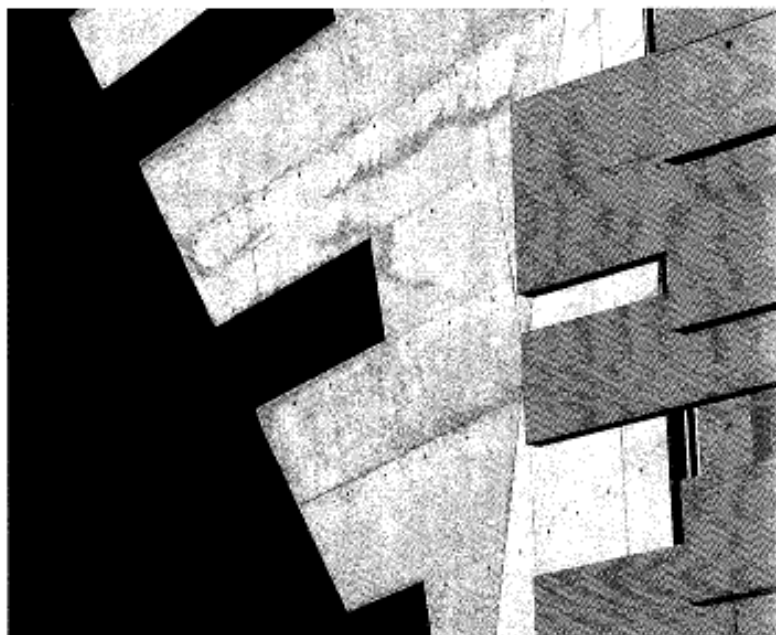


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Finally, the contributions of Le Bonic and Swenson in the chapter 'Professions and European integration: A case study of architects and psychologists', refer us to an analysis of the integration methods of education and work under the regulation by the European Union and professional associations. From this argument through the professions of architects and psychologists, these two case studies allow the authors to explain sector differences in terms of European strategies. Moreover, to contrast the degree of institutionalization, more stable for the profession of architecture than psychology, the authors argue about new forms of regulation that shape European policies in this topic. There are also several questions about the future of professional regulation. Generally, there has been a trend for the formulation of soft EU directives, enhancing the space for individualization 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 retain an important role in transnational European regulation.

**A HORA DA LIBERDADE: O 25 DE ABRIL, PELOS PROTAGONISTAS/
THE HOUR OF LIBERTY: 25 APRIL BY ITS PROTAGONISTS,**

J. PONTES, R. S. CASTRO AND A. AFONSO (2012)

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Social (EPL)*

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 surface, a generation that was not even at school at the time. This renewed, critical, perspective has contributed to furthering the knowledge on the realities of revolutionary Portugal: namely land reform, social movements and mobilizations, the role of the military and foreign policy, among others.

The interest attached to this topic is visible not only in vibrant academic work, but also in editorials and journalistic writing. Renowned Portuguese journalists, including José Manuel Barrosa, Adelino Gomes and José Pedro Castanheda, have produced abounding chronicles on the years of the April Revolution. These chronicles 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, civilian and military. Therefore,