



## Embajada de los Estados Unidos en México

### BIBLIOTECA BENJAMÍN FRANKLIN

Servicio Cultural e Informativo

#### MEETINGS BETWEEN MEXICAN AND U.S. PRESIDENTS

Date and Place	Mexican President	U.S. President	Topics
Oct. 16, 1909 Cd. Juárez, Chih. and El Paso, TX	Porfirio Díaz	William H. Taft	This was the first official meeting between U.S. and Mexican presidents, and it was also the first time an American president officially visited a foreign country.
Oct. 31-Nov. 2, 1924 Washington, DC	Plutarco Elías Calles President-elect	Calvin Coolidge President-elect	This meeting tried to settle a contentious argument over oil and agrarian legislation that brought the two countries to the edge of war.
April 20, 1943 Monterrey, N. L. and Corpus Christi, TX	Manuel Avila Camacho	Franklin D. Roosevelt	The two presidents talked about the Non-Intervention Principle and about the Good Neighbor Policy. As a result of this meeting an Economic Cooperation Commission was created and a former agreement on farm workers was modified, allowing 60 thousand Mexican workers going to the U.S. each year.
March 3-5, 1947 Mexico City	Miguel Alemán Valdez	Harry S. Truman	This was the first time an American President officially visited the Mexican capital. This was a friendly visit and discussions were on U.S. loans to foreign countries and the apthous fever problem.
April 29-May 1, 1947 Washington, DC	Miguel Alemán Valdez	Harry S. Truman	This was the first time a Mexican President officially visited the U.S. capital.
Oct. 19, 1953 Presa Falcón, Tamps.	Adolfo Ruíz Cortinez	Dwight D. Eisenhower	The occasion for this meeting was the inaugural celebration of the Falcon Dam built with shared investments, which included 58.6% from the U.S. and 41.4% from Mexico.

March 26-28, 1956 White Sulphur Springs, MT	Adolfo Ruíz Cortinez	Dwight D. Eisenhower	At President Eisenhower's invitation, President Ruíz Cortinez and Canadian Prime Minister Louis S. St. Laurent met to discuss a variety of trilateral issues which included cotton dumping, migrant workers, illegal fishery, and civil aviation development.
Feb. 19-20, 1959 Acapulco, Gro.	Adolfo López Mateos	Dwight D. Eisenhower	The two leaders agreed to cooperate in building the 100 million dollar Diablo Dam on the Rio Grande, near Del Rio, TX. The dam was to be 250 feet high and 6.5 miles long and was to supplement the Falcon Dam. They also agreed to study ways to reach a multilateral solution to the lead and zinc problem, and to develop a coordinated plan to attack the screwworm problem.
Oct. 9-15, 1959 Washington, DC and Camp David	Adolfo López Mateos	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Shrimp fishery, Mexican cotton and zinc quotas were subjects discussed at this meeting. The name of the Diablo Dam was changed to Amistad Dam.
Oct. 24, 1960 Cd. Acuña, Coah.	Adolfo López Mateos	Dwight D. Eisenhower	The two presidents announced that construction of the Amistad Dam across the Rio Grande would be started as soon as technical surveys were completed.
June 29-July 1, 1962 Mexico City	Adolfo López Mateos	John F. Kennedy	President López Mateos and President Kennedy announced a temporary agreement on the reduction of the salinity of the Colorado River waters used by Mexican farmers in the Mexicali Valley. The signed agreement included a \$20 million U.S. agricultural loan to Mexico.
Feb. 21-22, 1964 Los Angeles, CA and Palm Springs, CA	Adolfo López Mateos	Lyndon B. Johnson	Both Presidents spoke at the University of California-Los Angeles, where both received honorary law doctorates. Later in Palm Springs they tried again to seek a solution to the problem of salinity in the Colorado River waters flowing into Mexico. They also promised to reduce international trade barriers and to expand access to each other's markets.
Sep. 25, 1964 El Chamizal, Mex.	Adolfo López Mateos	Lyndon B. Johnson	A flood in 1864 had altered the course of the Rio Grande and had put 176.92 hectares of the Mexican territory on the U.S. side. President Johnson visited El Paso, TX to meet President López Mateos for the dedication of a marker symbolizing the settlement of the Chamizal territorial dispute between the U.S. and Mexico, under terms of the 1963 Chamizal Convention, which changed to U.S.-Mexico borderline.
Nov. 12-13, 1964 L.B. Johnson's ranch, near Johnson City, TX	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz President-elect	Lyndon B. Johnson	President Johnson invited the president-elect to his ranch to discuss future relations between both countries.

April 14-15, 1966 Mexico City	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz	Lyndon B. Johnson	In this first visit to a foreign capital since he became President, Mr. Johnson visited Mexico City for the unveiling of a Statue of Abraham Lincoln, a gift, authorized by Congress in 1964, of the U.S. people to the Mexican people in commemoration of Mexico's Independence. President Johnson reaffirmed U.S. support for the Alliance for Progress. Both leaders issued a joint communiqué in which it was agreed that Foreign Policy Principles of Latin American Nations were "self determination, non intervention, and peaceful solution of controversies," and added "the need for maintaining constantly open doors to dialogue."
Dec. 3, 1966 Presa La Amistad, Cd. Acuña, Coah.	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz	Lyndon B. Johnson	The two presidents inspected the Amistad Dam. In a joint statement the leaders cited the dam as an outstanding example of how two neighbor countries can resolve their common boundary problems with benefit to both.
Oct. 26-28, 1967 Washington, DC and El Chamizal, Mex.	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz	Lyndon B. Johnson	The settlement of a U.S.-Mexican fishing dispute was announced at this meeting and an agreement was signed to allow vessels of each country to fish in a zone 9 to 12 miles off the coast of the other country through 1972. On the U.S.-Mexico border, both presidents participated in ceremonies marking the formal transfer between the two countries of the land known as El Chamizal.
Dec. 13, 1968 El Chamizal, Mex. and El Paso, TX	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz	Lyndon B. Johnson	Under terms of the 1963 Chamizal Convention the U.S.-Mexico border was changed officially in a ceremony in El Paso, TX on December 13, 1968. Presidents Johnson and Díaz Ordaz, standing on a bridge between the two countries, set off an explosion shifting the Rio Grande into a new 4.5-mile concrete channel placing all the 176.92 hectares of the disputed El Chamizal area on the Mexican side of the river. The U.S. simultaneously received 193 acres of Mexican territory, the Northern half of Cordova Island.
Sep. 8, 1969 Presa La Amistad Cd. Acuña, Coah.	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz	Richard M. Nixon	President Nixon joined President Díaz Ordaz in ceremonies dedicating the \$78 million dollar, six-mile long Amistad Dam on the Rio Grande River. This was Mr. Nixon first visit to a Latin American country during his presidency.
Aug. 20-21, 1970 Puerto Vallarta, Jal.	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz	Richard M. Nixon	A border agreement, in the form of a proposed treaty to be submitted to the senates of both countries, was the result of this meeting. This agreement would settle boundary disputes and uncertainties stemming from the "meandering and erratic rivers" forming about 3/5 of the 2000-mile border between the U.S. and Mexico.
Sep. 3, 1970 Coronado, CA	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz	Richard M. Nixon	President Díaz Ordaz was invited to a State Dinner marking the California Bicentennial at which President Nixon lauded Mexican-Americans contributions to the U.S.

Nov. 13, 1970 Washington, DC	Luis Echeverría Alvarez President-elect	Richard M. Nixon	The main purpose of the meeting was “to talk about hemisphere and world problems and to develop a personal relationship.” The presidents agreed to exchange state visits and to work to maintain and enhance good relations between Mexico and the U.S.
June 15-16, 1972 Washington, DC	Luis Echeverría Alvarez	Richard M. Nixon	In a joint communiqué, the two countries pledged to study the problems of Mexican migrant workers who entered the U.S. for seasonal employment and to continue efforts to halt the international narcotics traffic. President Nixon also agreed to take steps to improve the quality of water flowing from the Colorado River into Mexico.
Oct. 21, 1974 Nogales, Son., Magdalena de Kino, Son. and Tubac, AZ	Luis Echeverría Alvarez	Gerald Ford	President Ford affirmed support for Mexico’s proposal for a United Nations Economic Charter to protect developing countries, and promised more equipment and personnel to help Mexico stem the flow of illegal workers to the U.S.
Sep. 24, 1976 Washington, DC	José López Portillo President-elect	Gerald Ford	This meeting was an important step in the rebuilding of U.S.-Mexican amity after some years of friction under President Echeverría.
Feb. 14-17, 1977 Washington, DC	José López Portillo	James Carter	A joint communiqué was issued in Washington, where the two presidents pledged close examination of mutual problems and regular consultation “on the search for worldwide peace, economic betterment and respect for the rights of man.” President López Portillo offered his “good offices” in helping normalize relations between U.S. and Cuba.
Feb. 14-16, 1979 Mexico City	José López Portillo	James Carter	Both leaders agreed to begin governmental negotiations on the US purchase of Mexican natural gas, and signed agreements on scientific and technological cooperation, the development of arid and semi-arid lands, and housing.
Sep. 28-29, 1979 Washington, DC	José López Portillo	James Carter	President López Portillo made an official state visit to the U.S. to attend the United Nations General Assembly and held three meetings with President Carter. They agreed to begin negotiations on compensation by Mexico for the damage done to the U.S. as a result of the runaway Ixtoc oil well in the Gulf of Mexico.
Jan. 5, 1981 Bridge between Cd. Juárez, Chih. and El Paso, TX	José López Portillo	Ronald Reagan President-elect	This meeting was intended to symbolize the two leaders commitment to build better relations between the U.S. and Mexico. The two presidents pledged to establish a “personal relationship” as a basis for easing tensions and renewing friendship between the neighboring nations.

June 7-9, 1981 Washington, DC and Camp David	José López Portillo	Ronald Reagan	This meeting centered on economic, military and international political issues. At the end of the talks, President Reagan announced that he had accepted the Mexican President's invitation to attend a 22 nations summit meeting on North-South issues in Cancún, Mex. Officials of the two countries signed an agreement under which the U.S. would provide six to eight million tons of grains, food stuffs and oil seeds to Mexico in 1982.
Sep. 17-18, 1981 Grand Rapids, MI	José López Portillo	Ronald Reagan	While in Grand Rapids, Michigan – attending the dedication of the Gerald Ford Presidential Museum, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and Mexican President José López Portillo conferred twice.
Oct. 22-23, 1981 Cancún, Q. Roo	José López Portillo	Ronald Reagan	Leaders of 22 nations met in Cancún, Mexico to discuss economic cooperation between the industrialized countries of the North and the developing countries of the South. They did not issue a formal communiqué, but said they agreed to move toward “global negotiations” to assist the poorer nations.
Oct. 8, 1982 Tijuana, BCN and Coronado, CA	Miguel de la Madrid President-elect	Ronald Reagan	President Ronald Reagan and Mexican President-elect Miguel de la Madrid pledged mutual friendship and respect and said they would work together to help Mexico overcome the economic crisis that had repercussions on both sides of the border.
Aug. 14, 1983 La Paz, BCS	Miguel de la Madrid	Ronald Reagan	The two leaders met to discuss U.S.-Central American policy and Mexico's economic crisis, among other issues. After their talks, President Reagan and President De la Madrid signed an agreement on finding solutions to environmental pollution on the common border.
May 14-16, 1984 Washington, DC	Miguel de la Madrid	Ronald Reagan	The main theme at this meeting was the U.S. and Mexican differences over Central America. President Reagan wanted the Mexican support for U.S. policies in Central America, and President De la Madrid called for the application of “principles and rules of international law established by the countries of the American continent.”
Jan. 3, 1986 Mexicali, BCN	Miguel de la Madrid	Ronald Reagan	The main topic at this meeting was the Mexican debt. Mexico was seeking U.S. support in obtaining loans from commercial banks and international lending agencies. President Reagan told President De la Madrid that the U.S. would back Mexico in seeking those funds.
Aug. 13-14, 1986 Washington, DC	Miguel de la Madrid	Ronald Reagan	In this meeting President Reagan agreed to increase cooperation in resolving Mexico's economic problems and fighting narcotics trafficking. After the meeting, the Mexican President told reporters that the “cancer” of Mexican official involvement in the drug trade would be eliminated. President Reagan announced an end to a six-year U.S. embargo on Mexican tuna imports and said expanded trade and investment would be negotiated.

Feb. 13, 1988 Mazatlán, Sin.	Miguel de la Madrid	Ronald Reagan	The two leaders signed an agreement allowing greater access to American markets for Mexican-made textiles and negotiated two other pacts: one on telecommunications and the other on civil aviation. They agreed to combat drug trafficking with more energy.
Nov. 22, 1988 Houston, TX	Carlos Salinas de Gortari President-elect	George Bush President-elect	The two incoming presidents discussed the future of relations between their countries in a three-hour session at the Johnson Space Center.
July 14, 1989 Paris, France	Carlos Salinas de Gortari	George Bush	The two leaders attended the Bicentennial celebration of the French Revolution in Paris, where they held a private meeting and talked about the Mexican debt.
Oct. 1-5, 1989 Washington, DC	Carlos Salinas de Gortari	George Bush	In this five day state visit by the Mexican President to the U.S., agreements on trade, investment, environment, steel shipments, and textiles were signed. The presidents also talked about the protection of patents and copyrights in Mexico.
June 10-12, 1990 Washington, DC	Carlos Salinas de Gortari	George Bush	President Bush and President Salinas issued a joint statement in which they hailed the possibility of a U.S.-Mexico free trade agreement. They said such an agreement could be a “powerful engine for economic development, creating new jobs and opening new markets” in both countries.
Sep. 30, 1990 New York, NY	Carlos Salinas de Gortari	George Bush	The two leaders attended the U.N. World Summit for Children in New York, where they held a private meeting.
Nov. 26-27, 1990 Monterrey and Agualeguas, N. L.	Carlos Salinas de Gortari	George Bush	The presidents conferred on issues including a U.S.-Mexico free trade agreement (President Bush Sep. 26, had formally notified the U.S. Congress that he intended to open trade discussions with Mexico) and the use of force to put Iraq out of Kuwait.
April 7, 1991 Houston, TX	Carlos Salinas de Gortari	George Bush	President Bush assured President Salinas that he was committed to the proposed free trade agreement between U.S. and Mexico. After his meeting, President Salinas began a tour of the U.S. and Canada to promote trilateral trade.
Dec. 14, 1991 Washington, DC	Carlos Salinas de Gortari	George Bush	President Bush told President Salinas that he wanted a free-trade agreement as soon as possible, and that he would try to get the support of the Congress even in an election year.
Feb. 27-28, 1992 San Antonio, TX	Carlos Salinas de Gortari	George Bush	During a regional antinarcotics summit President Bush directed the U.S. Defense Department to provide Mexico with 12UH-1H Huey helicopters and helicopter spare parts. The equipment was used for tracking drug traffickers.

July 14, 1992 San Diego, CA	Carlos Salinas de Gortari	George Bush	President Bush invited President Salinas to the Major League Baseball's annual All-Star game at San Diego's Jack Murphy Stadium.
Oct. 7, 1992 San Antonio, TX	Carlos Salinas de Gortari	George Bush	Trade representatives from the U.S., Canada and Mexico initialed the proposed NAFTA at a ceremony in San Antonio, Texas, thereby granting preliminary approval to the trade pact. Present at the ceremony were President Bush, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and President Salinas.
Jan. 8, 1993 Austin, TX	Carlos Salinas de Gortari	William J. Clinton President-elect	Both leaders joined in the governors' mansion in Austin, Texas. Clinton promised Salinas that one of his first acts as U.S. president would be the appointment of a senior aide to oversee further talks with Mexico.
Sep. 26, 1994 New York, NY	Carlos Salinas de Gortari	William J. Clinton	Both leaders met during the 49 <sup>th</sup> United Nations General Assembly. In his address President Salinas said, "The use and threat of force, when world peace is not in danger, are no longer valid frames of reference for achieving the ends sought today by sovereign nations."
Nov. 23, 1994 Washington, DC	Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León President-elect	William J. Clinton	President Bill Clinton and Mexico's next leader Ernesto Zedillo met at the White House and pledged to expand trade and other ties despite a controversy brewing over immigration. The meeting took place amid tensions sparked by a California move to deny basic services to illegal immigrants. Another priority topic was the NAFTA.
Dec. 10, 1994 Miami, FL	Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León	William J. Clinton	Leaders from 34 Western Hemisphere nations attended the Summit of the Americas, and agreed to take steps to establish a comprehensive free-trade body by the year 2005, to be known as the Free Trade Area of the Americas, that would be the world's largest purchasing power. On the last day of the summit, the U.S., Canada and Mexico invited Chile to join NAFTA.
Oct. 10, 1995 Washington, DC	Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León	William J. Clinton	Both leaders stressed the importance of \$12.5 billion in loans to Mexico from the U.S. earlier in the year that had helped Mexico avert an economic collapse. Clinton announced that the U.S. would help finance new technology for Mexico's war on drug trafficking, and Zedillo unveiled a new program to curb illegal immigration to southern California from Mexico.
May 5-7, 1997 Mexico City	Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León	William J. Clinton	An accord was signed calling for broader mutual cooperation in fighting drug trafficking. Along with that accord, cabinet ministers had brokered minor accords on issues such as the environment, trade and border enforcement. U.S. officials agreed to work to stem the flow of illegal weapons from the U.S. into Mexico. Also, a plan to build a bridge across the Rio Grande river between the border cities of Brownsville, Texas and Matamoros, Mexico was announced. Clinton met with leaders of the conservative National Action Party (PAN) and the left-wing Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), Mexico's two main opposition parties.



Nov. 13-14, 1997 Washington, DC	Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León	William J. Clinton	Both Presidents signed a number of agreements that moved toward resolving some recent disputes between the two nations. Those agreements included a pledge to better cooperate in fighting drug trafficking; a new agreement on the extradition of criminals; and a pledge of cooperation in environmental and economic projects along the countries' shared border. Zedillo and Clinton, along with representatives of 26 other member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS), signed an accord to fight trafficking in illegal weapons.
June 9, 1998 New York, NY	Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León	William J. Clinton	At the Drug Summit of the U.N. General Assembly, President Clinton met privately with President Zedillo, and the two agreed to improve cooperation and communication and to strengthen ways to deal with drugs trafficking and money laundering.
Feb. 14-15, 1999 Mérida, Yuc.	Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León	William J. Clinton	The two presidents discussed policies on immigration and combating drugs, among other issues, and signed several accords. The two governments also agreed to step up efforts to control violence along the U.S.-Mexico border and to train border patrol officers to respond to violent situations without injuring civilians. The U.S. also offered Mexico \$4 billion in loans from the Export-Import Bank of the U.S. to strengthen U.S. exports to the country.
June 9, 2000 Washington, DC	Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León	William J. Clinton	President Clinton and Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo witnessed the signing of an agreement establishing U.S. and Mexican boundary lines in a potentially oil-rich area of the Gulf of Mexico. The division gives Mexico 4,100 square miles of the deep water area and the United States 2,536 square miles in an area known as the western gap of the Gulf of Mexico. They also discussed on bilateral trade and common interest topics. Both presidents also agreed to promote democratic institutions and economic development.
Feb. 16, 2001 San Francisco del Rincón, Gto.	Vicente Fox Quesada	George W. Bush	The meeting took place at President Fox's ranch "San Cristóbal". President Bush said that he had selected Mexico as the destination of his first foreign trip to highlight the important role the country would play in his administration's foreign policy. The two leaders discussed a variety of issues including trade, drug trafficking and illegal immigration. Bush and Fox released a written statement pledging to work on immigration and labor disputes affecting the two countries. Called the Guanajuato Proposal, the statement set up a binational panel of Mexican and U.S. cabinet members to address those issues.
April 21, 2001 Quebec City, Canada	Vicente Fox Quesada	George W. Bush	President Bush received enthusiastic support from President Fox during the Summit of the Americas. The Mexican leader went to Quebec with a message for the participants, that the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) had demonstrated the benefits of open markets. He said that "Free trade has been extremely successful for Mexico". They took that opportunity to have a bilateral meeting.



April 22, 2001 Quebec City, Canada	Vicente Fox Quesada	George W. Bush	At the conclusion of the Summit of the Americas President Bush had a trilateral meeting with Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and President Fox to discuss ways to strengthen the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Bush praised Canada as the U.S.'s largest energy supplier and said Mexico should do more to promote development of oil and gas. The three leaders said they had agreed to establish a North American Energy Working Group with the goal of making the market in the region more efficient.
May 3, 2001 Washington, DC	Vicente Fox Quesada	George W. Bush	The meeting covered such topics as trade, energy policy, cross-border transportation, problems of the border areas and immigration, in particular, the extension of Section 245-I of the Life Act. Views on the U.S. and Mexican economies were exchanged, and President Bush formally extended an invitation to the Mexican President to make a State Visit in September.
Sep. 5-6, 2001 Washington, DC	Vicente Fox Quesada	George W. Bush	The United States has "no more important relationship in the world than the one we have with Mexico," President Bush said at a ceremony with full military honors welcoming Mexico's President Vicente Fox to Washington for the first state visit of the Bush Administration. The two presidents held talks in the Oval Office and then took part in a joint meeting of Cabinet members from both governments where areas of bilateral cooperation were discussed, such as education, science, energy, law enforcement, environmental protection and migration. The following day, President Fox was scheduled to address a joint session of the U.S. Congress, and then he and President Bush were to visit Toledo, Ohio, for most of the day.
Oct. 4, 2001 Washington, DC	Vicente Fox Quesada	George W. Bush	The reunion was held at the White House to discuss bilateral issues and U.S.-Mexico cooperation in the fight against international terrorism. Fox expressed his nation's "sorrow" and "solidarity" with the people and government of the United States in the wake of the September 11 attacks on New York and Washington. He underlined the importance of the two countries' economic and social ties, and pledged help in improving security along the U.S.-Mexico border. Bush welcomed Fox as "a loyal friend to the United States," and said that U.S.-Mexico relations would remain a priority for his administration.
March 22, 2002 Monterrey, N.L.	Vicente Fox Quesada	George W. Bush	During the International Conference on Financing for Development both Presidents met to discuss regional issues of interest to both countries and to review progress in key areas of the bilateral relationship. They launched the Partnership for Prosperity, in order to help focus private investment on less developed regions of Mexico, and a "Smart Border" initiative to improve border security while speeding the two-way flow of people and goods across it.
Oct. 26, 2002 Los Cabos, B.C.	Vicente Fox Quesada	George W. Bush	At the APEC Forum both Presidents met to discuss trade, world peace, and the question of a U.N. Resolution on Iraq. President Bush said he and Mexican President Vicente Fox seek to deal with the issue of Mexicans who migrate to the United States in search of work "in a way that recognizes reality, and in a way that treats the Mexican citizens who are in the United States with respect."

Oct. 20, 2003 Bangkok, Thailand	Vicente Fox Quesada	George W. Bush	The two leaders conferred at APEC summit. President Bush thanked President Fox for Mexico's role in the completion of the U.N. Security Council resolution on Iraq. Other topics of discussion during the meeting included the NAFTA and immigration, specifically the importance of moving forward on "an immigration policy that is humane and recognizes the relationship between willing workers and willing employers."
Jan. 12, 2004 Monterrey, N.L.	Vicente Fox Quesada	George W. Bush	Meeting privately before taking part in the Special Summit of the Americas, both Presidents discussed Bush's newly proposed temporary worker program as well as initiative of North America to create a greater economic growth, increase productivity and competitiveness within the region through the reduction of costs, and facilitating trade flows, promoting development of common markets in different specific sectors. In addition to establish a security regional framework protecting Mexico, the United States, and Canada from terrorism.
March 5-6, 2004 Crawford, TX	Vicente Fox Quesada	George W. Bush	They discussed issues ranging from free trade to border control, noting close cooperation between both countries; Bush lauded the Border Partnership Agreement in which both countries are using technology to create safer and more effective borders and the new North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) visa for professionals, a program that will match foreign workers with positions that U.S. employers have already offered to Americans but have not been able to fill.
Nov. 21, 2004 Santiago de Chile	Vicente Fox Quesada	George W. Bush	During APEC Meetings they hold bilateral talks. Bush told reporters they had talked at length about immigration, noting that "we share a mutual concern to make sure our border is secure." He assured Fox that "we want people from Mexico treated with respect and dignity." Fox said that Mexico's "first priority" is to create "more jobs and generate more opportunity" at home, although his nation also is looking to future economic development with the United States and within the region.
March 23, 2005 Waco, TX	Vicente Fox Quesada	George W. Bush	In a trilateral meeting, including the attendance of Canadian Prime Minister Paul Martin, the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America was announced. The goals of this initiative are to ensure streamlined movement of legitimate travelers and cargo across shared national borders, securing North America from external threats, and preventing and responding to threats within North America. The three countries also agreed to work together to enhance their citizens' quality of life by jointly protecting the environment, creating a safer and more reliable food supply while facilitating agricultural trade, and taking steps to enhance public health cross-border coordination.

March 30-31, 2006 Cancún, Quintana Roo	Vicente Fox Quesada	George W. Bush	In this trilateral meeting Bush-Fox-Harper the leaders reviewed the progress of the Security and Prosperity Partnership, as well as to set up a North American Competitiveness Council. They agreed to expand the existing cooperation on key issues such as border security, emergency management and clean technologies to produce energy.
November 9, 2006 Washington, D.C.	Felipe Calderón Hinojosa President elect	George W. Bush	President Bush welcomed President-Elect of Mexico to the White House. They reaffirmed the purpose of strengthening the bilateral relationship through cooperation in issues of mutual interests: migration, fighting drugs, and trade.
March 13-14, 2007 Mérida, Yucatán	Felipe Calderón Hinojosa	George W. Bush	During their first official meeting, the Presidents reviewed the wide range of issues of the bilateral relationship and the cooperation undertaken by their governments in order to promote productive and mutually beneficial relations between Mexico and the United States. The Presidents identified new opportunities to work together in order to improve the quality of life of their peoples as well as to make North America the most prosperous, secure and competitive region in the world.
August 20-21, 2007 Montebello, Quebec, Canada	Felipe Calderón Hinojosa	George W. Bush	During the North American Leaders' Summit, President Bush, Prime Minister Harper, and President Calderon reviewed progress and continued cooperation under the Security and Prosperity Partnership, as well as hemispheric and global issues. Both Presidents held a private meeting to discuss the following overall issues: 1) Hurricane Dean, 2) security cooperation, and 3) the situation on immigration.
April 21-22, 2008 New Orleans, LA	Felipe Calderón Hinojosa	George W. Bush	This was the fourth trilateral meeting between the Presidents of Mexico, and the United States, and the Prime Minister of Canada since the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SSP) was launched in 2005. The meeting covered topics such as NAFTA, immigration, and climate change. In terms of just bilateral relations with Mexico, the importance of the Merida Initiative was emphasized, in order to implement a dual strategy to deal with crime and drugs. In the frame of the reunion the Mexican Consulate in this city was re-opened.
January 12, 2009 Washington, D.C.	Felipe Calderón Hinojosa	Barack Obama President-elect	Barack Obama recognized the efforts of President Calderón against insecurity and narcotrafficking. This meeting was the starting point of a close and constructive relation among Mexico and USA through a strategic alliance to make fence to common matters as security, economy and immigration. President-elect Barack Obama emphasized the high importance he places on a strong and deep relationship with Mexico. President Calderón considered this meeting as the beginning of an extraordinary age of cooperation between both countries.

January 13, 2009  
Washington, D.C.

Felipe Calderón  
Hinojosa

George W. Bush

This visit provided an opportunity to highlight the relationship of United States and Mexico by discussing the partnership to confront criminal organizations and related violence that plague the region, including implementation of the Merida Initiative, as well as the NAFTA benefits.

April 16-17, 2009  
México City

Felipe Calderón  
Hinojosa

Barack Obama

The two leaders announced plans to strengthen and deepen bilateral cooperation by establishing the US-Mexico Bilateral Framework on Clean Energy and Climate Change. The framework establishes a mechanism for political and technical cooperation and information exchange, and to facilitate common efforts to develop clean energy economies. President Obama said it's critical for the United States to support Mexico's efforts to take on drug cartels that have "plagued both sides of the border." Obama called Mexico a global leader, and emphasized the importance of partnering on items of mutual interest, including terrorism and other security issues.

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