<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Diplomasi dan Intervensi: Keterlibatan Pihak Ketiga dalam Konflik Etnis Pemisahan Diri</td>
<td>1 - 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Rationales for Incorporating Gender-aware Approaches in Addressing Tsunami Impacts in Aceh, Indonesia</td>
<td>20 - 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Peranan Paul Wolfowitz dalam Pengambilan Keputusan AS Menyerang Irak 20 Maret 2003</td>
<td>26 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Konflik dalam Bingkai Peradaban Indonesia Baru</td>
<td>31 - 41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abstract

Despite a strong relationship between ethnicity and foreign policy, its correlation is still understudied. States need to choose which attitude should be taken to show their positions in the conflict, whether it is silently or explicitly stated. States likely support or not to support or take neutral position on secessionist conflicts are very much determined by some internal and external factors.

Keyword: diplomacy, intervention, secessionist, conflicts,

Daftar Pustaka: