

ENGLISH EDITING SAMPLE 2: SOCIAL SCIENCES

Please edit to improve the caliber of language and also format the in-text citations according to APA or other widely-used style guide (specify [BL1] which)

~~Recent decades have been witness to headline stories about white~~ White-collar crimes have made headlines increasingly in Israel, and elsewhere, in recent decades, exemplified by Examples include Nochi Dankner's illegal stock-manipulation of stock, by Nochi Dankner in Israel, and Bernard Maydoff's the Ponzi scheme, by Bernard Maydoff in the USA United States. In the wake of these crimes, segments of the population there have been growing demands from the public for more stringen-have called for increasing the severity of punishment (Holtfreter et al., 2008; Huff et al., 201[BL2]0) ~~in the hope that this will prove to be a satisfactory deterrent.~~

While the term 'white-collar crime' was coined by Sutherland (1939) over eighty years ago, ~~No no single definition of white collar crime exists, nor is there a consensus regarding its~~ has been reached interpretation on a definition for this term (Ragatz & Fremouw, 2010) ~~), highlighting Ever since the term was coined by Sutherland (1939) various definitions have been suggested, attesting, among other things, to~~ the complexity of the phenomenon.

According to Mann (1990), the term "'white-collar offender'" suggests a prototype based on a group set of parameters: ~~the~~ privileged status of the offender, abuse of position, use of camouflage and deception, resulting economic damage financial loss, and perpetration of the crime ~~in an~~ either privately or in the context of an organizational framework or privately. Although these ~~parameters descriptors help to~~ define a prototype, it is not dependent on any one of these parameter ~~the phenomenon, the absence of any one of them does not necessarily alter the fundamental nature of the prototype.~~

~~Over time~~ Some attempts have been made to identify subtypes of ~~white collar~~ white-collar crime ~~inals~~. Friedrichs (2009) makes a distinction between organizational/corporate crime, which ~~is oriented to~~ aims to promote ~~ing~~ the interests of an organization, and occupational crime, which is committed in a professional capacity for the sake of personal gain. 'Grey-collar crime' ~~has shades of~~ has similarities to white-collar crime, but ~~is committed in a "grey" area~~ falls into a 'grey area' (Menard et al., 2011) ~~, consisting of an~~ in terms of the abuse of trust ~~involved; it may include, including~~ job poaching, insurance and credit card fraud, and tax evasion.

~~The present article refers in particular to~~ This article focuses on the white-collar (organizational or occupational) felon who is a member of ~~society's~~ the privileged elite and abuses ~~their~~ his senior position in order to commit and conceal financial crime (Logan et al., 2017; Onna et al., 2014; Sutherland, 1983). The offences that are normally associated with this category-prototype include fraud, blackmail, falsification of official documents, embezzlement, money laundering, breach of trust by means of bribery, insider trading, illegal stock manipulation, tax offences and computer crimes.

~~White-collar offenders of the above type generally hold positions that provide them with an opening for committing their crime.~~ Unlike with blue-collar crimes, the victims ~~in this case of these offences are~~ are faceless, since there is rarely any physical contact between perpetrator and victim (Soltes, 2016). The crimes ~~they commit~~ are usually sophisticated, with few complainants and a host of anonymous collaborators. Discovery of the felony often takes a relatively long time ~~since there is a tendency to wrap up such cases within the organizations themselves~~ as it may be well-concealed within the organization. Law enforcement agencies may thus experience greater ~~ts are therefore difficulty~~ unsuccessful ~~in exposing most of the crimes, and even if they do succeed, sometimes find it difficult to make a the crime conviction~~ (Marriott, 2018; Xie, 2015). ~~if~~ When a conviction is eventually made, the ~~the~~ most severe consequences imposed on the perpetrator may be reputational damage ~~perpetrators suffer the ignominy of sullied reputations~~ (Marriott, 2018).

Various estimates have been ~~proposed~~ made with respect to ~~for~~ the propensity offor ~~perpetration of individuals to commit~~ white-collar crimes. Some claim (e.g. Ben Zvi & Volk, 2011) that propensity is low relative to other crimestypes of crime, though others estimate a high percentage of recidivism. Weisburd et al. (2001), for example, examined criminal dossiers on white collar criminals and found that a high percentage of them were habitual offenders.

PREVIOUS SAMPLE: TRANSLATED BY RANIA FILFIL AND EDITED BY BOBBIE (BARBARA) LOUTON

~~L'histoire est une discipline philosophique~~ History as a philosophical discipline

Muqaddima, Prologue

~~In appearance~~ On first impression, history may appear to be no more than a record ~~the object of history does not exceed the account~~ of battles, the life of dynasts and ~~and a recitation of the lives of generations of rulers, embellished with famous quotes and memorable expressions.~~

~~their predecessors of ancient centuries, all embroidered with famous words and vocal mottoes.~~ ~~It amazes the~~ ~~assembled circles~~ listener and keeps the captives ~~and the audience~~ within ~~in~~ suspense (...)¹

But in its essence, history is a matter of theory and proof, an investigation ~~of research~~ into the causes of realities ~~the subtle interplay of factors that manifest as complex realities~~ ~~and~~

~~their most tenuous origins.~~ It is the science of tracing social phenomena back to their causes.

History, thus rooted deeply ~~the qualities of events and their causes, and for this~~

~~reason, it grows deep and vigorous roots~~ in the soil of philosophy, is deserving of recognition as a legitimate branch of philosophy. ~~It is one of the branches of~~

~~philosophy, of which it is worthy.~~

Many history books have been written. The events of the nations and dynasties that have arisen ~~appeared~~

~~in the world have~~ filled ~~been collected and volumes have been filled with them.~~ But ~~tho~~ only a handful ~~ose who have won~~ have won enduring fame and earned the confidence of generations of readers.

~~the palm of fame, of the confidence that can be placed in them, those who can serve as an example and who have eclipsed the collections of their predecessors, those are few, and they could be counted on the fingers of both hands.~~

~~Most of them~~ These have tended to take an expansive view of history ~~have taken the path of a universal history because of the~~ universal hold on kingdoms

~~and horizons that the~~ broad reach of the first two Islamic dynasties² ~~of Islam exercised.~~ These historians exercised their fullest powers of discernment to determine what should be ~~y went to the furthest extent in their~~

aims, to the furthest extent in their judgment to ~~kept~~ and what should be ~~to~~ abandoned (the information...)

¹ In English, this repetition feels redundant. The relationship to the previous statement needs to be made more explicit for the logical progression of the argument to be apparent.

² The Islamic context would need to be introduced more explicitly.