Grobman, 2000, 88). For example, Revisionist Mark Weber has been known to condemn the Jewish race for allegedly lying to the world, while simultaneously praising the Nazis for lying to the German people in order to raise morale and continue the belief that they are of the master race (Shermer & Grobman, 2000, 48). Furthermore, revisionists often make the generalization that because some Communist officials were Jewish, all Jews are responsible for prompting the Bolshevik Revolution and should be held as such (Shermer & Grobman, 2000, 76). In addition, it is common for extremists to ignore any evidence that disproves their theories, but revel in the few forms of evidence that do not contend with their ideas, creating an undeniable bias in their work (Shermer & Grobman, 2000, 91). All of this can be witnessed when dissecting the ways in which revisionists argue their points, and thus ignore the points offered by historians as rebuttal.

Extremists are also known to strive for confrontation; they look for someone to compete with, and if all goes according to plan, someone to conquer in terms of argumentation (Shermer & Grobman, 2000, 91-92). This desire for confrontation is noted in revisionist Robert Faurisson, who, after adamantly demanding proof of the existence of homicidal gas chambers from author and historian Michael Shermer during a private meeting, could not even define what he meant by the word *proof*. Instead, it can be asserted that he was simply antagonizing Shermer and looking for an argument (Shermer & Grobman, 2000, 60). In addition, Revisionist David Cole, once adamantly fighting to prove the Holocaust as a Jewish fraud, no longer believes the revisionist's points, but instead, claims that he now believes what standard history teaches about the Holocaust (Shermer & Grobman, 2000, 72). Overall, it can be asserted that revisionists, though raising doubts in the minds of many people across the world, are inadequate in providing evidence in support of their claims, and are faulty in even their own assertions.

Another tactic often used by revisionists is the act of trivializing the Holocaust, and subsequently dehumanizing the Jews yet further. For instance, as of May 1991, 140 video games had been created and released pertaining to Jewish persecution and the Holocaust, as well as Auschwitz pajamas, which are an imitation of the clothes the prisoners of the concentration camps were required to wear. All of this can be attributed to their goal of portraying the Holocaust as exciting and entertaining, rather than serious and brutal, in an attempt to procure more followers, or believers, of revisionism (Petropoulos, 1995, 527-528).

Claiming that the estimation of six million Jewish casualties during the Holocaust is an extreme exaggeration, revisionists argue that the real number lies somewhere between 300,000 and two million. However, despite revisionist's adamant refusal to accept the six million figure as legitimate, historians have collected and combined data based on how many Jews lived in Europe prior to the war, how many left once the war started, how many were murdered in camps versus how many were liberated, and how many remained alive after the war ended (Shermer & Grobman, 2000, 100). Based on this data, as well as

persecutor testimonies, there seems to be no argument as to whether or not the deaths reached far beyond the estimations posed by the revisionists, however, the debate continues.

Though the number of Jews murdered at concentration and extermination camps, in ghettos, and during SS shootings is often debated amongst scholars and historians themselves, the generally agreed upon figure lies between five and six million (Niewyk, 2009, 129). Despite the difference amongst historians, though, the number fluctuates very little, never lower than five million, and definitely not down to 300,000. In fact, as more accurate data arises, numbers are reconfigured, and generally increase the total estimated number of Jewish casualties, bringing it closer to, or above, the six million figure (Shermer & Grobman, 2000, 178). In addition, it has been found more common that error in the configuration of the six million estimate is due to incompleteness, rather than exaggerated accounts of murder. For instance, many of the mass shootings of the Einsatzgruppen went unrecorded, and Otto Ohlendorf, the man in charge of one of the Einsatzgruppen killing squads confirmed that he attempted to keep the reported killings confidential as to avoid competition, and thus exaggeration, amongst the men belonging to the other groups (Seltzer, 1998, 528).

Further countering the argument posed by revisionists is a report referring to the operation of the Einsatzgruppen presented to Adolf Hitler by Heinrich Himmler, specifically documenting that in just four months time, more than 300,000 Jewish citizens were shot by Einsatzgruppen C and D in the Ukraine, Russia, and Poland during the winter of 1942 (Shermer & Grobman, 2000, 194). Therefore, if in just four months' time, only two of the four killing squads already surpassed the 300,000 mark estimated by revisionists to be the total number of Jewish casualties during the Holocaust, it is clear that their data is inaccurate. In addition, 546,888 more Jews were reported murdered by all four groups of the Einsatzgruppen between 1941 and 1942 (Shermer & Grobman, 2000, 182). This results in a grand total just shy of 850,000 Jews in just two years' time annihilated at the hands of the Einsatzgruppen. The Einsatzgruppen were created with the intent of mass murder by order of the Nazi officials. Though it consisted of just 3,000 men, it is estimated that anywhere between one million and two million Jewish citizens perished due to the mass killings led by the Einsatzgruppen. However, because their methods of murder were thought of as "slow and inefficient," the majority of Jews were murdered in camps and ghettos where they were either worked to death or exterminated immediately following arrival (Niewyk, 2009, 130-131).

Though the revisionists argue that no fewer than 4,419,908 Jews emigrated to non-European countries over the course of WWII, and thus avoided death due to Nazi persecution, documents and perpetrator confessions, among other forms of evidence, suggest otherwise (Shermer & Grobman, 2000, 174). Dr. Wilhelm Hoettel, who worked as a Nazi physician during the war, is just one perpetrator to counter the revisionist claim that Jews escaped death by fleeing Europe