Abstract: In a world where international relations are marked by the continuous need to adapt to the challenges of globalization, changes in governing regimes and emerging political doctrines, the international community, made up of states and international organizations, has to keep changing and restructure the way states interact, according to the challenges they face. About the basis of international law, but also about the new tendencies specific to this area of law sciences, the author Aurora Ciucă wrote her book, entitled "International Public Law", published by Lumen Publishing House, Iaşi, Romania, in 2018, a book that is at its third revised edition.

Keywords: international public law; Aurora Ciucă; book review.

Introducere

Aurora Ciucă, a PhD of international law at Alexandru Ioan Cuza University in Iași, can be presented to the reader in many ways. As a law professor at the Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences of Ștefan cel Mare University from Suceava, Romania, she is a representative member of this profession of faith, guiding and transforming generations of students, guiding the minds of the training law specialists to overcome the boundaries of national law and to think in the wider paradigm, sometimes fascinating, of transnational and interstate relations.

As a person, Aurora Ciucă is as remarkable as the the scientist or the professor, and convinces through presence, speech and elegance.

As an author, she has been consistently preoccupied with public international law, but has also been remarked for a series of volumes that address the international status of the individual person, both in public international law and in private international law, starting with the personal status and the nationality of the individual and up to his criminal responsibility, a sense in which we mention another book published by the author at Lumen Publishing House, entitled "The Individual Person in International Public Law. Prolegomena" (Iași, Romania, 2017).


The dynamics of international public law - a source of constant preoccupation for law theorists

To write a book about a field of law as extensive as international public law requires experience and depth. Writing a book about a field as widely debated as international public law and turning that book into a useful reading tool is a challenge, especially when so many authors write similar books. But the whole academic and research career is legitimizing PhD Professor Aurora Ciucă to write this volume. We say this because by reading the book it is noticeable that the author has carefully chosen the information she has decided to present to the reader, in order to achieve a fine balance between the interests of a young and inexperienced reader, who would use the book as the basic bibliographic material for his university education, and the interests of an informed reader, who would seek answers to complex research questions.

It is also observed that the selection of information bears, in the
back, the author's previous publishing activity on certain particular areas of international public law, because the analyzes made, the opinions expressed and the presentation of the information reveal that certain chapters in the book have been the subject of more extensive works, which have been published as monographs on the respective subjects (we refer to the chapters on the population of states and the status of the individual person in international law).

The structure of the volume is, to one point, the classical structure specific to any work that deals with international public law as a part of legal sciences: an introductory chapter on the definition, object and historical evolution of international public law, a second chapter on the sources of regulations for international public law and a third chapter about the basic principles of international public law, a general theoretical part on which the author insists enough in order to make sure that her didactic approach (an obvious purpose, at least in part, of why the book was written) is successful, but no more than necessary for presenting a series of basic concepts.

In Chapter IV, entitled "The Law of International Treaties", the author reverts to a theme that could have been treated in the first three chapters, namely the sources of regulations in international law, among which the treaties are a part of, and devotes to these sources in particular a distinct chapter, but entitled "the Law of ... Treaties ", an interesting name chosen for this chapter, given that the law of international treaties tends to become a branch of law separate from public international law and begins to manifest its autonomy separate from its mother branch.

Also interesting is how the author structures that part of the volume reserved for dealing with the subjects of international law, because in Chapter V she analyzes the primary subjects of international law, and only in Chapter VIII she talks about the secondary subjects, although traditionally, treating these aspects is structured, in other books in the field, in a single chapter or in successive chapters. Between these two chapters, the author deals with the attributes of the state as a subject of international law, namely the territory and the population, and this is why only in the eighth chapter we read about the international organizations and the nations fighting for independence.

Immediately afterwards follows the chapter dedicated to the individual person in international public law, in order to suggest, through the structure of the book, that even though the individual person is traditionally not included among the subjects of international law, their current international situation is very close to this status.

Afterwards, there are two chapters on the international responsibility of states and on the peaceful settlement of international disputes, after
which comes a new surprise of structure. Chapters XII and XIII deal with subjects that were originally the object of study of international public law, but which over time have become independent branches of law, for which international public law has only remained the common denominator: maritime law, international river law, space law, diplomatic and consular law.

At the end of the book, as we have already gotten used to from the previous books written by the same author, Aurora Ciucă offers us an index of cases representative for the jurisprudence of the international judicial courts, which helps the reader by facilitating the documentation and structuring of the relevant information material gathered from the case law in the field of public international law.

By going through the volume, we note the clarity of the style, the quality of the information presented, the optimal manner in which the author emphasizes the importance of certain details, the ability to organize an extensive and very complex material, with the presentation of the author's own criticisms and suggestions, and even when she presents the controversies in the field, she distinctly marks her position regarding the debate. The bibliographic references are extensive and well balanced, so that they are not only relevant, but also sufficient enough to convince us of the sound documentation that underlies each chapter of the book.

After reading the volume, you will notice that you have remembered things you knew, you have optimally restructured unclear things, learned the new trends in international public law, got in touch with information that you do not find in other similar works and you had a pleasant and dynamic reading. All these aspects recommend the book "Public International Law" written by Aurora Ciucă, as a valuable addition to any law collection, whether you are a career debutant or an experienced researcher.

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