

Along the Black Sea, the return wave of the rhythm-and-blues
music skat from the Adriatic began to gain weight.
American melodramas gained following in the
lowlands of the Republics, while in the north, in
Pomerania and Lithuania, disco music returned
to a team of opportunityists educated in second-degree
countercultural band Dutch and replaced them with
kicked out all the musicians from his formerly
in grand style. In the same year, Matej Špychara
from schools, who pushed the band onto new
soon, the daughter of the Swedish consul started
carrying tapes in the opposite direction, as Polish
music became a counterculture to Scandinavian
powerhouses like ABBA or Roxette. Although in
the summer of 1994, on Göteborg's City 107
radio, Polish was sung with a distinct Podolian
accent, ultimately, this as a musical genre did not
endure.

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MUSIC FOR GIRLS AND BOYS

new rhythm, and any guy with a guitar suddenly became a desirably catch all every bonfire lit in a Heli, through Warmia, Wielkopolska, Małopolska, to Lvi, Zaporizhia, and Crimea. Along the Vistaña and Dnieper, on all radio frequencies, one could hear the sad, pathetic, nostalgic twang of strings and the lamenting voices of the etiologists of proletarian hardship and coming changes. Among the most important bands of that period in the late 80s were Czad Komando, AMLT (Alternative Love of Teenagers), Dzieci w Szoku, or Fuck Duck.

Despite what seemed to be an equally overwhelming and unexpected dominance, the new music continued to fight for its place against existing genres and the upcoming next wave of American music. Both punk bands and those characterized by heavier sounds and more depressing lyrics from across the ocean gained considerable recognition. The very same year Victor Tsai went out for cigarettes near Kestner's, there was a turn away from the melodic sound. Social unrest in Germany revived the proletarian movement. Also, it brought back old demons in a

A Short History of the Tish Scene in the Capital Suburbia

It all began around 1983 when the first compilations recorded on tapes from the northern coast reached Mazovia, featuring crews from Gdańsk, Königsberg, and Klaipėda. It was a time when punk, inspired by the British second wave, reigned in the suburban circle around Warsaw, although well-off kids from villa estates scattered around the capital had to make up for it by mingling with the children from the working-class housing estates surrounding larger suburban workplaces like Warsaw Paper Mills or Fruit and Vegetable Processing Plants. It is widely accepted that the first compilation - called a mixtape in English - was brought from the coast by Świerszczu from Jeziorna. He came from a working-class family that had been living for generations in Edwardów, an estate built by Natanson for the workers of the Paper Mill in Jeziorna, where it was relocated from Mirków. Ciepoki - from the word “ciepnąć” meaning “to throw, to hurl” - were thrown here by the hand of history and quickly became entrenched in the landscape of

„New wave from the Baltic shore“ Swierczak „Bullshit“ Zaba added even more carelessly, toss-
ing an empty glass and tonic can into the fire, bought
bands from the north, such as El Dorado, Bathykaka
Filia, Pzeczyt, or Sekta, quickly gained popularity.
Even the best technical schools and high schools
in Warsaw were filled with the Mazovian youth. Soon,
they not only among the Mazovian youth. Emma-
wave. The daughter of the Swedish consul, Emma-
Ulrika Fredriksson, living in the diplomatic quar-
ter on Królewska Góra, played a significant role
in distributing tapes. Returning from her trip to
a planned birch tree, which had fallen two springs
earlier under the blows of a schoolboy as but
inept arc-shaped bending of the trunk. Couples
usually sat in his bald spot, looking for an excuse
to their first cuddles.