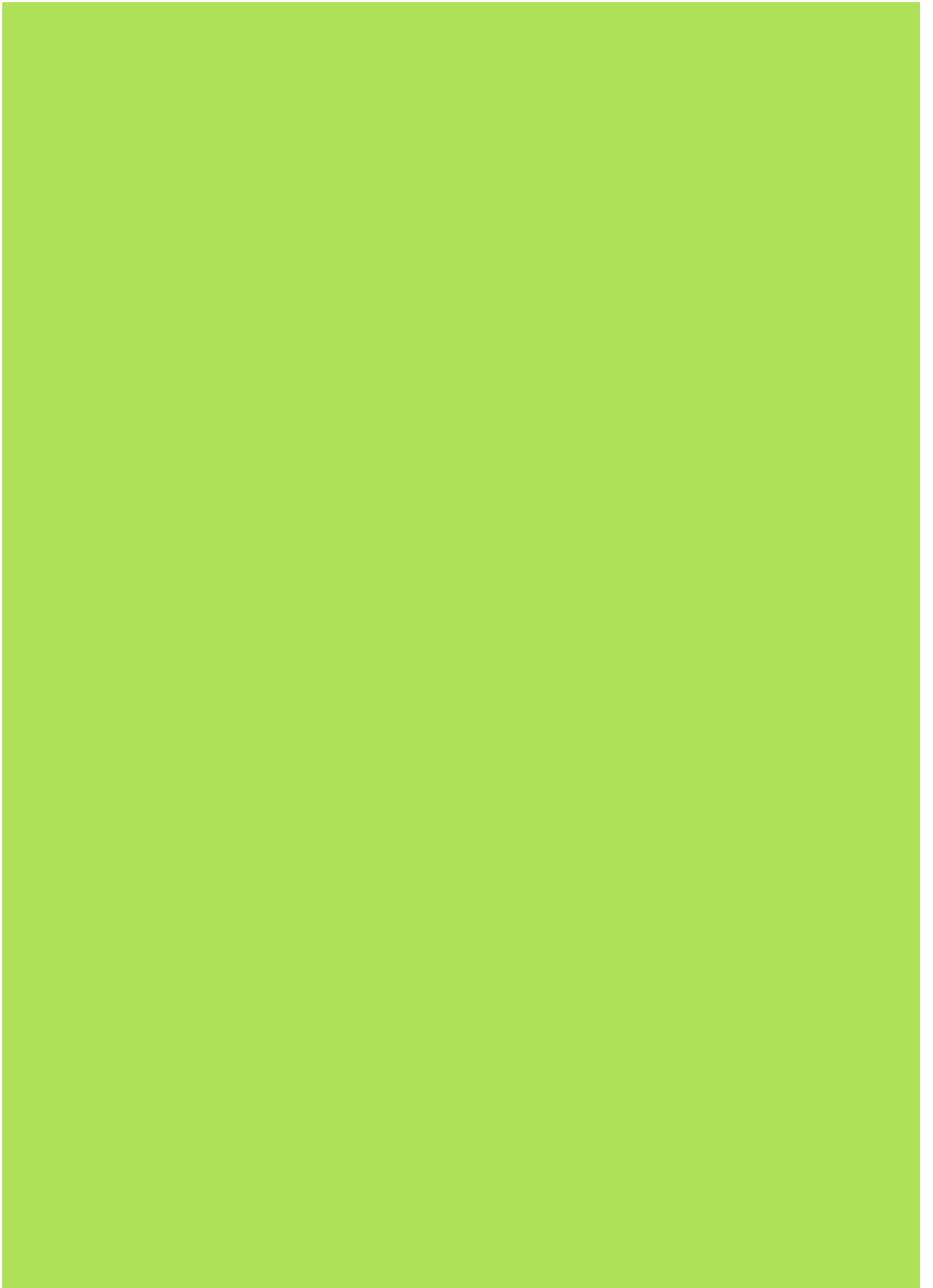
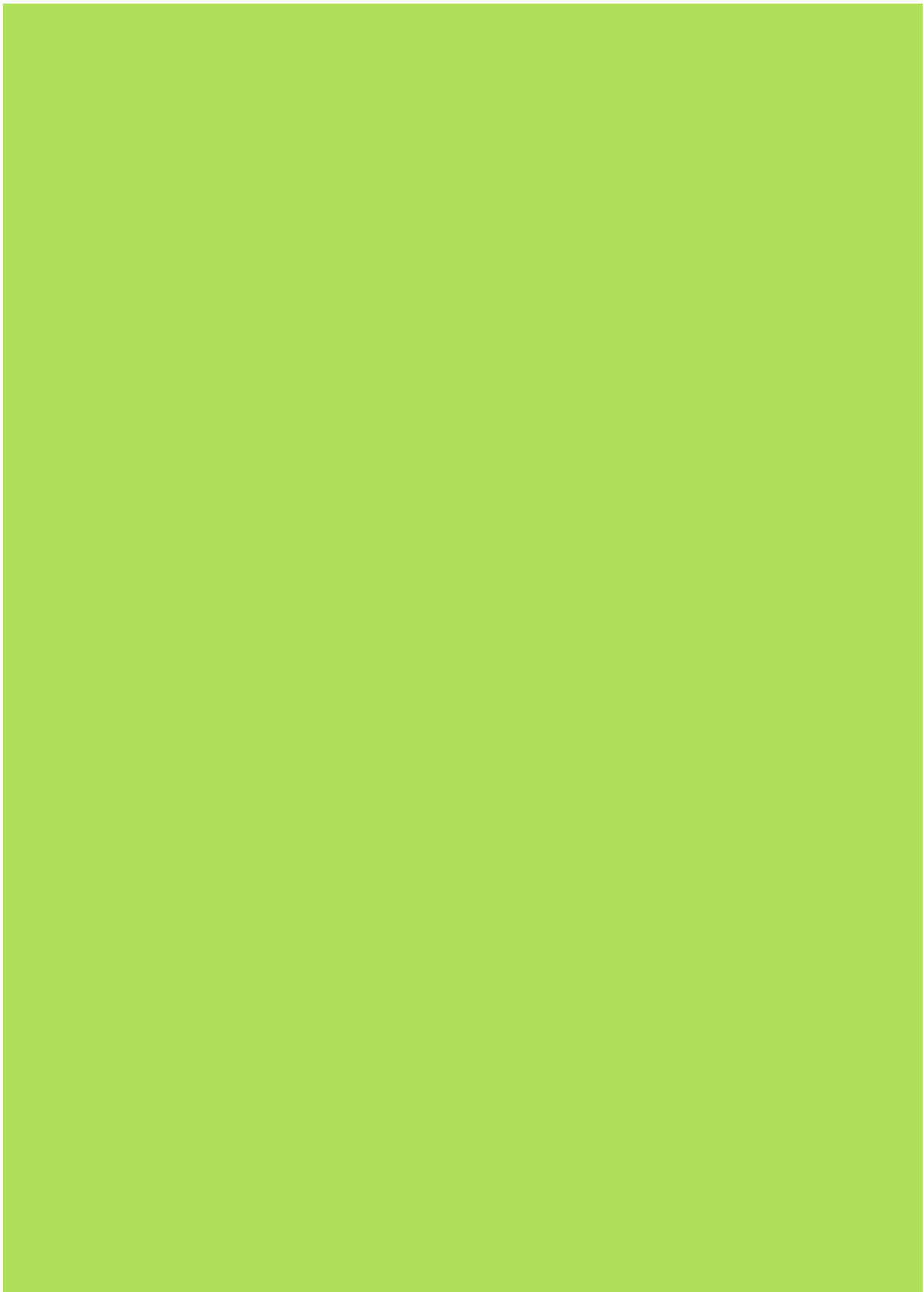


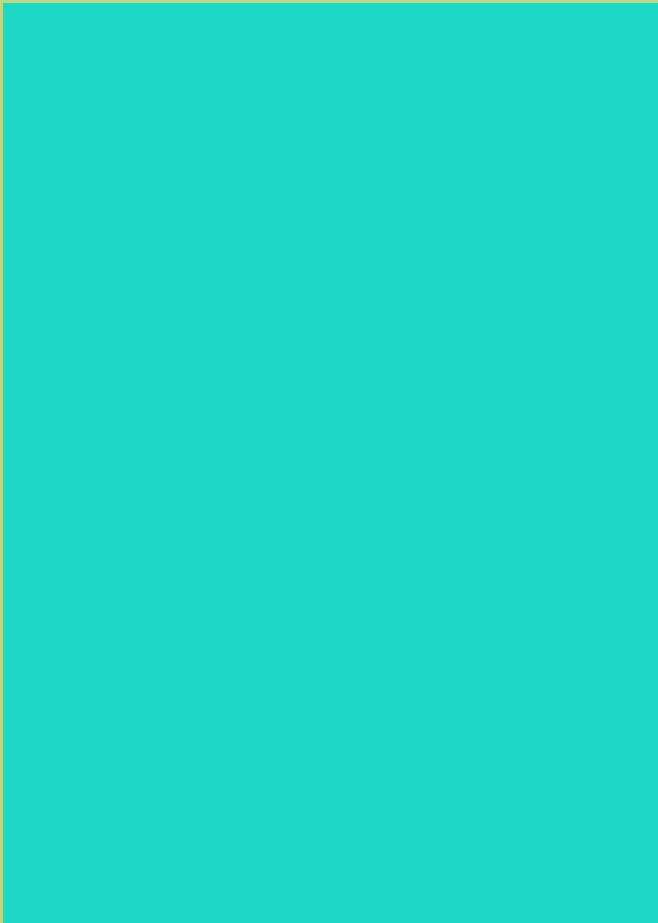
# Tschichold in Colour

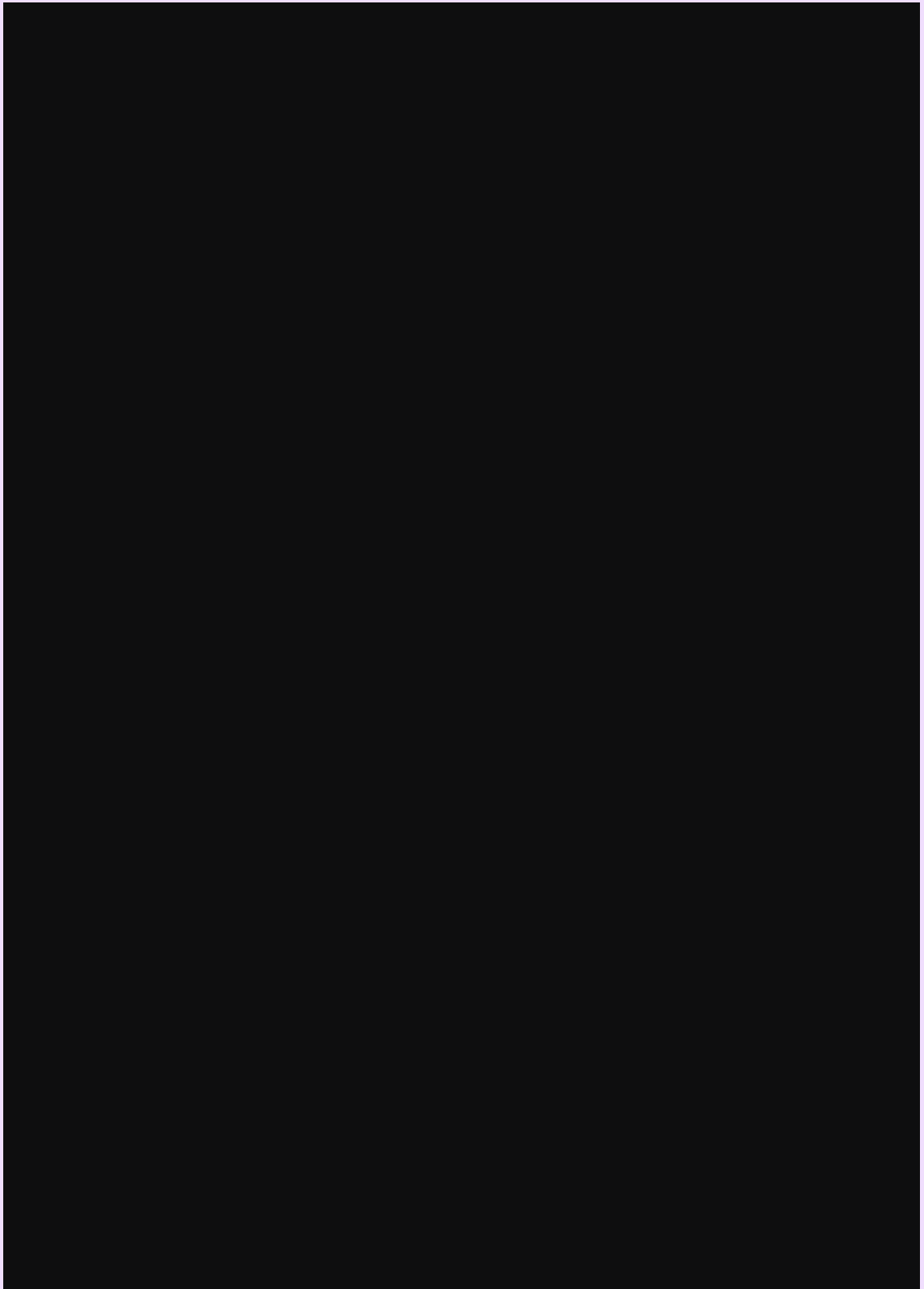
February the 3rd, 2017 — Vasilis van Gemert

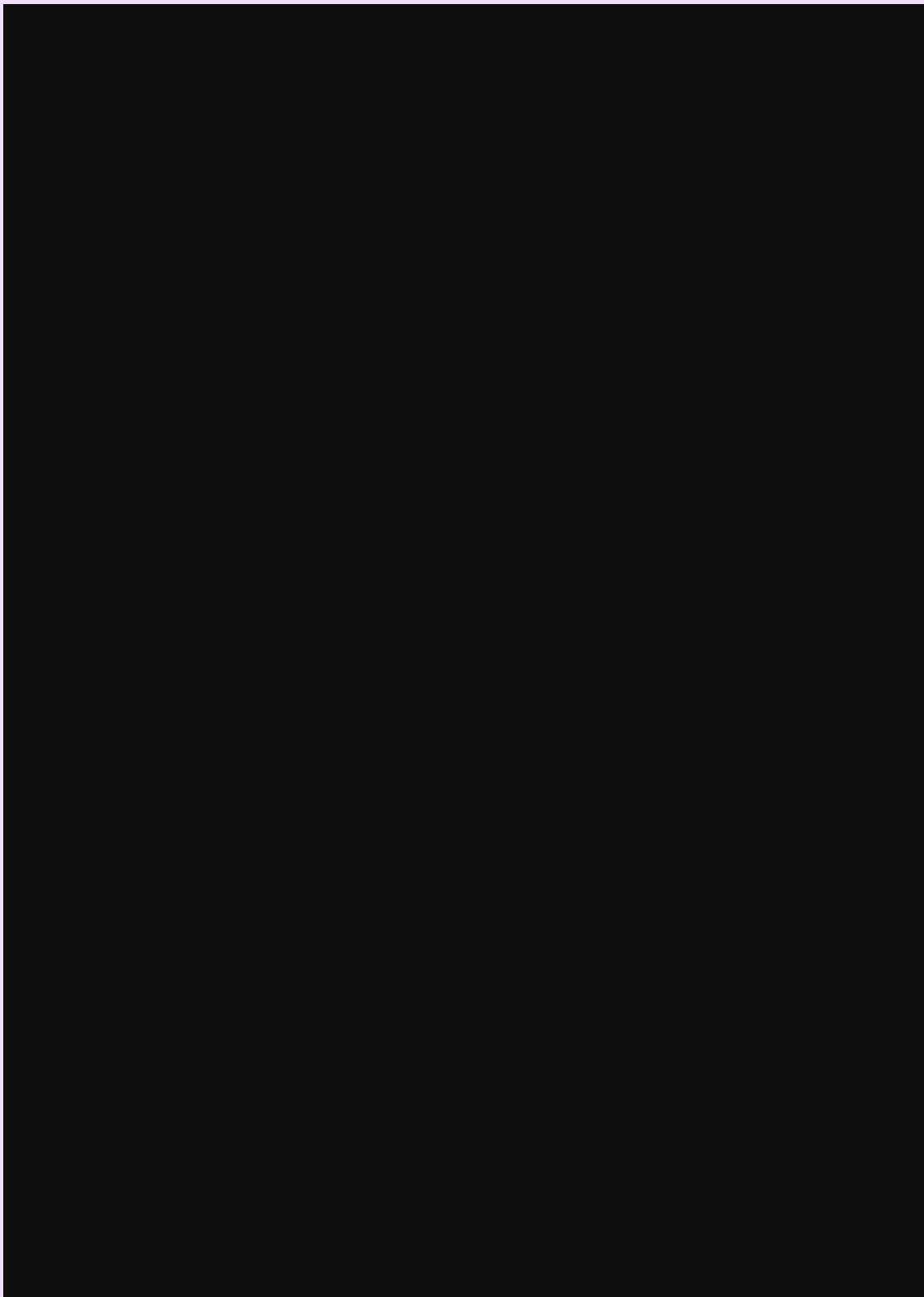


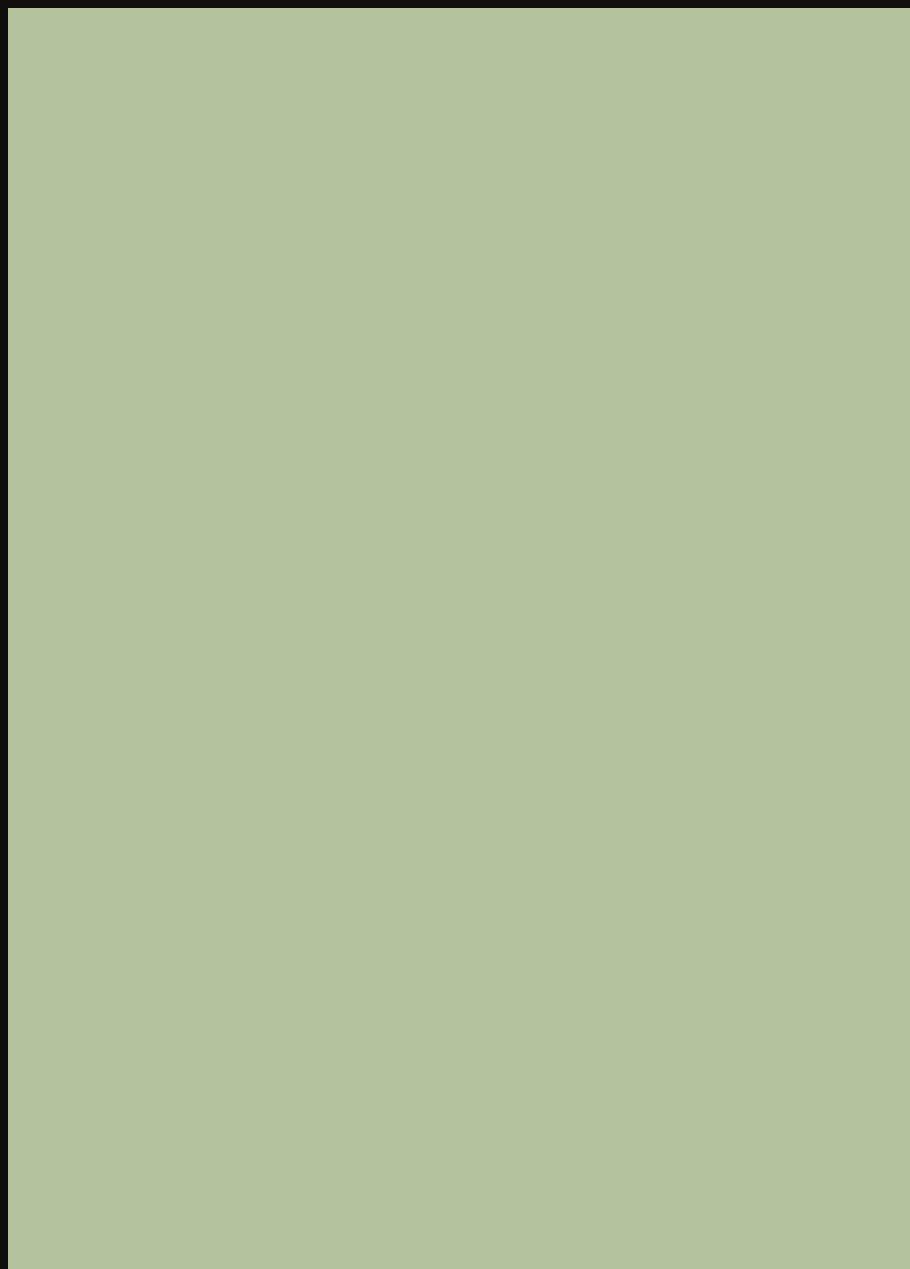




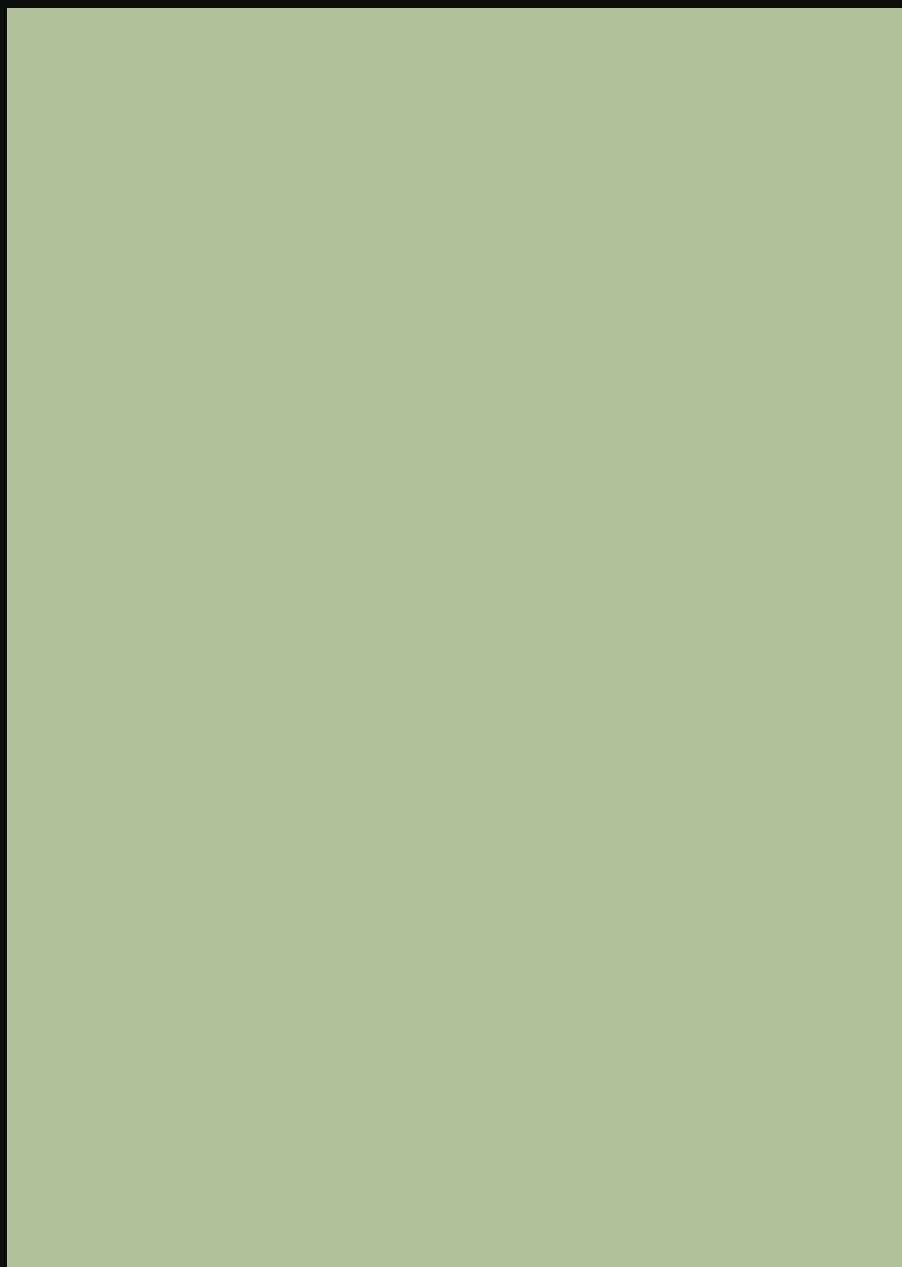










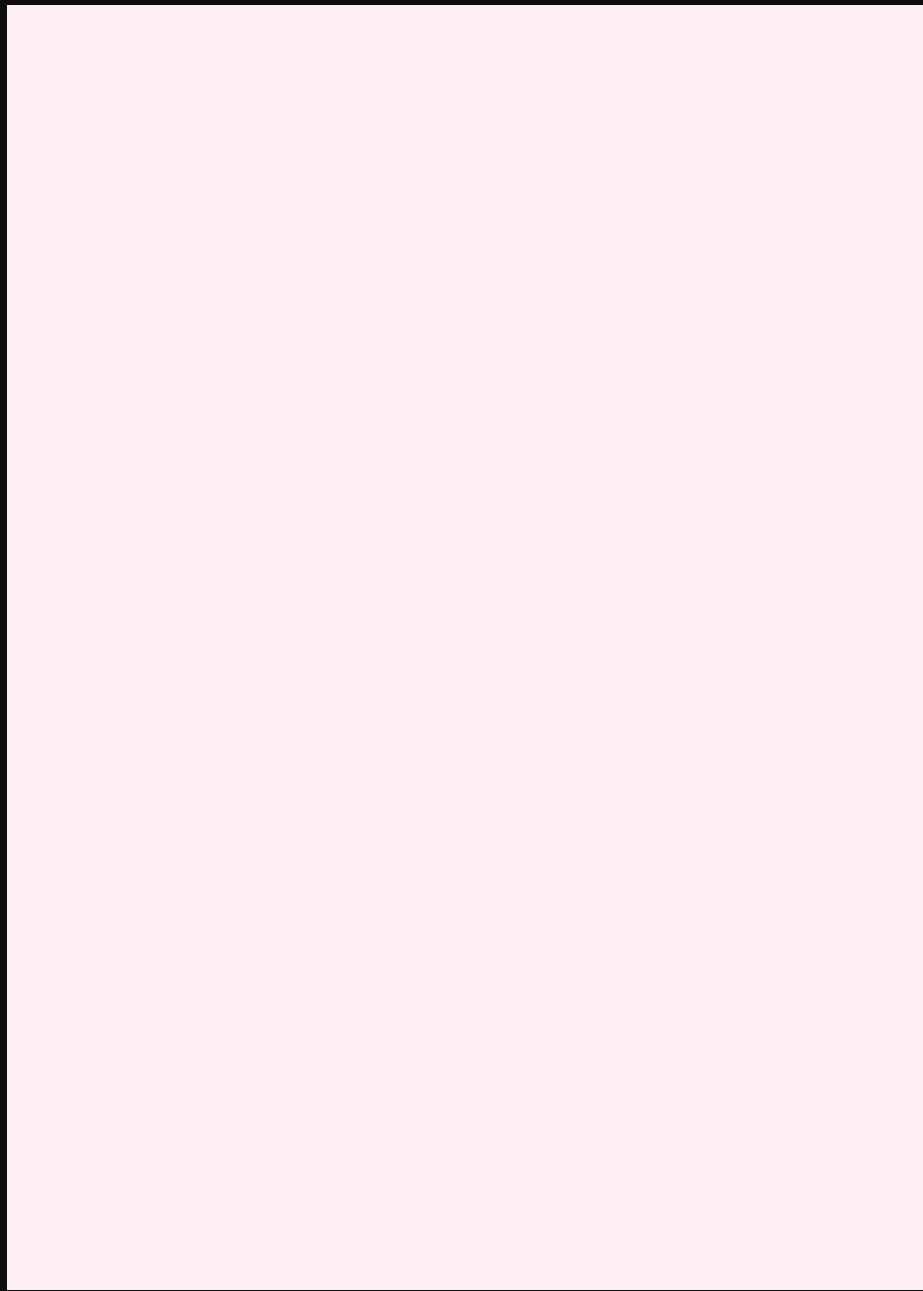










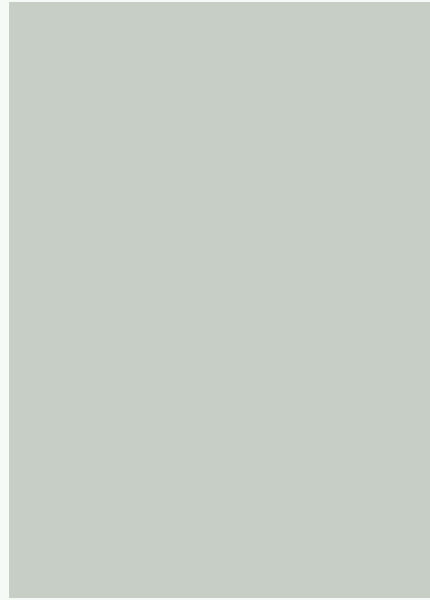


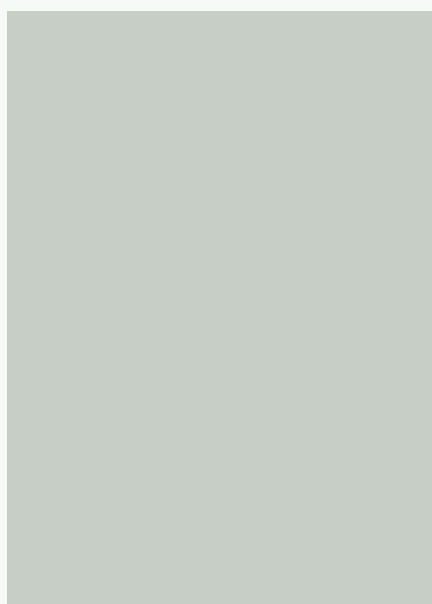










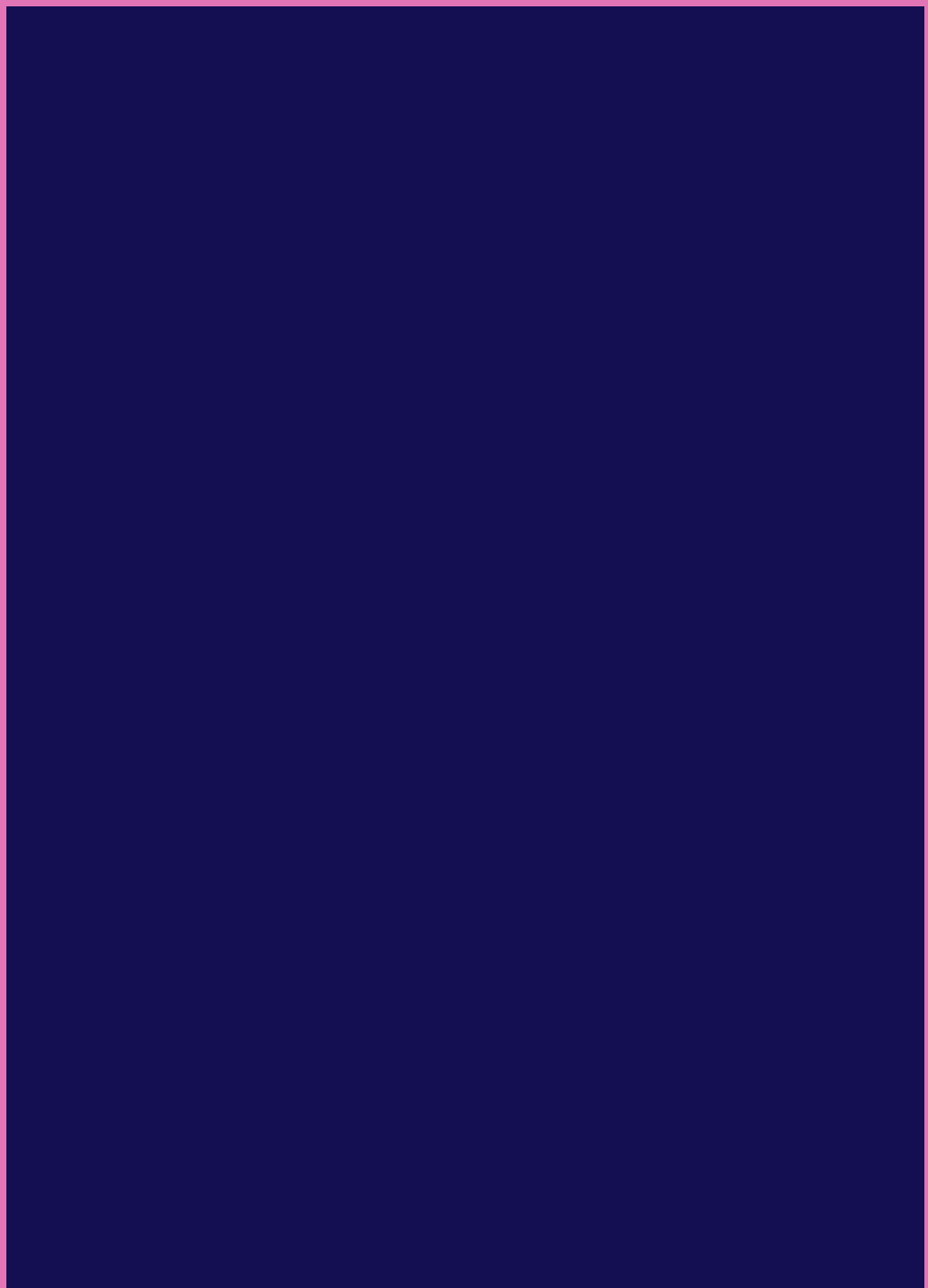




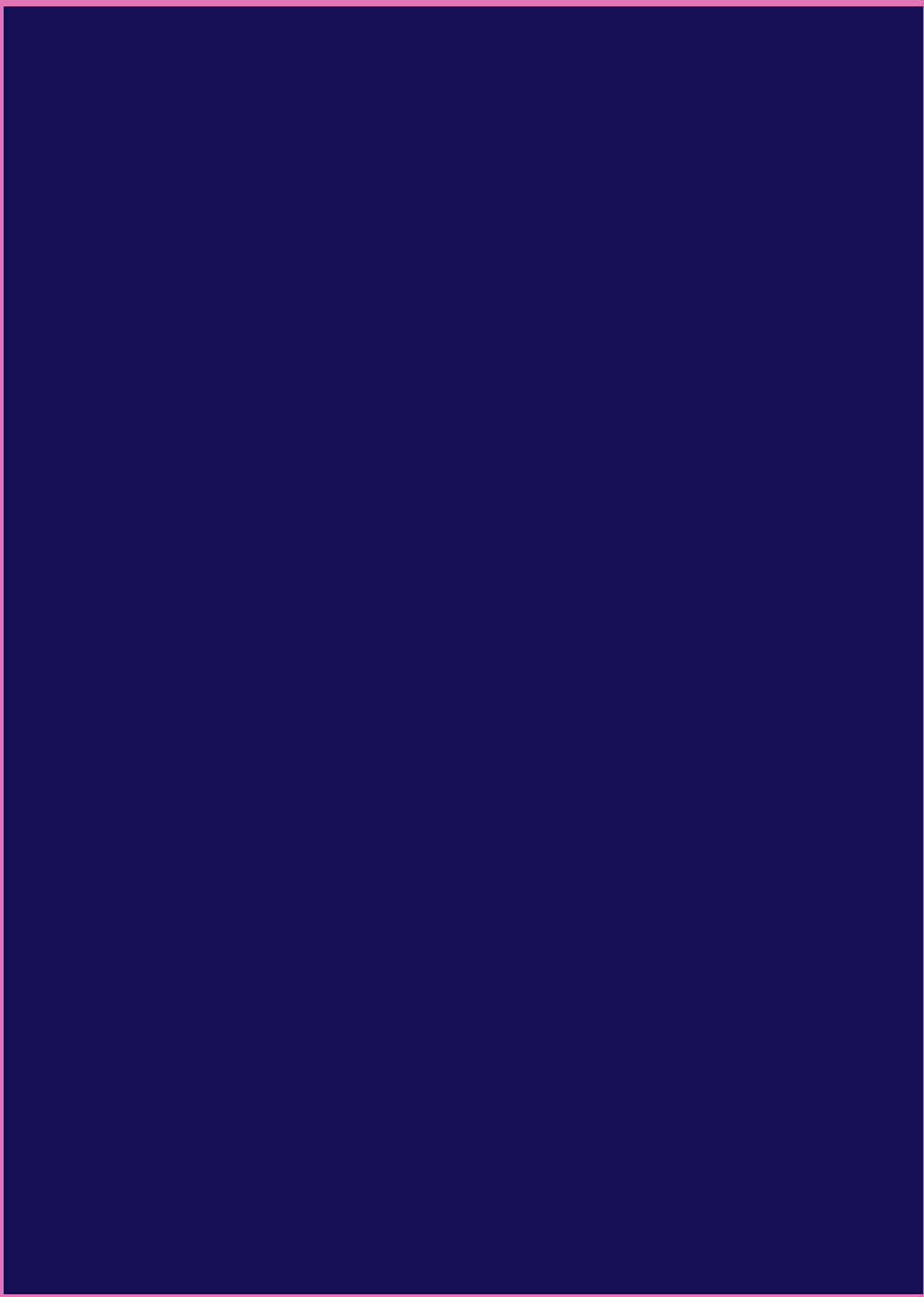














the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for this increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. A third reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of society.

The public sector has become a more important part of the economy because it provides a number of essential services. These services include health care, education, and social care. The public sector also provides a number of other services, such as housing and transport. These services are essential for the well-being of the population.

The public sector has become a more attractive place to work because it offers a number of benefits. These benefits include a secure job, a good pension, and a good work-life balance. The public sector also offers a number of other benefits, such as a good salary and a good working environment. These benefits make the public sector a more attractive place to work than the private sector.

The public sector has become a more important part of society because it provides a number of essential services. These services are essential for the well-being of the population. The public sector also provides a number of other services, such as housing and transport. These services are essential for the well-being of the population.

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There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is increasing, and the number of people who are aged 65 and over is increasing rapidly. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are in need of health care services, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are employed in health care.

Another reason for the increase in the number of people employed in health care is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is increasing, and the number of people who are aged 65 and over is increasing rapidly. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are in need of health care services, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are employed in health care.

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A eighth reason for the increase in the number of people employed in health care is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is increasing, and the number of people who are aged 65 and over is increasing rapidly. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are in need of health care services, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are employed in health care.

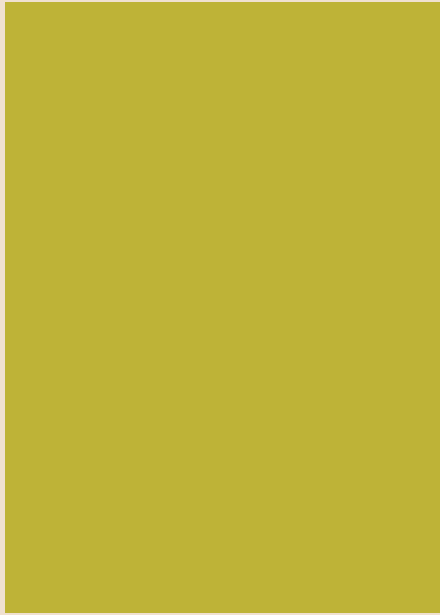










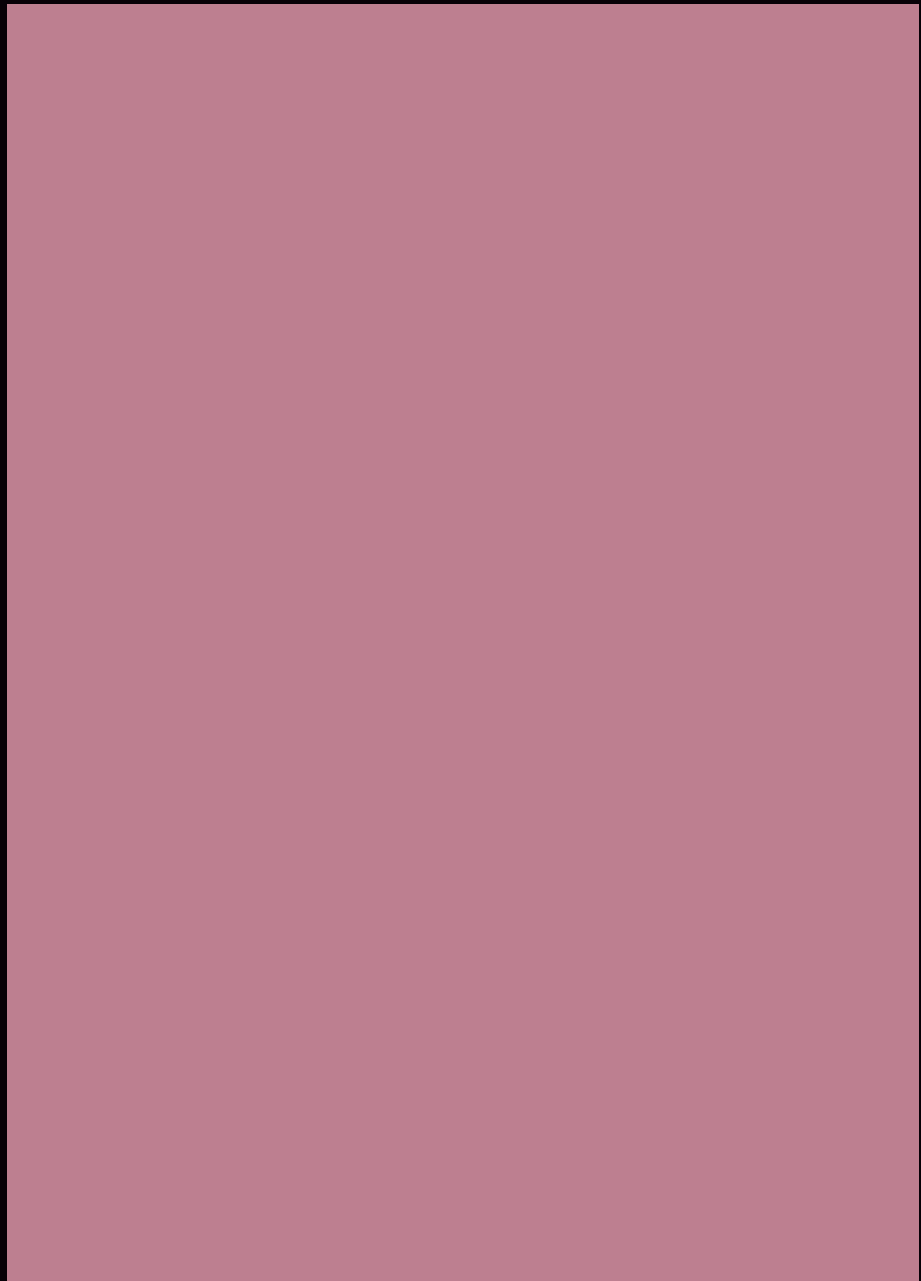


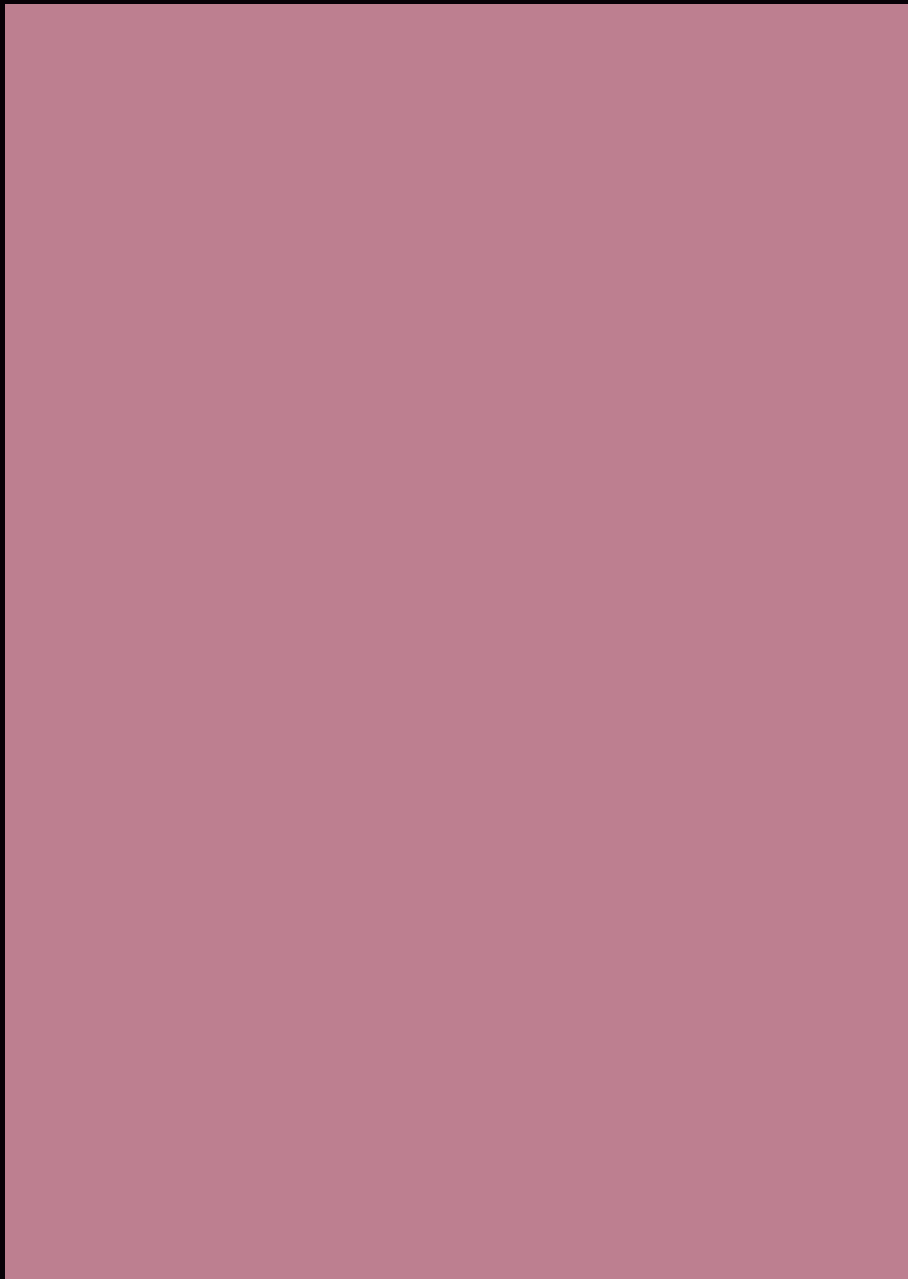


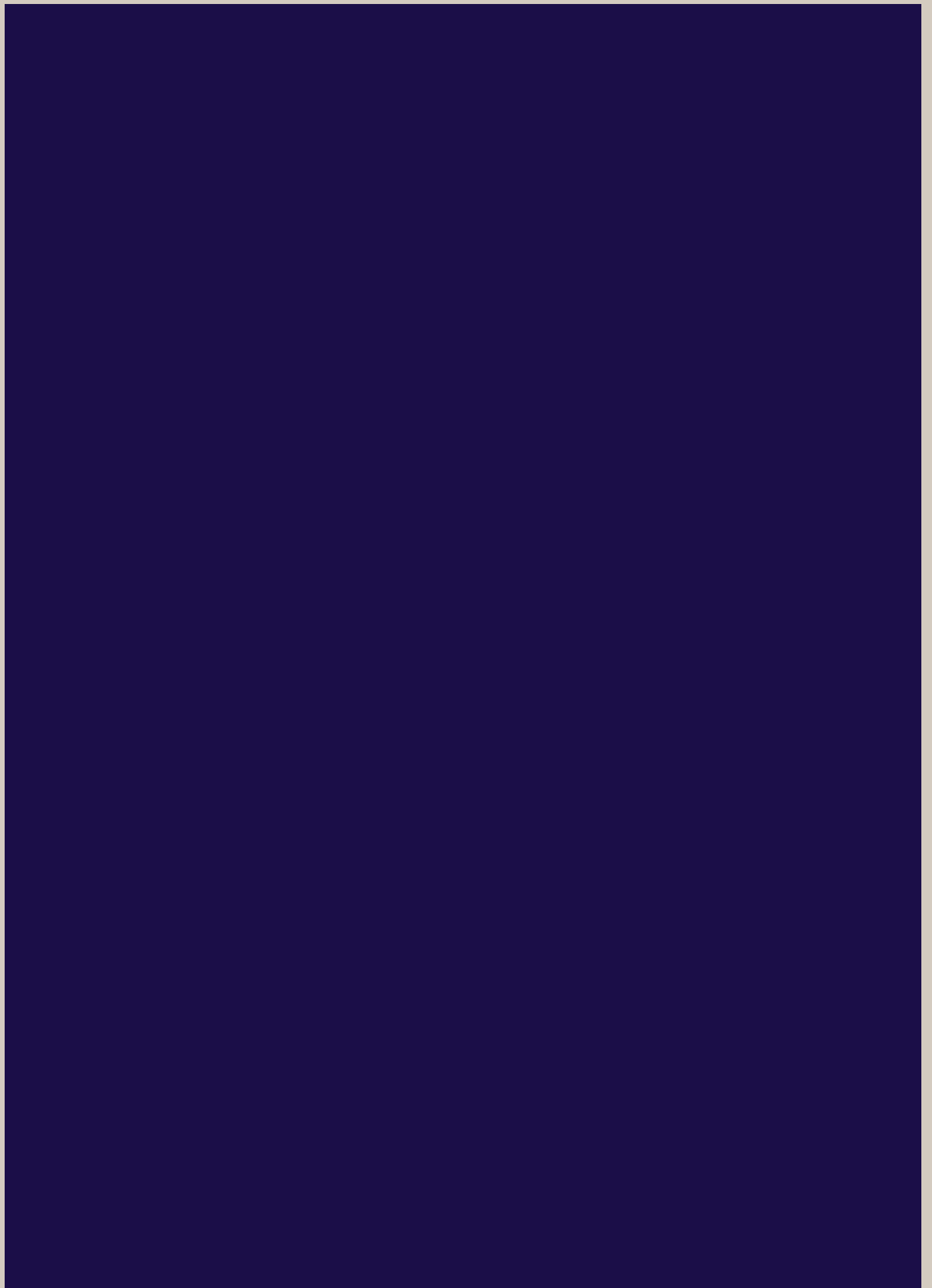






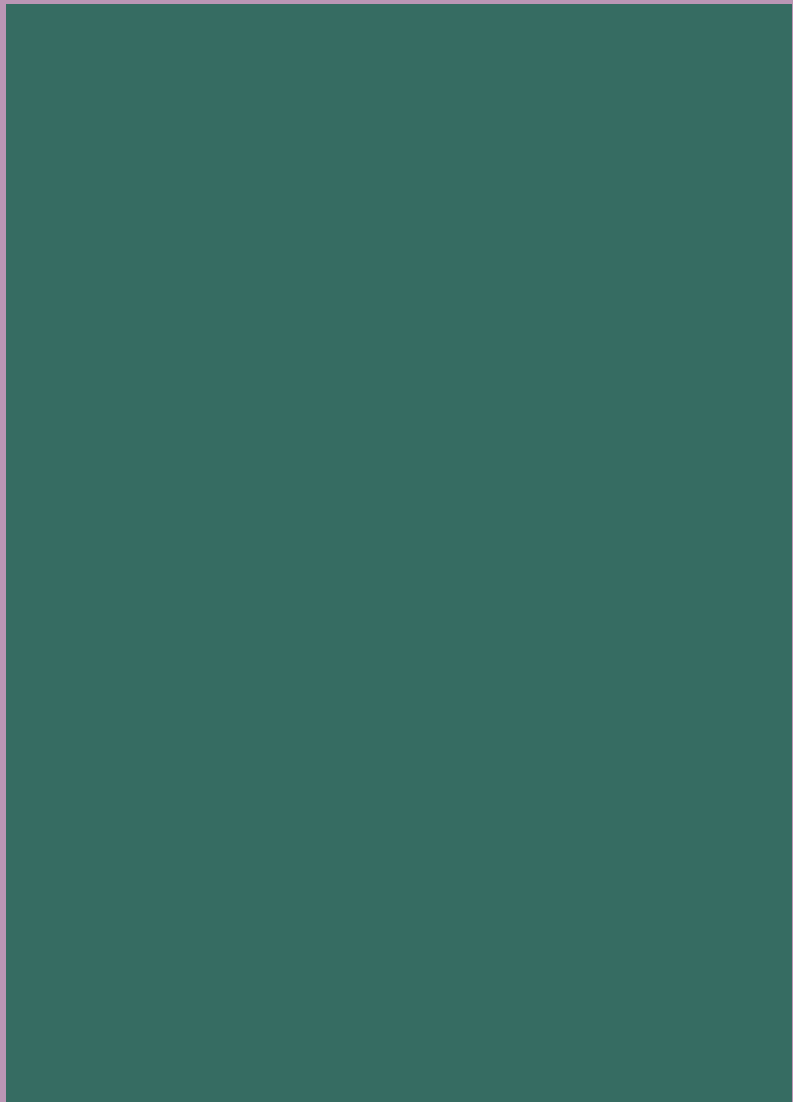




















the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another is that the public sector has become more efficient. A third is that the public sector has become more attractive to workers. A fourth is that the public sector has become more diverse.

The public sector has become a more important part of the economy. This is because the public sector has become more efficient.

The public sector has become more efficient. This is because the public sector has become more attractive to workers.

The public sector has become more attractive to workers. This is because the public sector has become more diverse.

The public sector has become more diverse. This is because the public sector has become more important to the economy.

The public sector has become more important to the economy. This is because the public sector has become more efficient.

The public sector has become more efficient. This is because the public sector has become more attractive to workers.

The public sector has become more attractive to workers. This is because the public sector has become more diverse.

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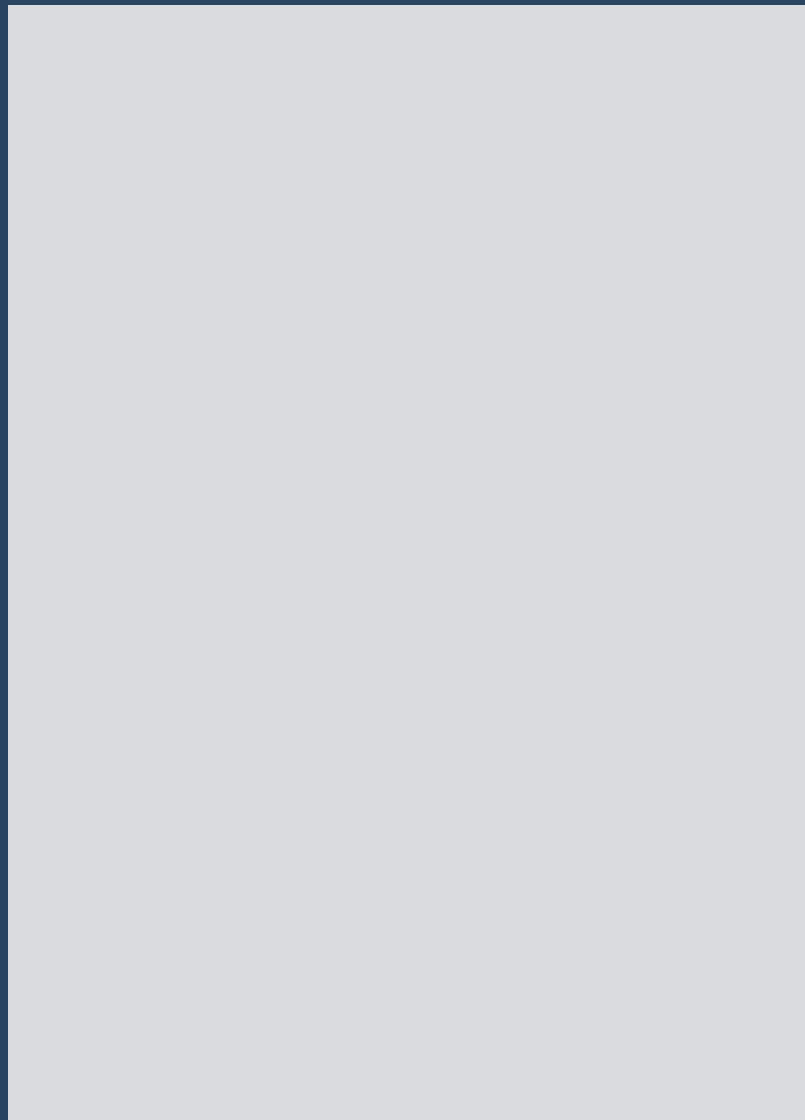
The public sector has become more diverse. This is because the public sector has become more important to the economy.

The public sector has become more important to the economy. This is because the public sector has become more efficient.

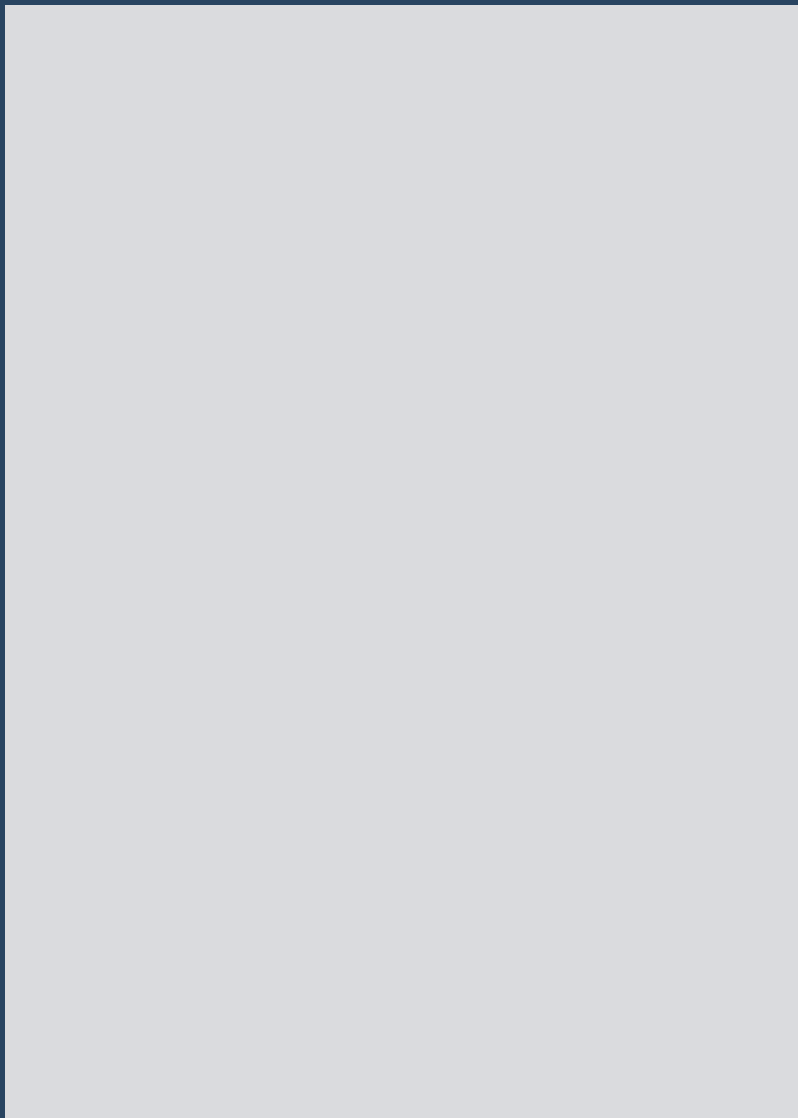
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to older people and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people.

The strategy for older people is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently in their own homes; (2) older people should be able to access the health care services they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

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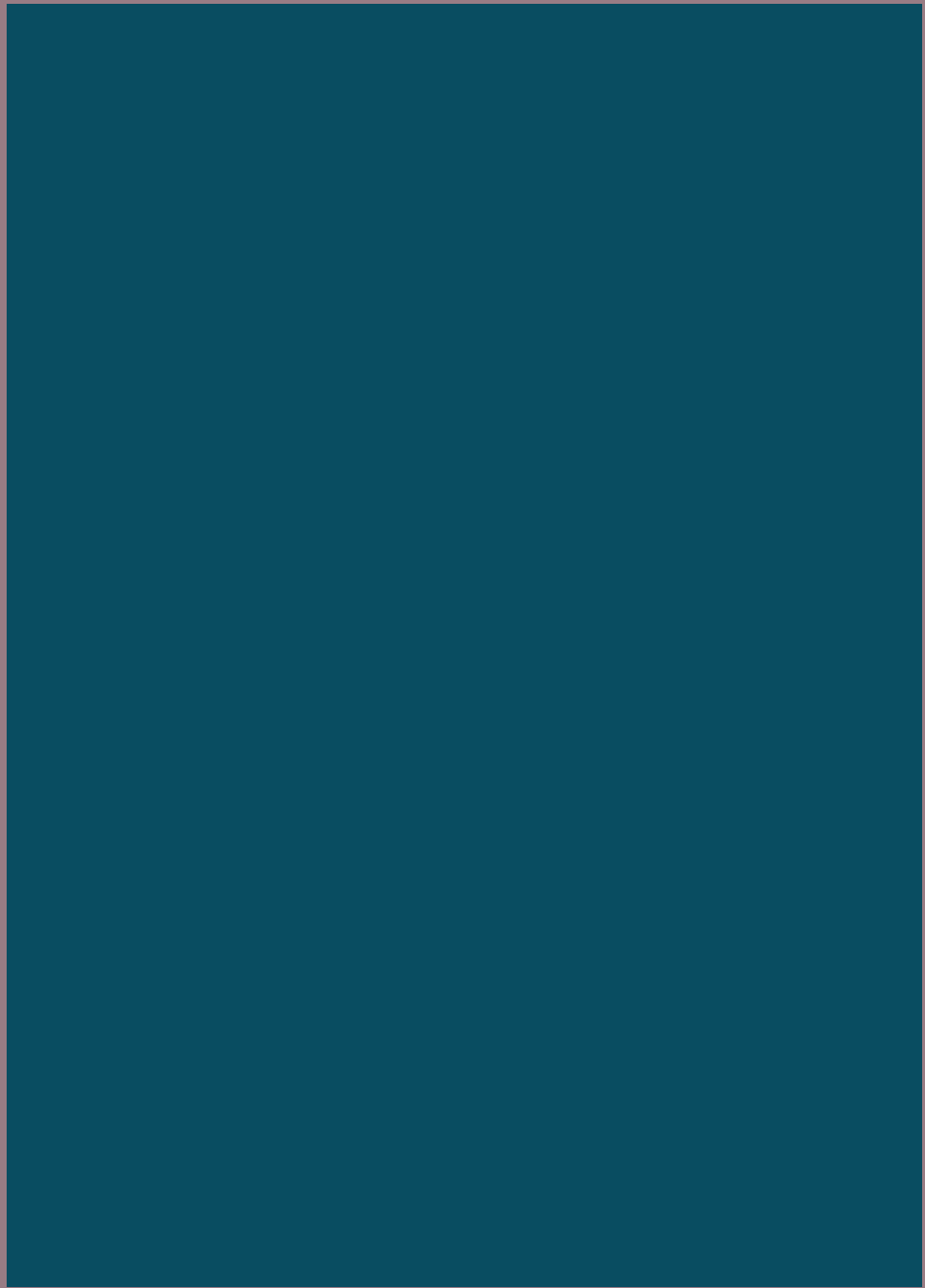
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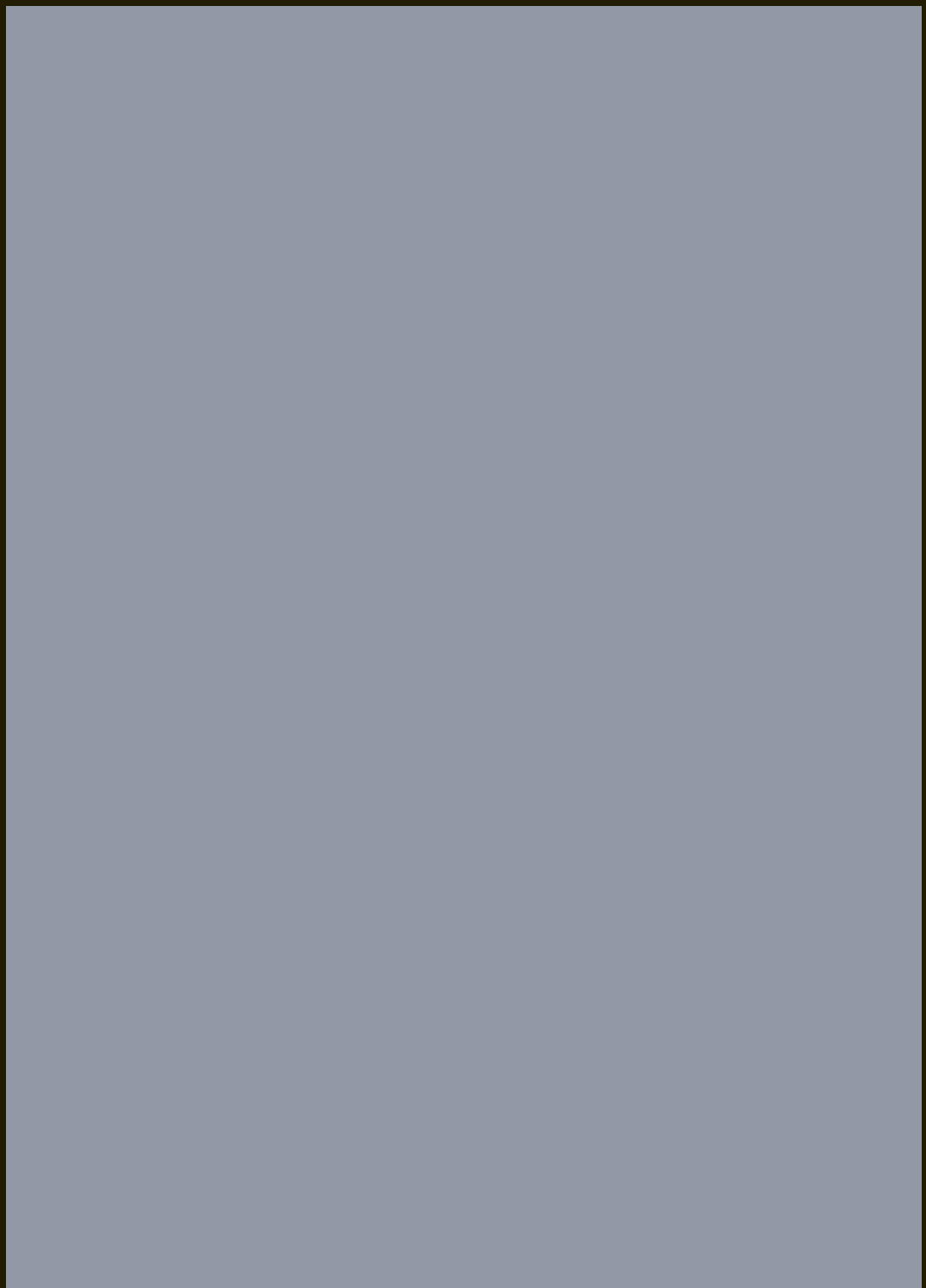




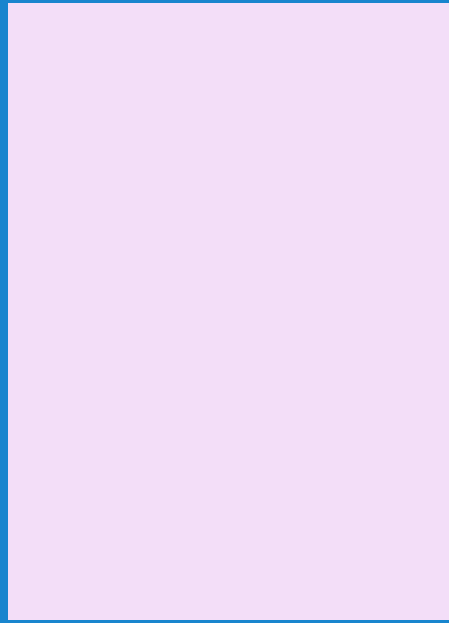








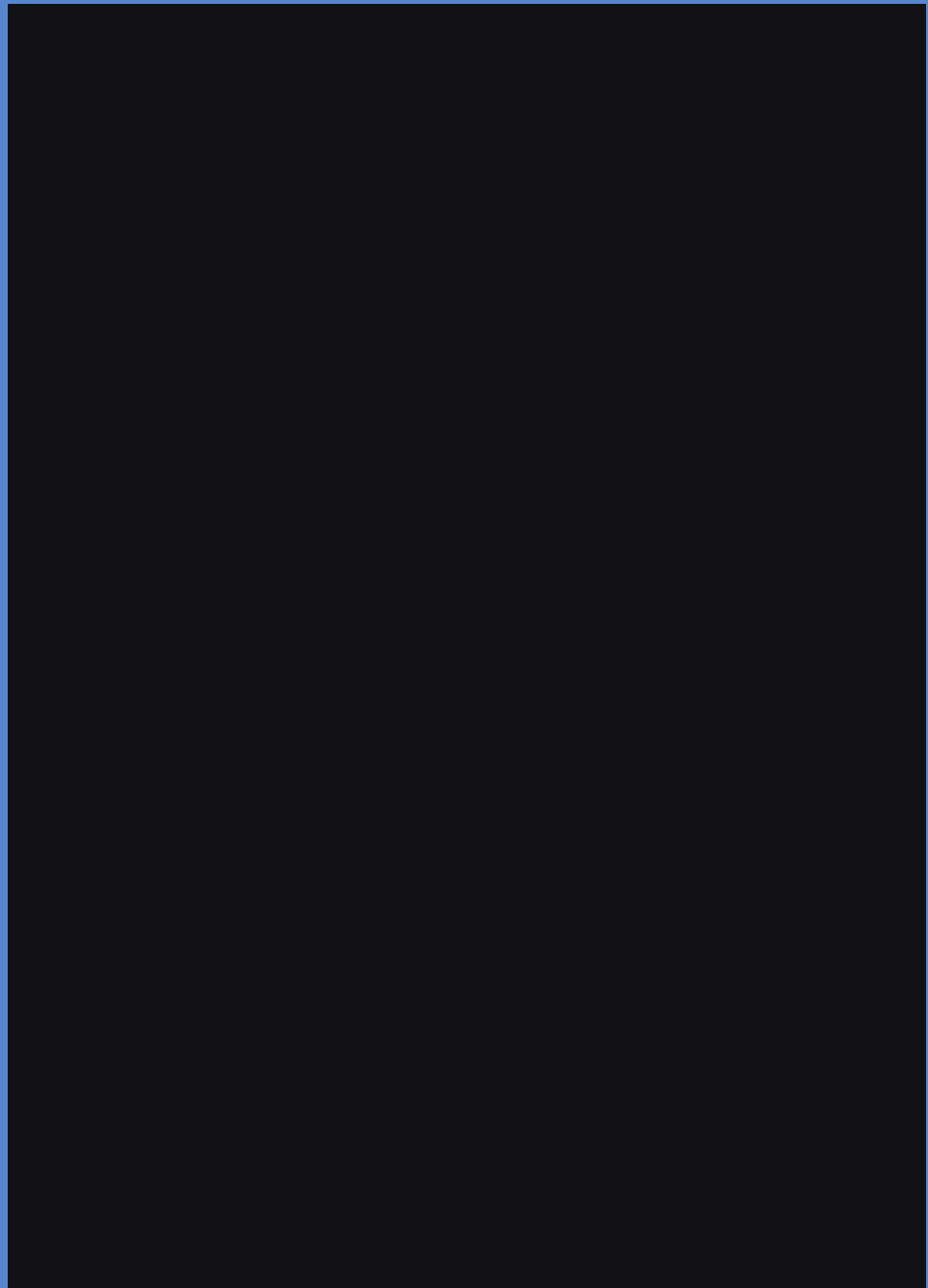




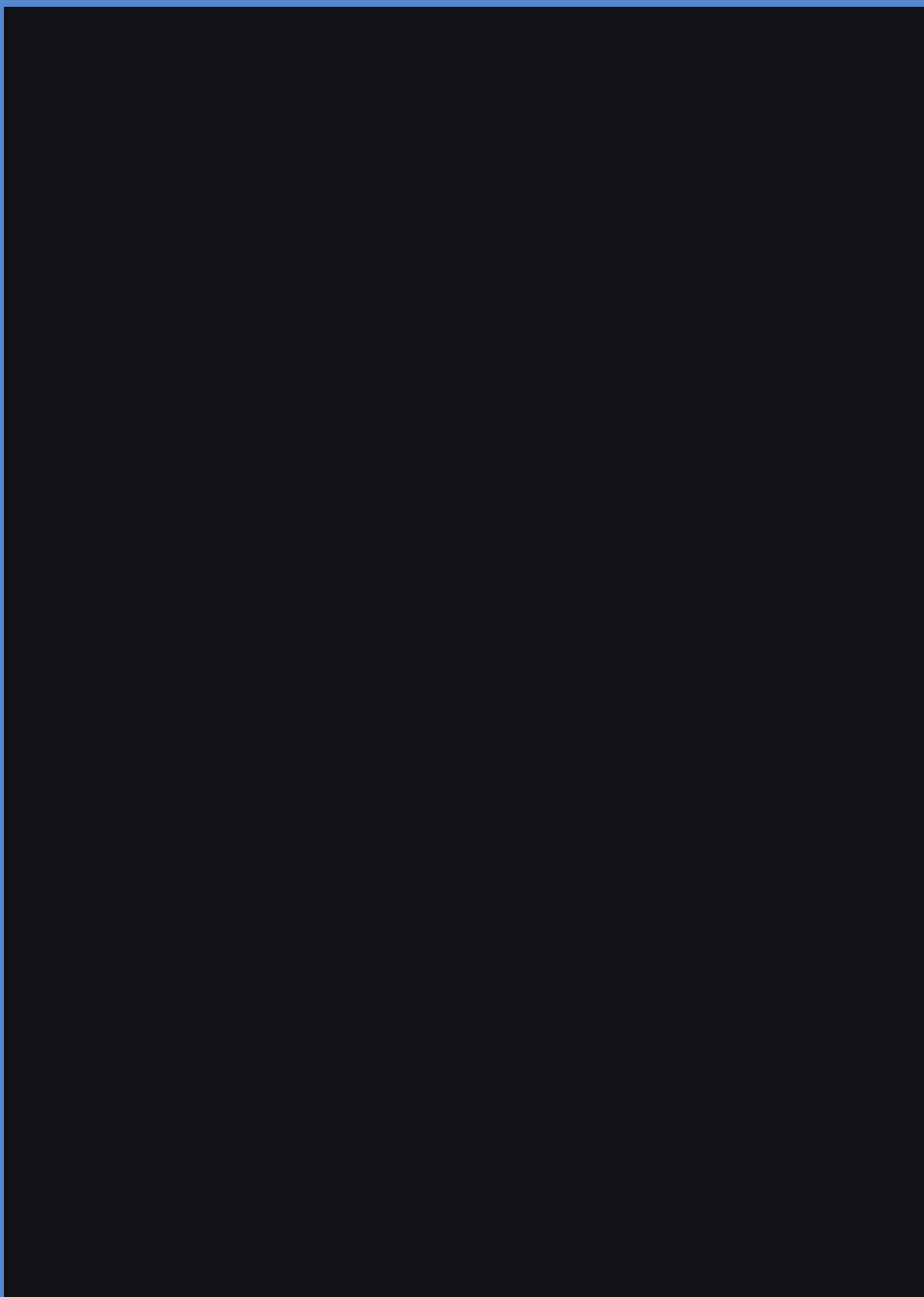


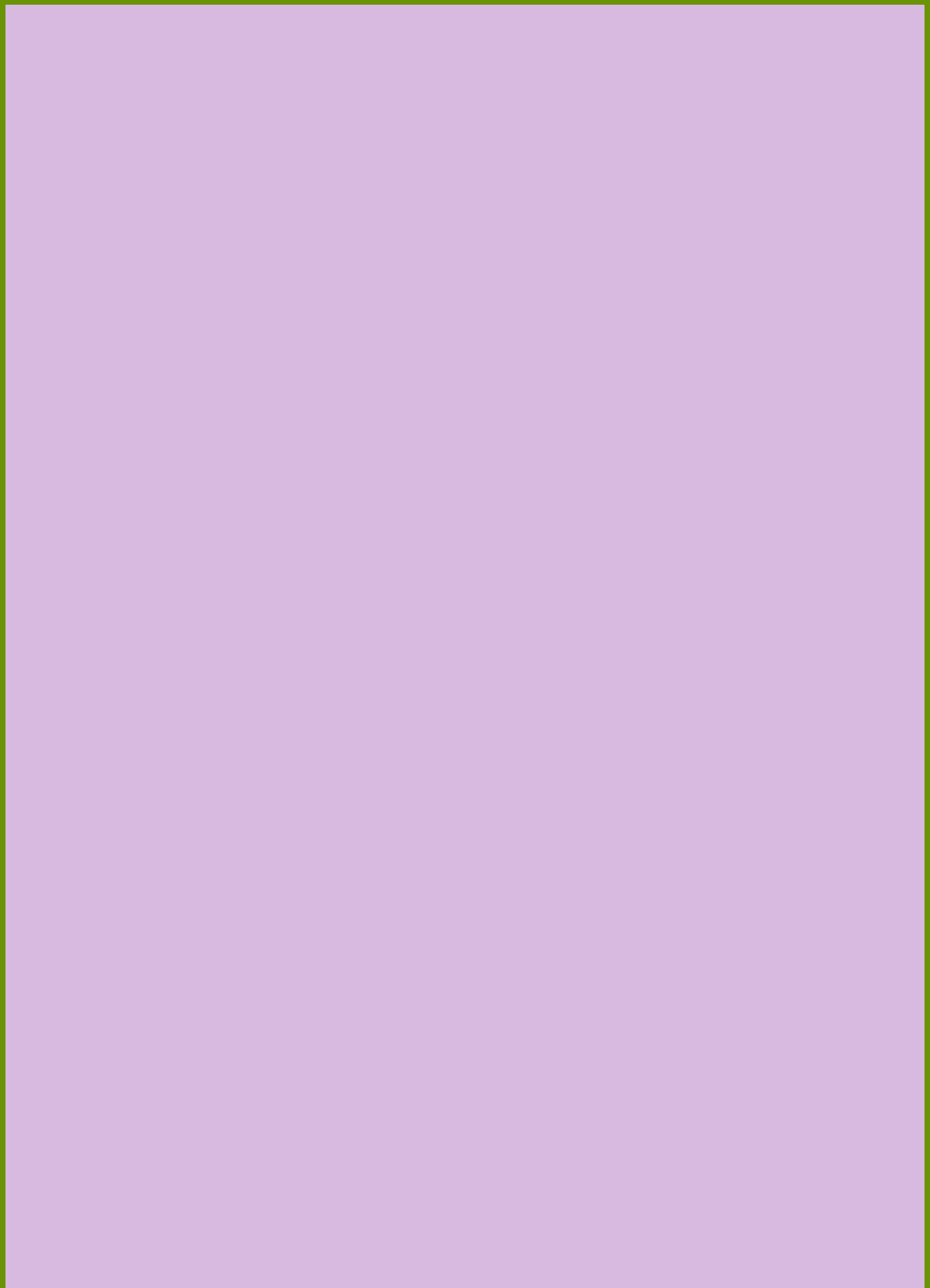










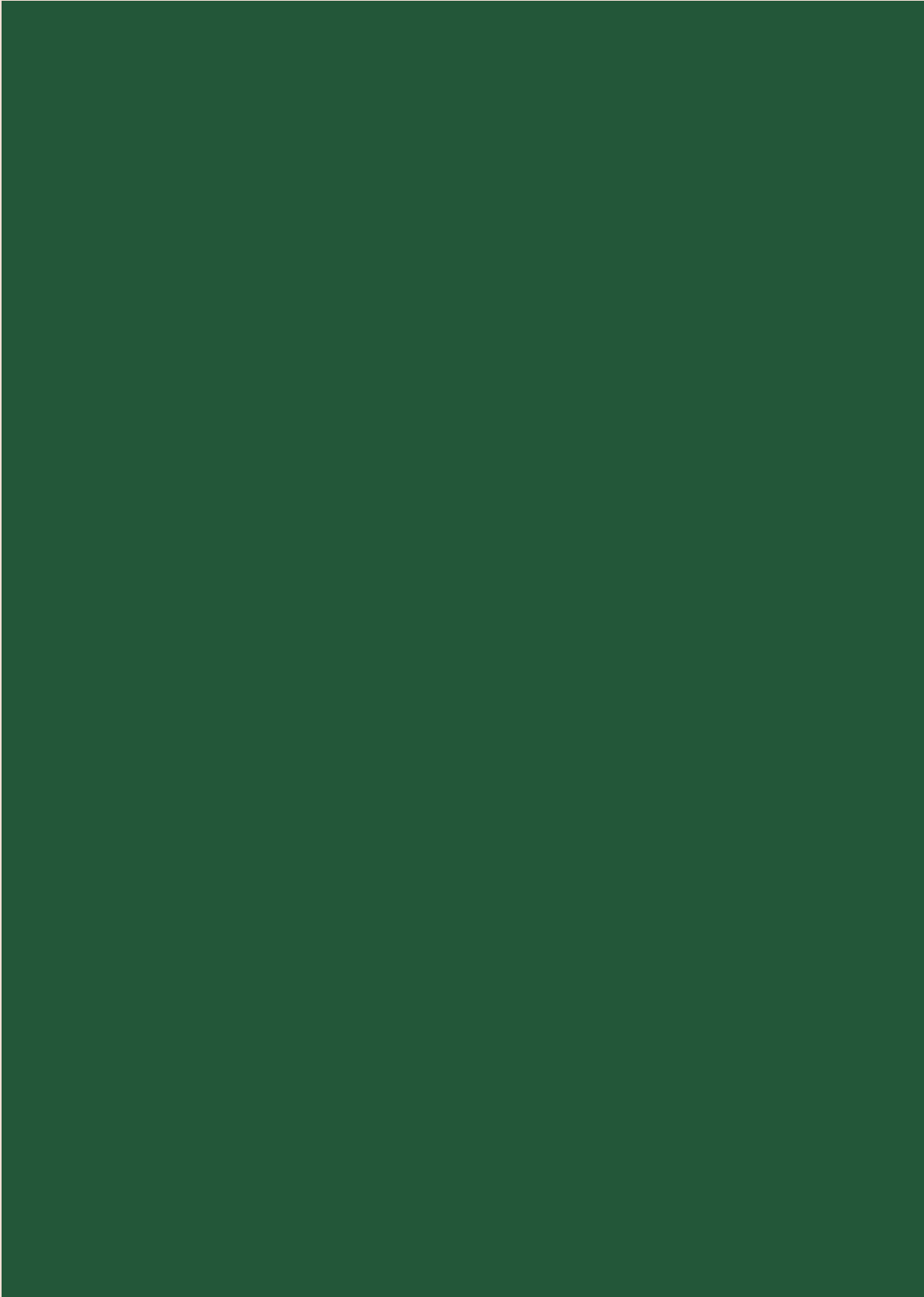








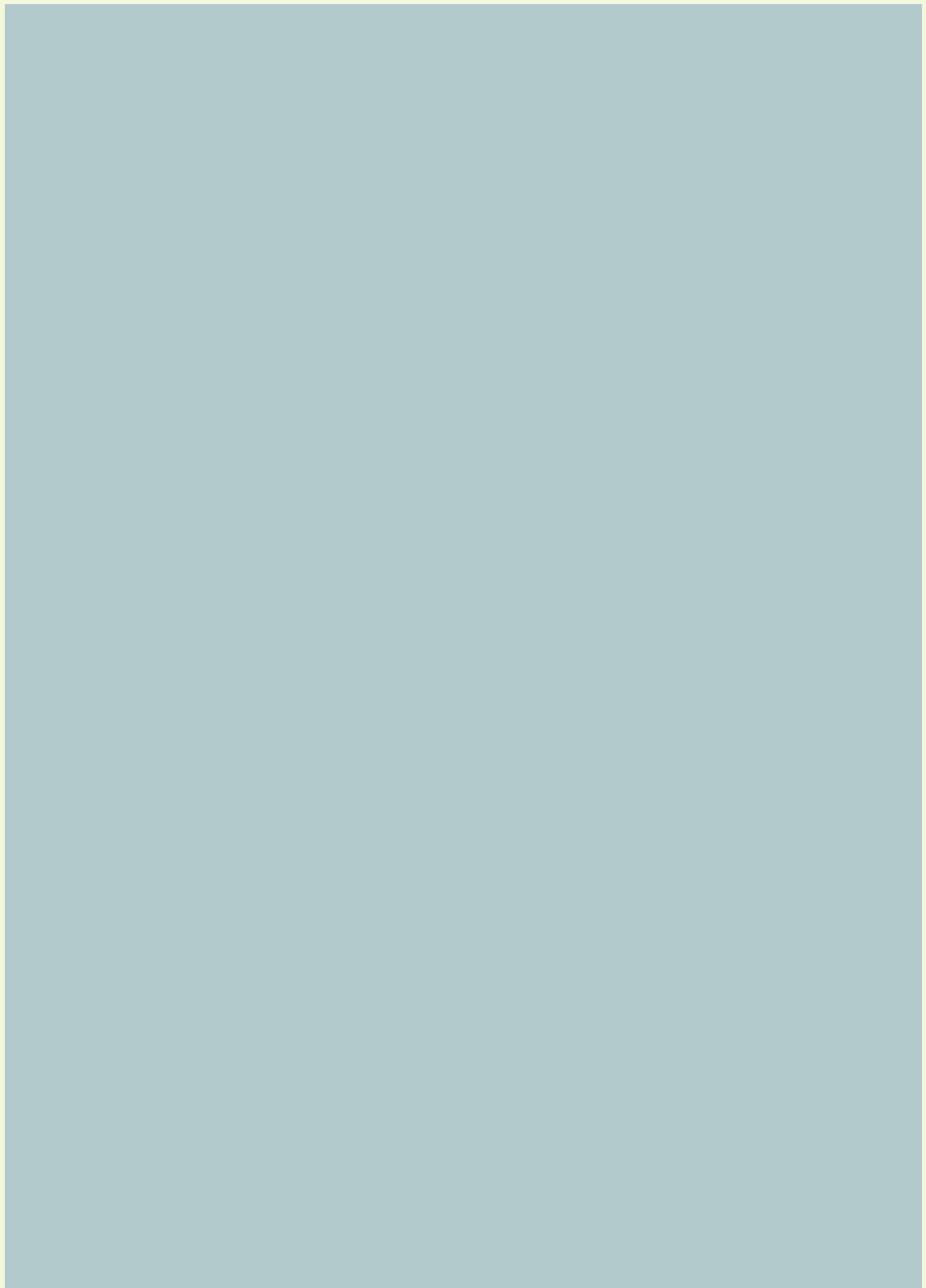


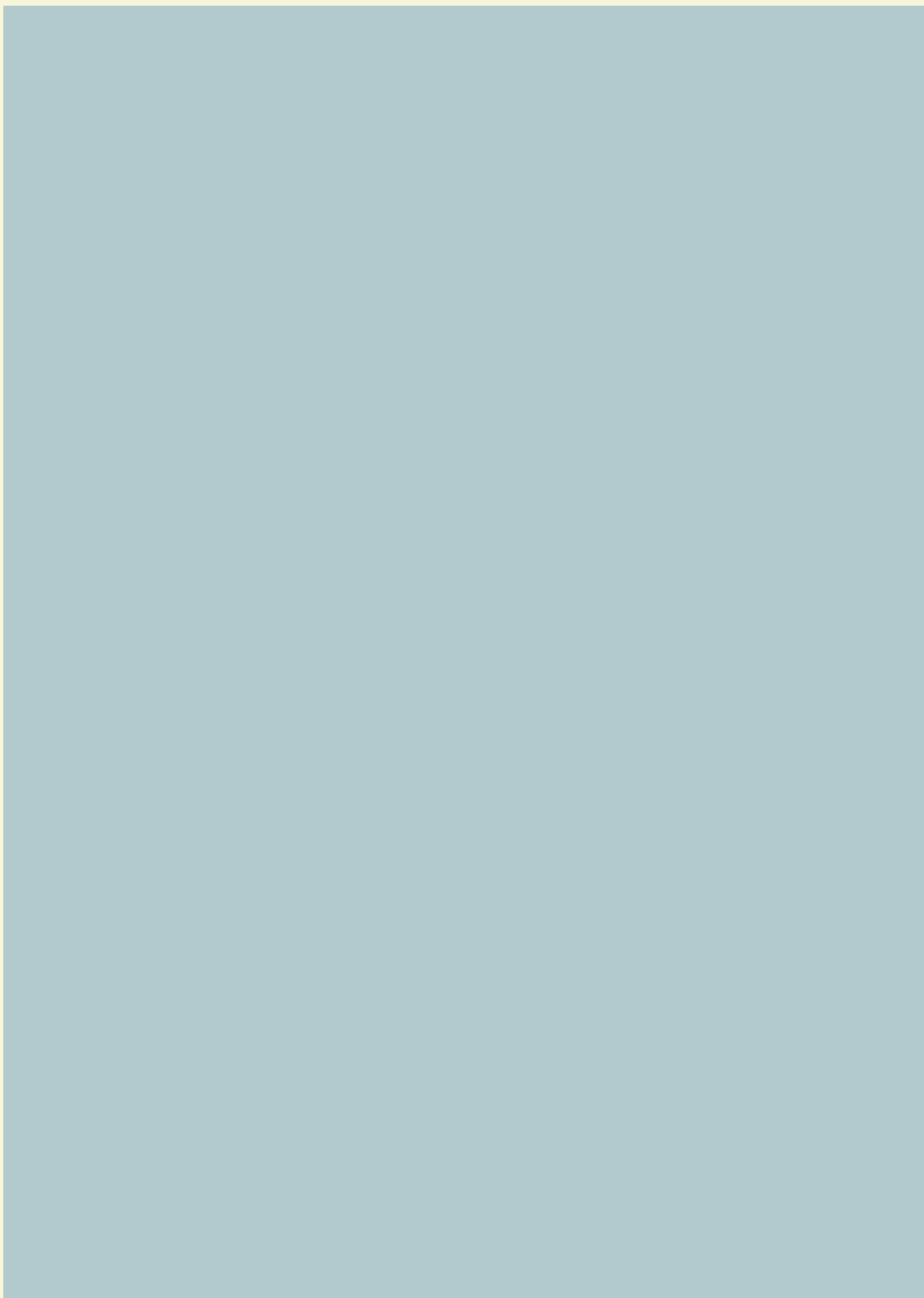










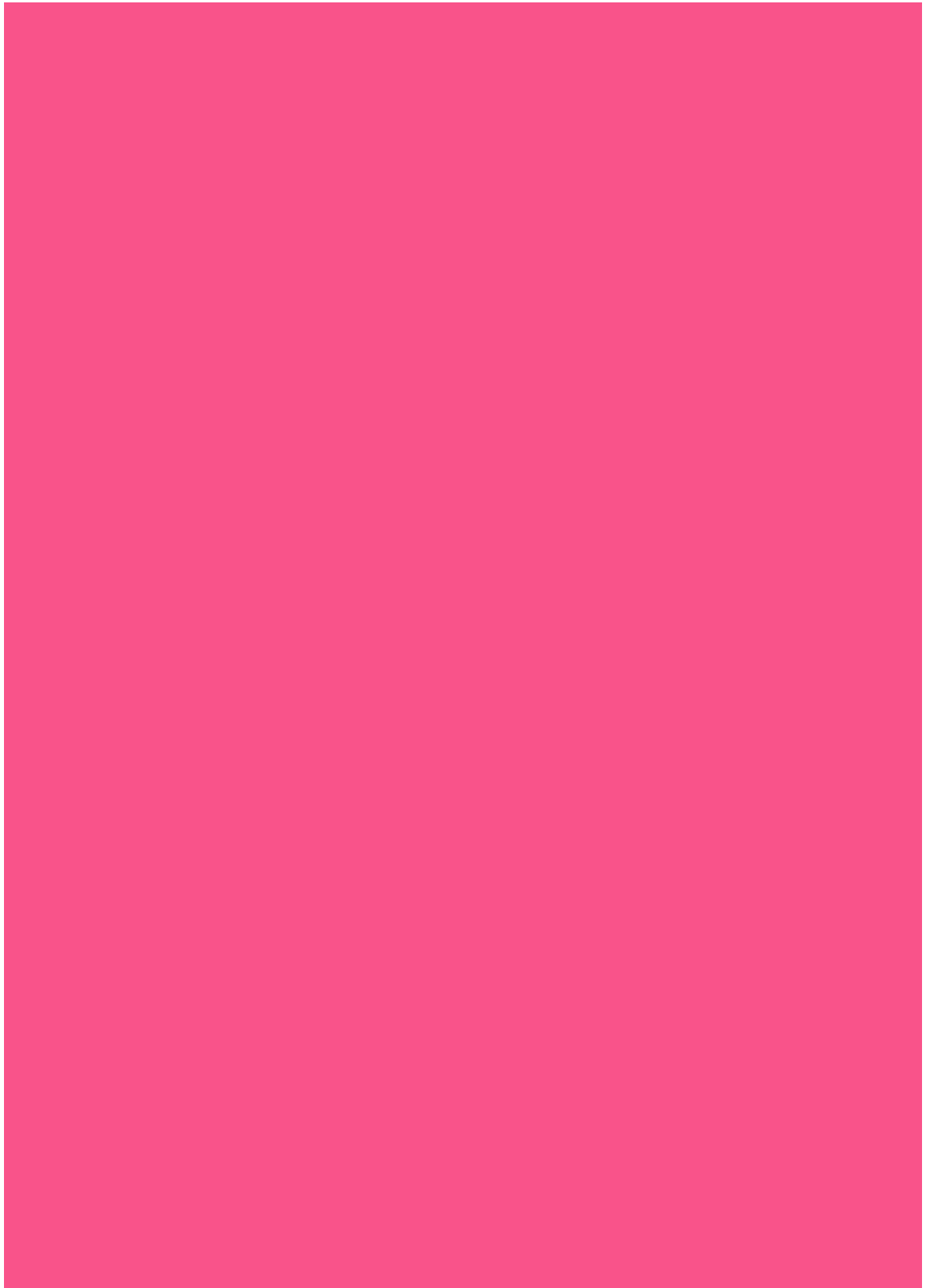






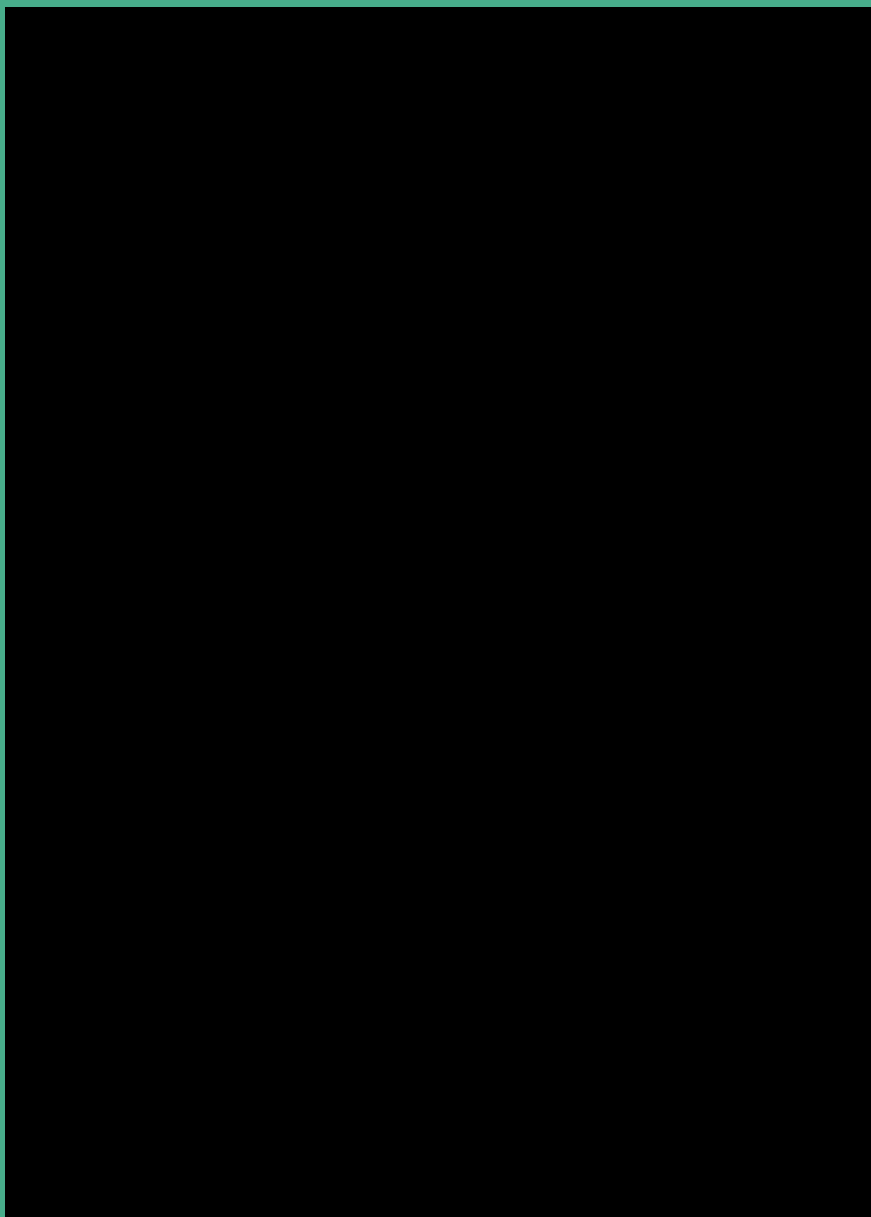


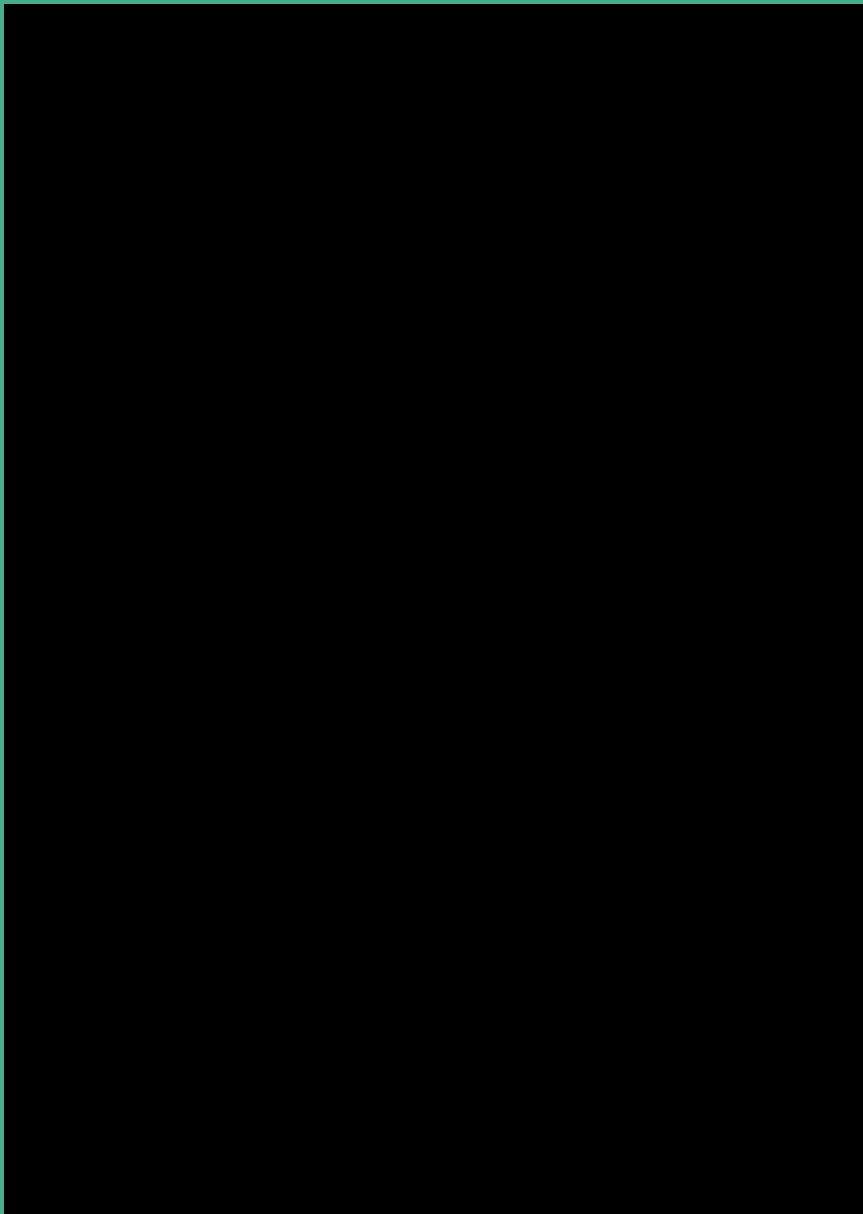






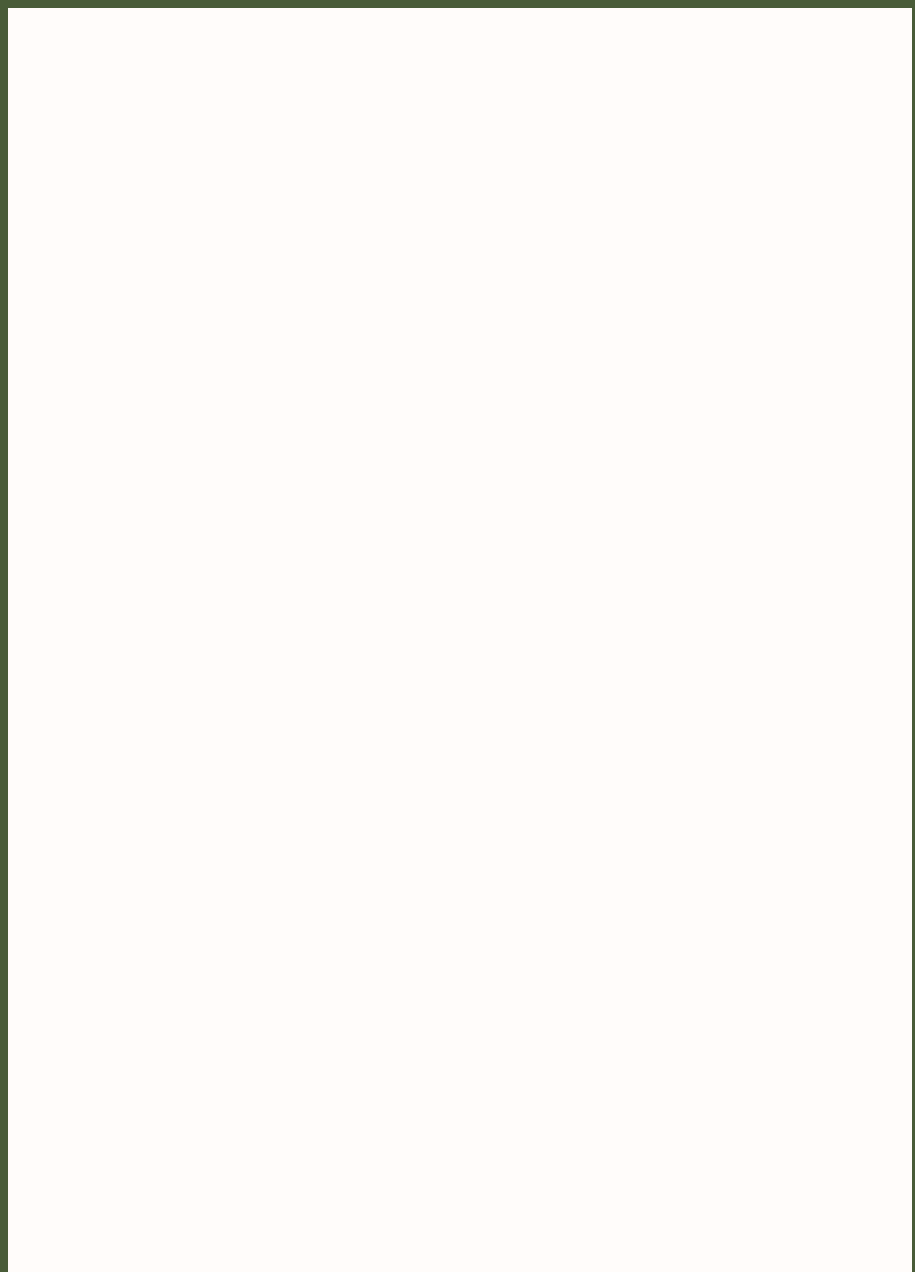














the first two years of life, and the third year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The first year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the second year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The second year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the third year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The third year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the fourth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The fourth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the fifth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The fifth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the sixth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The sixth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the seventh year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The seventh year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the eighth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The eighth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the ninth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The ninth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the tenth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The tenth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the eleventh year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The eleventh year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the twelfth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The twelfth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the thirteenth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The thirteenth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the fourteenth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The fourteenth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the fifteenth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The fifteenth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the sixteenth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The sixteenth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the seventeenth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The seventeenth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the eighteenth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The eighteenth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the nineteenth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The nineteenth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the twentieth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The twentieth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the twenty-first year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The twenty-first year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the twenty-second year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The twenty-second year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the twenty-third year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The twenty-third year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the twenty-fourth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The twenty-fourth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the twenty-fifth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

The twenty-fifth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the twenty-sixth year of life is the most difficult for the child.

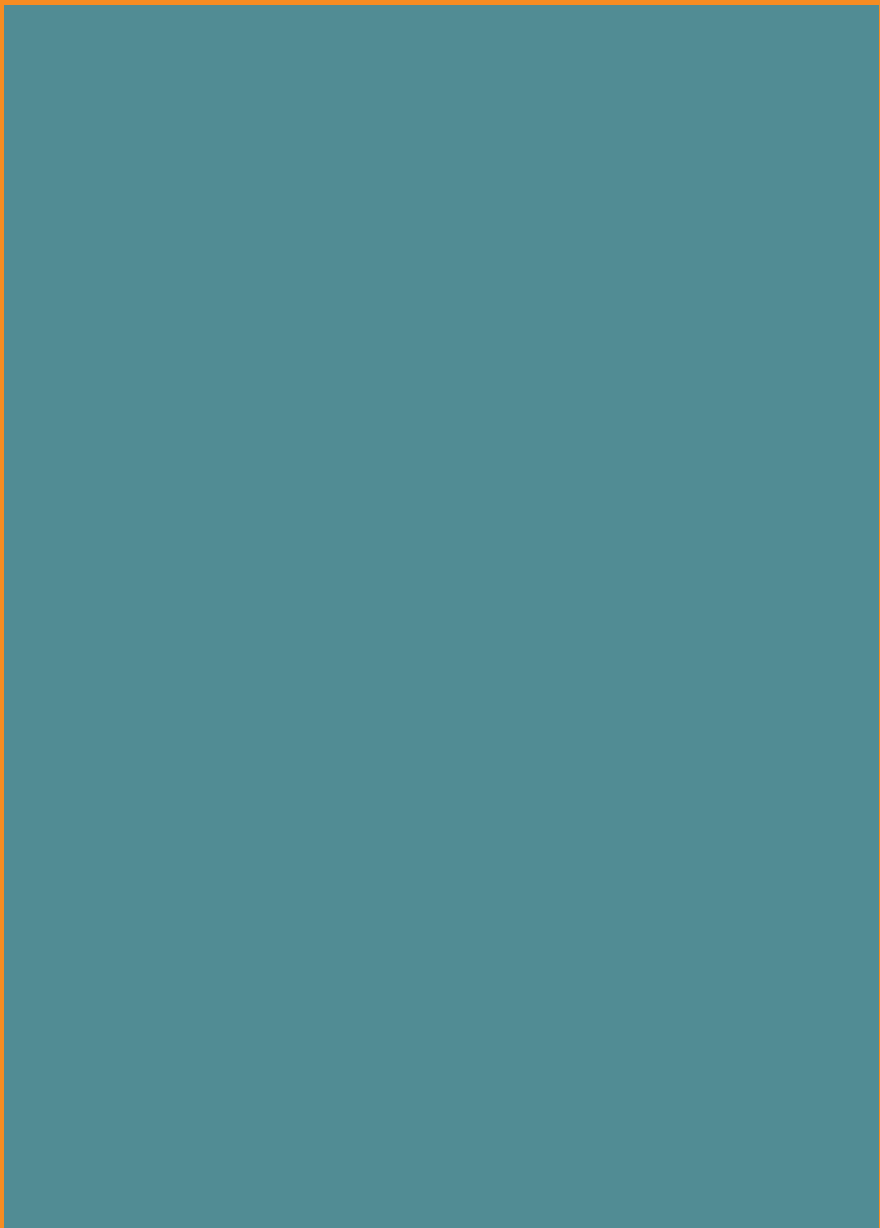
The twenty-sixth year of life is the most difficult for the child, and the twenty-seventh year of life is the most difficult for the child.





















the first two years of life. The first year of life is characterized by rapid growth and development, and the second year by continued growth and development, but at a slower rate than the first year.

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This book is an experiment in colour and ratio. All colours are generated at random. The margins around each rectangle are generated at random as well, but they follow the rules of classic book layout, as described by Jan Tschichold. A visual explanation of this layout can be found on page 9 and 10.

This book was generated on February the 3rd, 2017. It's part of a large series of generated books, prints and webpages that investigate colour, form and ratio.

<http://vasilis.nl/random/>