

Greater Poland Uprising 1918-1919

<https://pw.ipn.gov.pl/pwe/calendar/2871,11-January-1919.html>
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11 January 1919

Occupation of Szubin

- As a result of a political and military treaty signed by General Józef Dowbor-Muśnicki and the Commissariat of the SPC, General Dowbor-Muśnicki took military command from the SPC. Recognising the unity of the Polish army, the Commissariat of the SPC wanted the Greater Poland armies to be temporarily independent. The Commissariat also stated that the appointment of officers and officials required the SPC's approval.
- By decision of the Commissariat of the SPC, the position of Supreme President of the Province and President of the Poznań Regency was taken by Wojciech Trąpczyński, and later, when he was appointed Marshal of the Parliament, by Witold Celichowski. Karol Rzepecki took the office of the President of the Police.
- An offensive was started in the northern front, the goal of which was to recover Żnin, Łabiszyn and Złotniki Kujawskie, in order to be able to attack the strategically located town of Szubin. Insurgent units recruiting soldiers from towns such as Gniezno, Mogilno, Poznań or Żnin were involved in the action. Łabiszyn was taken.

Around midnight, Second Lieutenant Paweł Cymś, commanding a group of 640 people, occupied Złotniki Kujawskie. Losses suffered by insurgents in the victorious battle for Szubin were 26 dead and 29 wounded soldiers. On the next day, the battle for Żnin was also won. 42 soldiers were killed and approximately 100 were wounded.

- Resisting an attack by German forces near Miedzichowo and the first battles for Kargowa.

- Continuation of fights near Osieczna. Soldiers attacked by German units from Leszno were aided by companies from Krzywiń and Śmigiel. Despite the use of war gas, the Poles kept their positions and even forced the Germans to retreat.



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