There are some active networks in Arabic being around, first of all Egypt Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Generally, they follow a scheme of up to four steps (Figure 1):

- Calling the Embassy in SITOR-A [ATU-80 Arabic]
- Calling the Embassy in CODAN Chirp
- Sending files in CODAN 9001
- Concluding with some operators’ chat in SITOR-A [ATU-80 Arabic]

First step is decoding. As the whole transmission consists of three modes, non-professionals with not so deep pockets have to do some work-around. Sorcerer provides SITOR-A and CODAN Chirp. Open one instance each, SITOR-A centered at 1.700 Hz, CODAN Chirp at 1.500 Hz (Figures 2 and 3).
Figure 2: On the left the sonagram. On the right and main part of this figure Sorcerer’s two instances, namely “SITOR-A” with just receiving the start of the transmission and “CODAN Chirp” waiting for an appropriate signal to decode, which …
Figure 3: ... is shown here. “99903” (MFA Cairo) is calling “33313” (Embassy Luanda). Does anyone knows what “131073” stands for?

The CODAN 9001 portion of the transmission, which may be a FAX, is no fun to read by the average listener (Figure 4, with W-Code). But he will have a chance with the SITOR-A portion of the transmission, see next page.

Figure 4: Decoding of a scrambled CODAN 9001 portion of the transmission.
Most decoders do convert ATU-80 Arabic into Latin characters (ITA2-Latin), as shown in Figure 5.

![Figure 5: ATU-80 Arabic converted into ITA-2 Latin by Code3-32P. This is the last part of the operation, considered operators’ chat.](image)

As I haven’t found any proper (re-)conversion of the Latin text into Arabic (if you have more luck, a hint is welcomed!) in the web, I again took W-Code, switched to Arabic (Figure 6).

![Figure 6: The text from Figure 6, here decoded by W-Code in Arabic.](image)
In the next step, you load up this image (sic!) file to NewOCR, switch to “Arabic”, let do the OCR process and eventually click “Google Translator” in this window - see Figures 7 to 8.

**Figure 7: Upload image, and let the software recognize the text.**

**Figure 8: The translation is not really shaking the world, but a few words become readable, and it will show the concept. The quality of this automatic translation depends on the quality of reception & decoder plus the content of the text.**
Here are two additional examples from shortwave, but this workflow of cause does also work (much better) for FAX transmissions (INMARSAT!) and of course also for other languages than Arabic.

![Image](image1.png)

**Figure 9:** Operators’ chat, 19.345 kHz, between MFA Cairo and Embassy Islamabad (“44405”), 08:06 UTC.

![Image](image2.png)

**Figure 10:** Operators’ chat, 19.522 kHz, 08:15 UTC; possibly Cairo <-> Beijing.