

Obama and the Cost benefit Analysis of Iran-US relationship: Using the Prisoners' Dilemma Model

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Iran-US relationship has been one the most provocative issues of our contemporary politics. The wall of mistrust was built among Iranians following the continuous support of US government on the Shah's regime, coup against the democratic government of Dr Mosaddeq, support in establishment of SAAVAK (the notorious intelligence organization of the Shah), support of Saddam Hussein in his invasion to Iran in 1980s, protection of MKO terrorist organization, continuous economic sanctions for over 20 years, rejectionist policies against Iran in almost all international and political arena, unconditional support of Israel, and military intervention in 2 neighboring countries of Iraq and Afghanistan. However, the same animosity and mistrust was built against Iran in the USA, on a lengthy list of activities including the American Hostage crises of 1980s, the confrontation with the old US policies In Iran and the region, support for revolutionary movements around the world, the Iranian notion of export of revolution, support for Hamas and Hezbollah, initiation of a global resistance movement against US hegemonic power, interfering in the US regional interest blocks, and seeking nuclear technology. These lists easily can be extended to so many other issues.

However, regardless of little rapprochement between the two governments in the past 30 years, with the current 'Change' policy of Obama, the importance of resolving the tension and hostility between the two countries seems more feasible than before.

This article taking advantage of the cost benefit analysis of such tensionous relation, uses the Prisoner's Dilemma model to find another meaningful interpretation for this event and to show that the best solution for both and the least costly relation is a new sincere and rigorous rapprochement. The signs of 'change' policy of Obama and the loose 'rapprochement' policy of Amadinejad that we have noticed recently.