in a general election held on August 19, 1992. That election victory ended nearly 26 years of government of The Bahamas by the Progressive Liberal Party, led by the late Rt. Hon. Sir Lynden Pindling.

Mr. Ingraham also served as Minister of Finance and Planning in his first Cabinet. He delegated responsibility for Planning in 1993 and for Finance in 1995 to another Cabinet colleague.

Mr. Ingraham was born at Pine Ridge, Grand Bahama, on August 4, 1947. He grew up in Abaco and attended Cooper's Town Public School in that settlement. He later attended the Southern Senior School and the Government High School Evening Institute in Nassau. Following brief periods of employment in the accounting departments of Owens-Illinois Sugar Mill Company in Abaco, The Bahamas Telecommunications Corporation and the Chase Manhattan Bank in Nassau, Mr. Ingraham became an articled law clerk, and was called to The Bahamas Bar in December, 1972. He entered private law practice and became the senior partner in the firm of Christie, Ingraham & Co

An active member and officer in the Nassau and Bahamas Jaycees, Mr. Ingraham entered front-line politics in 1975 when he was elected to the National General Council of the Progressive Liberal Party (PLP). He became party chairman in 1976.

Mr. Ingraham was first elected to the House of Assembly in 1977 as the representative for his hometown constituency of Cooper's Town, North Abaco. He has been re-elected on six occasions as the representative for that constituency.

He has served as a member of the House Standing Committee on Privilege and Public Accounts, as chairman of a Select Committee on Influence Peddling and Political

ruling party in a by-election in the Marco City constituency in Grand Bahama in June, 1990.

A child of working-class parents, Mr. Ingraham has a strong social conscience, which influenced the policies of his party and government. However, Prime Minister Ingraham is a pragmatic politician, and notwithstanding his strong identification with and ties to the grassroots of society, he has cultivated important relationships with the business community of The Bahamas.

His first term in government was marked by a deliberate reduction in the size of government, reducing government's direct intervention in the economy and promoting fresh private investment, both domestic and international. He and his government have been credited with the revitalization of The Bahamas economy since 1992, most particularly of its tourism sector, which has enjoyed massive international capital infusions over the past seven years, and its financial services sector, where restored confidence in The Bahamas as a clean financial jurisdiction spurred increased international banking and trust business in recent years.

Mr. Ingraham assumed responsibility for the Ministry of Housing and Social Development on August 27, 2001

Contributions, and as chairman of The Bahamas Mortgage Corporation. He has also served as a member of the Air Transport Licensing Authority and chairman of the Real Property Tax Tribunal.

In 1982 Mr. Ingraham was appointed Minister responsible for Housing and National Insurance. He held the post for only two years. His public criticism of the then government's inaction in the face of damaging revelations of corruption in high places by the 1984 Commission of Inquiry resulted in his dismissal from Cabinet and, in 1986, his expulsion from the Progressive Liberal Party.

Mr. Ingraham's strong personal political support in his home constituency permitted him to continue to speak out against corruption in government, and to call for radical changes in the political culture of patronage and nepotism. His re-election to Parliament as an Independent in 1987 made him a political force to be reckoned with.

Mr. Ingraham joined the then Official Opposition Party, the Free National Movement, in 1990. In May of the same year he was elected leader of the party, and appointed Leader of the Official Opposition.

Mr. Ingraham imprinted his style on the Free National Movement. He made his belief in and call for honest, open, transparent and accountable government a fundamental tenet of his new party, and energized its various factions to pull off a stunning victory over the

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In 1993, he was made a member of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

On March 03, 2000, he received an honorary doctorate from the University of Buckingham, England.

He is married to the former Delores Miller of Long Island, a public high school principal. The couple has five children.

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May, 2002