Jews formed armed resistance groups only after they realized there was no possible escape from the Nazis’ aim of total annihilation. This realization came no earlier than late 1941. One of the first groups was the Fareynikte Partizaner Organizatsie (United Partisan Organization; FPO) of the Vilna ghetto, established in January 1942. In March 1942, after information was received about mass killings at Ponar, near Vilna, and about the establishment of the Chełmno killing center, the Antifascist Bloc was formed. The bloc tried unsuccessfully to acquire weapons, and it disbanded in May when its Communist leaders were arrested. The anti-Jewish violence in Poland from 1944 to 1946 refers to a series of violent incidents in Poland that immediately followed the end of World War II in Europe and influenced the postwar history of the Jews as well as Polish-Jewish relations. It occurred amid a period of violence and anarchy across the country, caused by lawlessness and anti-communist resistance against the Soviet-backed communist takeover of Poland. The estimated number of Jewish victims varies and ranges up to 2,000. Jews This site uses cookies to deliver our services, improve performance, for analytics, and (if not signed in) for advertising. By using LibraryThing you acknowledge that you have read and understand our Terms of Service and Privacy Policy. Your use of the site and services is subject to these policies and terms. Hide this. Results from Google Books.