

in the United States in the late 1970s. The reportedly handsome and resourceful agent befriended William Holden Bell, an engineer at Hughes Aircraft. Over the course of three years, Zacharski persuaded Bell to pass along plans for secret radar systems and some of the technology behind early stealth aircraft. Zacharski's tactics in recruiting Bell were so impressive that they are still studied by the FBI decades later. In 1981 a U.S. federal judge sentenced Zacharski to life in prison. Four years later he wound up across the Havel from 25 American agents ready to be traded for him. Along with three other Eastern Bloc spies, Zacharski traversed the Bridge of Spies into Potsdam and East Germany, eventually making his way back to his native country. After the fall of the communism in Poland, Zacharski found success in the private sector before unsuccessfully attempting to return to espionage. In 1994 he was tapped to head Poland's intelligence service, but was later removed due to international criticism of the pick. February 11, 1986: Anatoly Shcharansky and Karl Koecher The last transaction at the Bridge of Spies arguably garnered more international attention than any other. A direct