Finally, the contributions of LeBreton and Strasser in the chapter "Professions and European Integration: A case study of architects and psychologists" offer an analysis of the integration methods of education and work under the regulation by the European Union and national authorities. From the argument through the profession of architects and psychologists, these examples allow the authors to explore sector differences in terms of European strategies. Moreover, to contain the degree of institutionalisation, more stable for the profession of architecture than psychology, the authors argue about new forms of regulation that shape European policies in this field. These are also central questions about the future of professional regulation. Concerning, there has been a trend for the formalisation of soft EU directives, reducing the space for individualisation of the intervention of professional actors and national states in setting rules and priorities. The requirements of convergence between national regulatory regimes and from the European Union (p. 191) are no longer just for the purpose of free movement of professionals in the labour market, but also for the 'compatibility' in higher education (Bologna process) and its professional and social implications in professional practice (e.g., policy on gender equality, environment, and social cohesion). However, as facilitators, sharing with others and increasingly diverse actors, national states maintain an important role in transnational European regulations.

A HORA DA LIBERDADE: O 14 DE ABRIL, PELOS PROTAGONISTAS/ THE HOUR OF LIBERTY: 25 APRIL, BY ITS PROTAGONISTS,
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In recent years, there has been increasing interest in the Portuguese revolution of April 1974 as a historical object. This period's historiography is still dominated by a generation that lived through and participated in these events; yet, a new generation of researchers is starting to emerge, a generation that was not even at school at the time. This new, critical perspective has contributed to enriching the knowledge on the complex of revolutionary Portugal: namely, how reform, social movements and mobilisations, the role of the military and far-right policy, among others.

The interest attracted to this topic is visible not only in vibrant academic work, but also in editorials and journalistic writing. Renowned Portuguese journalists, including José Manuel Barroso, Adriano Gomes and José Pedro Carvalho, have produced absorbing chronicles on the years of the April Revolution. These accounts have been published in some of Portugal’s leading newspapers and have reached thousands of readers.

At the same time, there is growing awareness regarding the need to register the statements of protagonists and actors, citizens and military. Therefore,