

Blindtext.sty:  
Creating text for testing/ Texterzeugung zum  
testen

Knut Lickert  
<http://tex.lickert.net/packages/blindtext/>

January 2, 2007

**Abstract**

This packet create text with the commands `\blindtext` and `\Blindtext`. With this created text you can get an impression of the look of new classes and packages.

Mit diesem Paket kann man lange Texte erzeugen, ohne lange Texte einzugeben. Sinn ist die Erzeugung langer Beispieldateien, ohne den Quelltext lang zu machen.

## 1 Overview/Übersicht

### 1.1 The commands/Die Kommandos

`\blinddocument` `\Blinddocument` `\blinddocument` create a document with sections, subsections... and lists (`itemize`, `enumerate` and `description`). `\Blinddocument` create a document with bigger sections, subsections... and longer lists.

The smallest document to check the look of a class would be:

```
\documentclass{<class>}
\usepackage{blindtext}
\begin{document}
    \blinddocument
\end{document}
```

`\blindtext [x]` create a text. The optional parameter defines a repetition. Default for the repetition is one and can be modified with `\setcounter{blindtext}{1}`.

`\Blindtext [x] [y]` create  $x$  paragraphs with the text of `\blindtext`. The first optional parameter defines a repetition of the paragraphs. Default for the repetition is five and can be modified with `\setcounter{Blindtext}{5}`. The second optional parameter is given to `\blindtext`.

It is possible to add a start and end sequence for each paragraph.

Command/Makro	englisch	german
\blinddocument	creates a document	erzeugt ein Dokument
\Blinddocument	creates a big document	erzeugt ein großes Dokument
\blindtext	creates text	erzeugt Text
\Blindtext	creates more text	erzeugt mehr Text
\blindlist{env}	creates a list	erzeugt eine Liste
\blindlistoptional	creates a list with \item[]	erzeugt eine Liste mit \item[]
\blindlistlist[level]{env}	creates cascaded lists	erzeugt geschachtelte Listen
\Blindlist{env}	creates a big list	erzeugt eine große Liste
\Blindlistoptional	creates a big list with \item[]	erzeugt eine große Liste mit \item[]
\blinditemize	creates an itemize list	erzeugt eine itemize-Liste
\blindenumerate	creates an enumerate list	erzeugt eine enumerate-Liste
\blinddescription	creates a description list	erzeugt eine description-Liste
~[x]	repetition	Wiederholungsfaktor

Figure 1: Command Overview

<code>\parstart</code>	The two macros <code>\parstart</code> and <code>\parend</code> define a starting and ending sequence for each paragraph in <code>\Blindtext</code> .
<code>\blindlist</code>	<code>\blindlist{env}[x]</code> create a list, the type is defined by the obligatory parameter. The optional parameter defines a repetition. Default for the repetition is five and can be modified with <code>\setcounter{blindlist}{x}</code> .
<code>\blindlistlist</code>	<code>\blindlistlist[level]{env}[x]</code> creates cascaded lists up to level <code>level</code> , the type is defined by the second obligatory parameter. The optional parameter defines a repetition. Default is the same like in <code>\blindlist</code> .
<code>\Blindlist</code>	<code>\Blindlist{env}[x]</code> create a list with long texts. The optional parameter defines a repetition. Default for the repetition is five and can be modified with <code>\setcounter{blindlist}{x}</code> .
<code>\blindlistoptional</code>	<code>\blindlistoptional{env}[x]</code> create a list with <code>\item[]</code> . The list is defined by the obligatory parameter. The optional parameter defines a repetition. Default for the repetition is five and can be modified with <code>\setcounter{blindlist}{x}</code> .
<code>\Blindlistoptional</code>	<code>\Blindlistoptional</code> create a list like <code>\blindlistoptional</code> with long texts.
<code>\blinditemize</code>	This commands are a abbreviation for <code>\blindlist{itemize}</code> , <code>\blindlist{enumerate}</code> and <code>\blindlist{description}</code> .
<code>\Blinditemize</code>	
<code>\blindenumerate</code>	
<code>\Blindenumerate</code>	
<code>\blinddescription</code>	
<code>\Blinddescription</code>	
<code>\blind@checklanguage</code>	It is possible, that you use <code>blindtext.sty</code> with undefined languages. This macro checks, if <code>blindtext</code> support the language. If it is not available, an error is reported and English is used.
	<pre> 1 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e} 2 \ProvidesPackage{blindtext}[\filedate\space\fileversion\space% 3                         blindtext-Package] 4 \RequirePackage{xspace}  Just in case the french quote are not defined 5 \providecommand{\frqq}{``} 6 \providecommand{\flqq}{``}  </pre>
<code>\blindtext</code>	First we need some counters for the number of repetitions of the text and the paragraphs.
	<pre> 7 \newcommand{\blind@checklanguage}{% 8   \@ifundefined{blindtext@\languagename}{% 9     \PackageWarning{blindtext}{\languagename\space not 10      defined, using english instead.\MessageBreak 11    }% 12    \selectlanguage{english}% 13  }{}% 14 }  </pre>
	<pre> 15 \newcounter{blindtext}\setcounter{blindtext}{1} 16 \newcounter{Blindtext}\setcounter{Blindtext}{5}  </pre>
<code>\blindtext</code>	<code>\blindtext[x]</code> write $x \times$ a sentence. The default is stored in the counter <code>blindtext</code> . This value can be changed with <code>\setcounter{blindtext}{1}</code> .

```

17 \newcount\blind@countxx
18 \newcommand{\blindtext}[1] [\\value{blindtext}] {%
19   \blind@checklanguage
20   \blind@countxx=1 %
21   \loop
22     \blindtext@text
23   \ifnum\blind@countxx<#1\advance\blind@countxx by 1 %
24   \repeat
25 }

\Blindtext \Blindtext[x][y] execute  $x \times \blindtext[y]$ . Each  $\blindtext[y]$  built a
paragraph. The default is stored in the counter Blindtext. This value can be
changed with \setcounter{Blindtext}{5}. The counter blindtext@numBlindtext
stores the first optional parameter to be used in \blindtext@Blindtext.
26 \newcount\blindtext@numBlindtext%
27 \newcommand{\Blindtext}[1] [\\value{Blindtext}] {%
28 \blind@checklanguage%
29 \blindtext@numBlindtext=#1%
30 \blind@Blindtext%
31 }

\blind@Blindtext This macro continue \Blindtext with a second optional parameter.
Each paragraph starts and end with a text, which can be defined with
\starttext or \endtext.
32 \newcount\blind@countyy%
33 \newcommand{\blind@Blindtext}[1] [\\value{blindtext}] {%
34   \blind@countyy=1 %
35   \loop%
36   {\blindtext@parstart\blindtext[#1]\blindtext@parend\par}%
37   \ifnum\blind@countyy<\blindtext@numBlindtext\advance\blind@countyy by 1 %
38   \repeat%
39 }

\parstart
\parend 40 \newcommand{\blindtext@parstart}{} %Text at start of paragraph
41 \newcommand{\blindtext@parend}{} %Text at end of paragraph
42 \newcommand{\parstart}[1]{\renewcommand{\blindtext@parstart}{#1}}
43 \newcommand{\parend}[1]{\renewcommand{\blindtext@parend}{#1}}
44 \newif\ifblind@long\blind@longfalse

```

### 3 Lists

Here I define some flags to decide in the lists, if we have to create big items and if we need the optional parameter at `\item`. These flags are reset in `\blind@list`.

The counter `blindlist` define the default number of items in a list. The counter `blindlistitem` is needed by `\blindtext@count` to write a text like 'first', 'second'....

```
44 \newif\ifblind@long\blind@longfalse
```

```

45 \newif\ifblind@optional\blind@optionalfalse
46 \newcounter{blindlist}
47 \newcounter{blindlistlevel}%Up tu X level
48 \newcounter{blindlist@level}%internal counter
49 \newcount\blind@listitem

\blindlist \blindlist{env}[x] write a env-list with x items. The default is stored in the
\blind@listtype counter blindlist. This value can be changed with \setcounter{blindlist}{1}.
The type of list is stored in \blind@listtype.

50 %% ^~A-----
51 \newcommand{\blindlist}[1]{
52 \blind@checklanguage
53 \def\blind@listtype{\#1}
54 \setcounter{blind@levelcount}{1}
55 \blind@list
56 }

\blind@list This macro continue the macro \blindlist and with the optional parameter.
After the printout, we reset the flags and the counter for the list text.

57 \newcommand{\blind@list}[1][5]{%
58 \setcounter{blindlist}{#1}%
59 \addtocounter{blindlist@level}{1}%depth of list
60 \blind@listitem=1 %
61 \begin{\blind@listtype}%
62 \blind@items%
63 \end{\blind@listtype}%
64 \blind@longfalse%
65 \blind@optionalfalse%
66 }

\blindlistlist \blindlistlist[num]{env}[x] writes cascaded lists up to level num.

67 \newcommand{\blindlistlist}[2][4]{%
68 \setcounter{blindlistlevel}{#1}%
69 \setcounter{blindlist@level}{0}%deepest reached level
70 \setcounter{blind@levelcount}{1}%actual level for printout
71 \def\blind@listtype{\#2}%
72 \blind@list%
73 }

\blindlistlistoptional Like \blindlistlist[num]{env}[x] but for environment with optional parameters.

74 \newcommand{\blindlistlistoptional}{%
75 \blind@optionaltrue%
76 \blindlistlist%
77 }

\blinditemize Some default macros for the standard environments.

\blindenumerate 78 \newcommand{\blinditemize}{\blindlist{itemize}}
79 \newcommand{\blindenumerate}{\blindlist{enumerate}}

```

\Blindlist[x] write a list with  $x$  items. The default is stored in the counter blindlist. This value can be changed with \setcounter{blindlist}{1}.

```

\Blindlist
80 \newcommand{\Blindlist}[1]{%
81 \blind@longtrue%
82 \blindlist{#1}%
83 }

\Blinditemize Some default macros for the standard environments.
\Blindenumerate 84 \newcommand{\Blinditemize}{\Blindlist{itemize}}
85 \newcommand{\Blindenumerate}{\Blindlist{enumerate}}

\blindlistoptional Here we start a list with \item[]. So we set the flag for optional parameter and
start the normal list.
86 \newcommand{\blindlistoptional}[1]{%
87 \blind@optionaltrue%
88 \blindlist{#1}%
89 }

\Blindlistoptional Now a big list with optional parameter at \item.
90 \newcommand{\Blindlistoptional}[1]{%
91 \blind@optionaltrue%
92 \blind@longtrue%
93 \blindlist{#1}%
94 }

\blinddescription Some default macros for the standard environment description.
\Blinddescription 95 \newcommand{\blinddescription}{\blindlistoptional{description}}
96 \newcommand{\Blinddescription}{\Blindlistoptional{description}}
97 \newcounter{blind@listcount}
98 \newcounter{blind@levelcount}

\blind@items Here the \item are written. A local counter is defined and the \item is written.
The type of \item is influenced by the flags.
99 \newcommand{\blind@items}{%
100 \setcounter{blind@listcount}{1}
101 \loop
102 \ifblind@optional
103   \ifblind@long
104     \item[\blindtext@countitem] \blindtext@text
105   \else
106     \item[\blindtext@count] \blindtext@item
107   \fi
108 \else % \blind@optionalfalse
109 \ifblind@long
110   \item \blindtext@text
111 \else
112   \item \blindtext@countitem

```

```

113      \fi
114      \fi % \ifblind@optional
Loop for cascaded lists.
115      {%
116      \loop
117          \ifnum\value{blindlistlevel}>\value{blindlist@level}
118              \addtocounter{blind@levelcount}{1}
119              \blind@list[\value{blindlist}]\relax
120              \addtocounter{blind@levelcount}{-1}
121              \setcounter{blind@listcount}{1}
122          \repeat
123      }%
124 \ifnum\value{blind@listcount}<\value{blindlist}
125 \addtocounter{blind@listcount}{1}
Correction for nested values.
Close the loop
126 \repeat
127 }

```

## 4 A sample document

```

\blindeddocument \blindeddocument adds a document with \chapter, \section..., texts and lists
(itemize, enumerate, description).
128 \newcommand{\blindeddocument}{%
129 \@ifundefined{chapter}{}{%
130     \chapter{\blindtext@heading 0 (chapter)}
131     \blindtext%
132 }
133 \section{\blindtext@heading 1 (section)}
134 \blindtext
135 \subsection{\blindtext@heading 2 (subsection)}
136 \blindtext
137 \subsubsection{\blindtext@heading 3 (subsubsection)}%
138 \blindtext
139 \paragraph{\blindtext@heading 4 (paragraph)}
140 \blindtext
141 \section{\blindtext@list}
142 \subsection{\blindtext@listEx (itemize)}
143     \blinditemize
144     \subsubsection{\blindtext@listEx (4*itemize)}
145     \blindlistlist{itemize}[2]
146 \subsection{\blindtext@listEx (enumerate)}
147     \blindenumerate
148     \subsubsection{\blindtext@listEx (4*enumerate)}
149     \blindlistlist{enumerate}[2]
150 \subsection{\blindtext@listEx (description)}
151     \blinddescription

```

```

152     \subsubsection{\blindtext@listEx (4*description)}
153     \blindlistlistoptional{description}[2]
154 }

\Blinddocument \blinddocument adds a document with \chapter, \section..., texts and lists
(itemize, enumerate, description).
155 \newcommand{\Blinddocument}{%
156 \@ifundefined{chapter}{}{%
157     \chapter{\blindtext@heading 0 (chapter)}
158     \blindtext%
159 }%
160     \section{\blindtext@heading 1 (section)}
161     \Blindtext
162     \subsection{\blindtext@heading 2 (subsection)}
163     \Blindtext
164     \subsubsection{\blindtext@heading 3 (subsection)}
165     \Blindtext
166     \paragraph{\blindtext@heading 4 (paragraph)}
167     \Blindtext
168     \section{\blindtext@list}
169     \subsection{\blindtext@listEx (itemize)}
170     \Blinditemize
171     \subsubsection{\blindtext@listEx (4*itemize)}
172     \blind@longtrue
173     \blindlistlist{itemize}[2]
174     \subsection{\blindtext@listEx (enumerate)}
175     \Blindenumerate
176     \subsubsection{\blindtext@listEx (4*enumerate)}
177     \blind@longtrue
178     \blindlistlist{enumerate}[2]
179     \subsection{\blindtext@listEx (description)}
180     \Blinddescription
181     \subsubsection{\blindtext@listEx (4*description)}
182     \blind@longtrue
183     \blindlistlistoptional{description}[2]
184 }

```

## 5 The texts

```

\addto If babel is not loaded, we need the command \addto.
185 \%\\providecommand{\addto}[2]{#2}
186 \@ifundefined{addto}{%
187 \@ifpackageloaded{babel}{}{%
188 \PackageWarning{\blindtext}{%
189 You are not using babel.sty -> Language by random\MessageBreak
190 Kein babel.sty verwendet -> Zufallssprache}}}
191 \newcommand{\addto}[2]{#2}
192 }{}}

```

## 5.1 Default without language

First all texts without any language. If you make a new translation, please define all this macros.

```
193 \def\blindtext@text{Text}
194 \def\blindtext@count{%
195   \ifcase\blind@listitem\or
196     First\or Second\...
197   \else
198     Last%
199   \blind@listitem=0 %
200 \fi
201 \global\advance\blind@listitem by 1 %
202 }%\blindtext@count}
203 \def\blindtext@item{itemtext}
204 \def\blindtext@countitem{\blindtext@count\ \blindtext@item}
205 \def\blindtext@heading{Heading on level\xspace}
206 \def\blindtext@list{Lists}
207 \def\blindtext@listEx{Example for list\xspace}
```

## 5.2 English Texts

\blindtext@english Define flag, so we can check, if language is defined.

```
208 \def\blindtext@english{}

209 \addto\extrasenglish{%
210 \def\blindtext@text{
211 Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show,
212 how a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this
213 text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no
214 information? Is there a difference between this text and some
215 nonsense like \frqq Huardest gefburn\flqq? Kjift -- Never mind! A
216 blind text like this gives you information about the selected
217 font, how the letters are written and the impression of the look.
218 This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should
219 be written in of the original language. There is no need for a
220 special contents, but the length of words should match to the
221 language.} }\blindtext@text
222 }

223 \addto\extrasenglish{%
224 \def\blindtext@count{%
225   \ifcase\value{\blind@listcount}\or
226     First\or Second \or Third \or Fourth\or Fivth\or
227     Sixth\or Seventh\or Eighth \or Ninth\or Tenth\or
228     Eleventh\or Twelfth%
229   \else Another%
230   \fi
231 }%\blindtext@count
232 \def\blindtext@item{item in a list}%, level~\arabic{blindlist@level}}
```

```

233 }% \addto\extrasenglish
234 \addto\extrasenglish{%
235     \def\blindtext@heading{Heading on level\xspace}%
236     \def\blindtext@list{Lists}%
237     \def\blindtext@listEx{Example for list\xspace}%
238 }%\addto\extrasenglish
239 %

```

### 5.3 German Texts

\blindtext@german Define flag, so we can check, if language is defined.

```

240 \def\blindtext@german{}

241 \addto\extrasgerman{%
242 \def\blindtext@text{%
243 Dies hier ist ein Blindtext zum Testen von Textausgaben. Wer
244 diesen Text liest, ist selbst schuld. Der Text gibt lediglich den
245 Grauwert der Schrift an. Ist das wirklich so? Ist es
246 gleich\g\"ul\tig ob ich schreibe: \frqq Dies ist ein
247 Blindtext\flqq\ oder \frqq Huardest gefburn\flqq? Kjift --
248 mitnichten! Ein Blindtext bietet mir wichtige Informationen. An
249 ihm messe ich die Lesbarkeit einer Schrift, ihre Anmutung, wie
250 harmonisch die Figuren zueinander stehen und pr\"u-fe, wie breit
251 oder schmal sie l\"auft. Ein Blindtext sollte m\"oglichst viele
252 verschiedene Buchstaben enthalten und in der Originalsprache
253 gesetzt sein. Er mu\ss\ keinen Sinn ergeben, sollte aber lesbar
254 sein. Fremdsprachige Texte wie \frqq Lorem ipsum\flqq\ dienen
255 nicht dem eigentlichen Zweck, da sie eine
256 falsche Anmutung vermitteln.} }\blindtext@text
257 }

258 \addto\extrasgerman{%
259 \def\blindtext@count{%
260 \ifcase\value{blind@listcount}\or
261     Erster\or Zweiter\or Dritter\or Vierter\or F{"u}nfter\or
262     Sechster\or Siebter\or Achter\or Neunter\or Zehnter\or
263     Elfster\or Zw{"o}lfster\or Dreizehnter\or Vierzehnter
264 \else
265     Noch ein
266 \fi
267 }%\blindtext@count
268 \def\blindtext@item{Listenpunkt, Stufe~\arabic{blind@levelcount}}%
269 }%\addto\extrasgerman

270 \addto\extrasgerman{%
271     \def\blindtext@heading{{\"U}berschrift auf Ebene\xspace}%
272     \def\blindtext@list{Listen}%
273     \def\blindtext@listEx{Beispiel einer Liste\xspace}%
274 }%\addto\extrasgerman
275 %

```

```

276 % If the packet \Lpack{german} is loaded, select the language.
277 %   \begin{macrocode}
278 \@ifpackageloaded{german}{\selectlanguage{german}}{}
```

## 5.4 German - New typesetting

```

\blindtext@ngerman Define flag, so we can check, if language is defined.
279 \def\blindtext@ngerman{%
280 \addto\extrasngerman{%
281 \def\blindtext@text{%
282 Dies hier ist ein Blindtext zum Testen von Textausgaben. Wer
283 diesen Text liest, ist selbst schuld. Der Text gibt lediglich den
284 Grauwert der Schrift an. Ist das wirklich so? Ist es
285 gleich\-\g\"ul\-\tig ob ich schreibe: \frqq Dies ist ein
286 Blindtext\flqq\ oder \frqq Huardest gefburn\flqq? Kjift --
287 mitnichten! Ein Blindtext bietet mir wichtige Informationen. An
288 ihm messe ich die Lesbarkeit einer Schrift, ihre Anmutung, wie
289 harmonisch die Figuren zueinander stehen und pr\"u\-\fe, wie breit
290 oder schmal sie l\"auft. Ein Blindtext sollte m\"og\-\lichst viele
291 verschiedene Buchstaben enthalten und in der Originalsprache
292 gesetzt sein. Er mu\ss\ keinen Sinn ergeben, sollte aber lesbar
293 sein. Fremdsprachige Texte wie \frqq Lorem ipsum\flqq\ dienen
294 nicht dem eigentlichen Zweck, da sie eine
295 falsche Anmutung vermitteln.}\%\blindtext@text
296 }
297 \addto\extrasngerman{%
298 \def\blindtext@count{%
299 \ifcase\value{blind@listcount}\or
300 Erster\or Zweiter\or Dritter\or Vierter\or F\{"u\}nfter\or
301 Sechster\or Siebter\or Achter\or Neunter\or Zehnter\or
302 Elfster\or Zw\{"o\}lfster\or Dreizehnter\or Vierzehnter\else
303 Noch ein\fi
304 }\%\blindtext@count
305 \def\blindtext@item{Listenpunkt, Stufe\~arabic{blind@levelcount}}%
306 }\%\addto\extrasngerman
307 \addto\extrasngerman{%
308 \def\blindtext@heading{{\\"U}berschrift auf Ebene\xspace}%
309 \def\blindtext@list{Listen}%
310 \def\blindtext@listEx{Beispiel einer Liste\xspace}%
311 }\%\addto\extrasngerman
312 %
313 % If the packet \Lpack{ngerman} is loaded, select the language.
314 %   \begin{macrocode}
315 \@ifpackageloaded{ngerman}{\selectlanguage{ngerman}}{}
```

## 5.5 Latin Texts

\blindtext@latin Define flag, so we can check, if language is defined.

```
316 \def\blindtext@latin{}
```

I don't speak latin, but I think the classic "Lorem ipsum" should be available.

```
317 \addto\extraslatin{%
318 \def\blindtext@text{%
319 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam
320 lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra
321 sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper,
322 felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a
323 dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie
324 ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in
325 sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
326 Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus.
327 Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit
328 amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris.
329 Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a,
330 turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum
331 turpis accumsan semper.}%
332 }
```

The following "Latin" texts are not really correct latin. (I never learned Latin)  
If you want correct texts, please provide them to me.

```
333 \addto\extraslatin{%
334 \def\blindtext@count{%
335   \ifcase\value{blind@listcount}\or
336     Primus\or Duo\or Tres\or Quattuor\or Quinque\or
337     Sex\or Septem\or Octo\or Novem\or Decem\or
338     Undecim\or Duodecim
339   \else
340     Nova
341   \fi
342 }%
343 \def\blindtext@item{, altum^arabic{blind@levelcount}}%
344 }%
345 \addto\extraslatin{%
346   \def\blindtext@heading{Sectio\xspace}%
347   \def\blindtext@list{Caudex}%
348   \def\blindtext@listEx{Exemplum caudex\xspace}%
349 }%
```

## 6 Some other macros

```
\alotoftext
350 \let\alotoftext=\blindtext
```

## Index

Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

<b>A</b>			
\addto . . . . .	<u>185</u>	\Blinddocument . . . . .	<u>155</u>
\alotoftext . . . . .	<u>350</u>	\blinddocument . . . . .	<u>128</u>
		\Blindenumerate . . . . .	<u>84</u>
		\blindenumerate . . . . .	<u>78</u>
<b>B</b>		\Blinditemize . . . . .	<u>84</u>
\blind@Blindtext . . .	<u>32</u>	\blinditemize . . . . .	<u>78</u>
\blind@checklanguage . . .	<u>7</u>	\Blindlist . . . . .	<u>80</u>
\blind@items . . . . .	<u>99</u>	\blindlist . . . . .	<u>50</u>
\blind@list . . . . .	<u>57</u>	\blindlistlist . . . . .	<u>67</u>
\blind@listtype . . . . .	<u>50</u>	\blindlistlistoptional . . . . .	<u>74</u>
\Blinddescription . . . . .	<u>95</u>	\parend . . . . .	<u>40</u>
\blinddescription . . . . .	<u>95</u>	\parstart . . . . .	<u>40</u>
		<b>P</b>	