cover in detail some of the major modern themes of research on liver regeneration, injury and repair. As indicated in Dr. N. Bucher's chapter, the modern phase of experimental studies on liver regeneration started in 1931 with the publication by Higgins and Anderson of a method to perform a two-thirds resection of the liver of a rat. The technique described has 3 remarkable features: 1) it is highly reproducible, resulting in the removal of 68% of the liver, 2) it has minimal if any mortality, and 3) it consists only of blood vessel ligation and does not involve cutting through or wounding hepatic tissue. This volume – which inaugurates the publication of the complete works of Bruno Leoni – includes all the 408 reviews written for the review "Il Politico" in the first decade (1950-1959). To understand Andor is not a sufficient number of reviews, the main arguments of Leoni, whose in World War II, he took part in the resistance, and, after the war, he contributed to the establishment of the Italian Communist Party. Leoni was a scholar of great importance, and his work is still a reference for modern political scientists. He was a philosopher, a sociologist, and a political theorist, and he wrote about a wide range of topics, from the history of political thought to the theory of political change. Leoni was a member of the Communist Party in Italy, and his work was influenced by the ideas of Marx and Lenin. However, he was also a critic of the Soviet Union, and he wrote about the dangers of totalitarianism and the importance of democracy. Leoni's work is still relevant today, as it gives insights into the political and social issues of our time.