There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer's clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

**Why Does this Site Require Cookies?**

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

**What Gets Stored in a Cookie?**

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

In general, only the information that you provide, or the choices you make while visiting a web site, can be stored in a cookie. For example, the site cannot determine your email name unless you choose to type it. Allowing a website to create a cookie does not give that or any other site access to the rest of your computer, and only the site that created the cookie can read it.

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The return of the repressed: The fall and rise of emotions in social movement theory

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keywords feelings ◆ social interaction ◆ social structure ◆ sociological theory ◆ sociology of emotions. Introduction. As different theories have stressed, a subject's emotional experience depends on many factors: How an act is evaluated consciously and/or unconsciously; to whom or what the cause/responsibility for an act is attributed; the subject's expectations in the situation; the subject's active social identity at each moment; and the subject's identification with other persons or groups. The complexity of human emotions is also a result of the dialectic existing between emotional experience and expression, the capacity that emotions have to transmute and form successive emotional structures, and the multiple compositions that shape the nature of any affective state. 2000. “Return of the Repressed: The Fall and Rise of Emotions in Social Movement Theory.” Mobilization 5: 65–82. Google Scholar. —. 2004. “Emotional Dimensions of Social Movements.” Pp. 413–432 in The Blackwell Companion to Social Movements, edited by D. A. Snow, S. A. Soule, and H. Kriesi. Malden, MA: Blackwell. Google Scholar. Goodwin, Jeff, and Steven Pfaff. 2001. “Emotional Strategies: The Collective Reconstruction and Display of Oppositional Emotions in the Movement against Child Sexual Abuse.” Pp. 233–250 in Passionate Politics: Emotions and Social Movements, edited by J. Goodwin, J. M. Jasper, and F. Polletta. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Google Scholar. The study of social movements has lagged behind, even though there are few arenas where emotions are more obvious or important. We hope to understand this lag as well as... 65. The return of the repressed: the fall and rise. Of emotions in social movement theory*. Jeff Goodwin, James M. Jasper, and Francesca Polletta†. In recent years sociologists have made great strides in studying the emotions that pervade social life. The study of social movements has lagged behind, even though there are few arenas where emotions are more obvious or important. We hope to understand this lag as well as make some suggestions for catching up. To do this we examine the history of scholarship on social.