

Tschichold in Colour

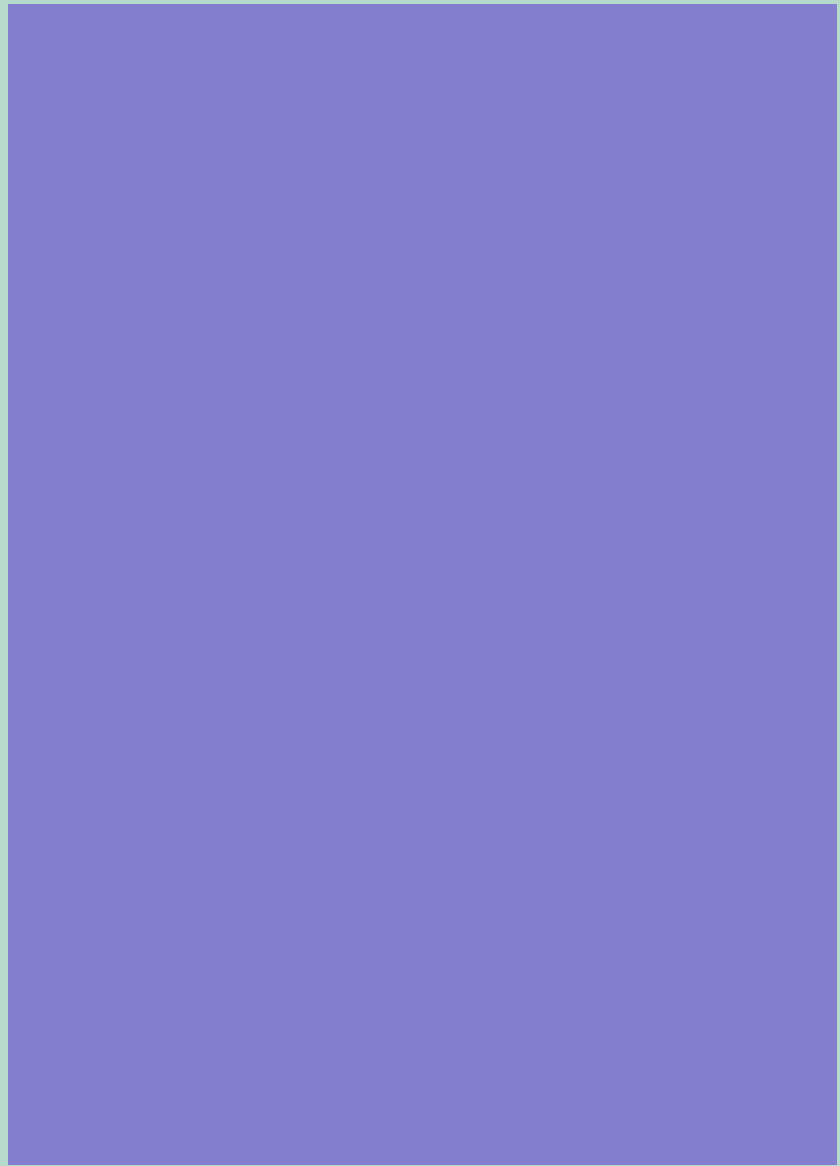
February the 17th, 2017 — Vasilis van Gemert



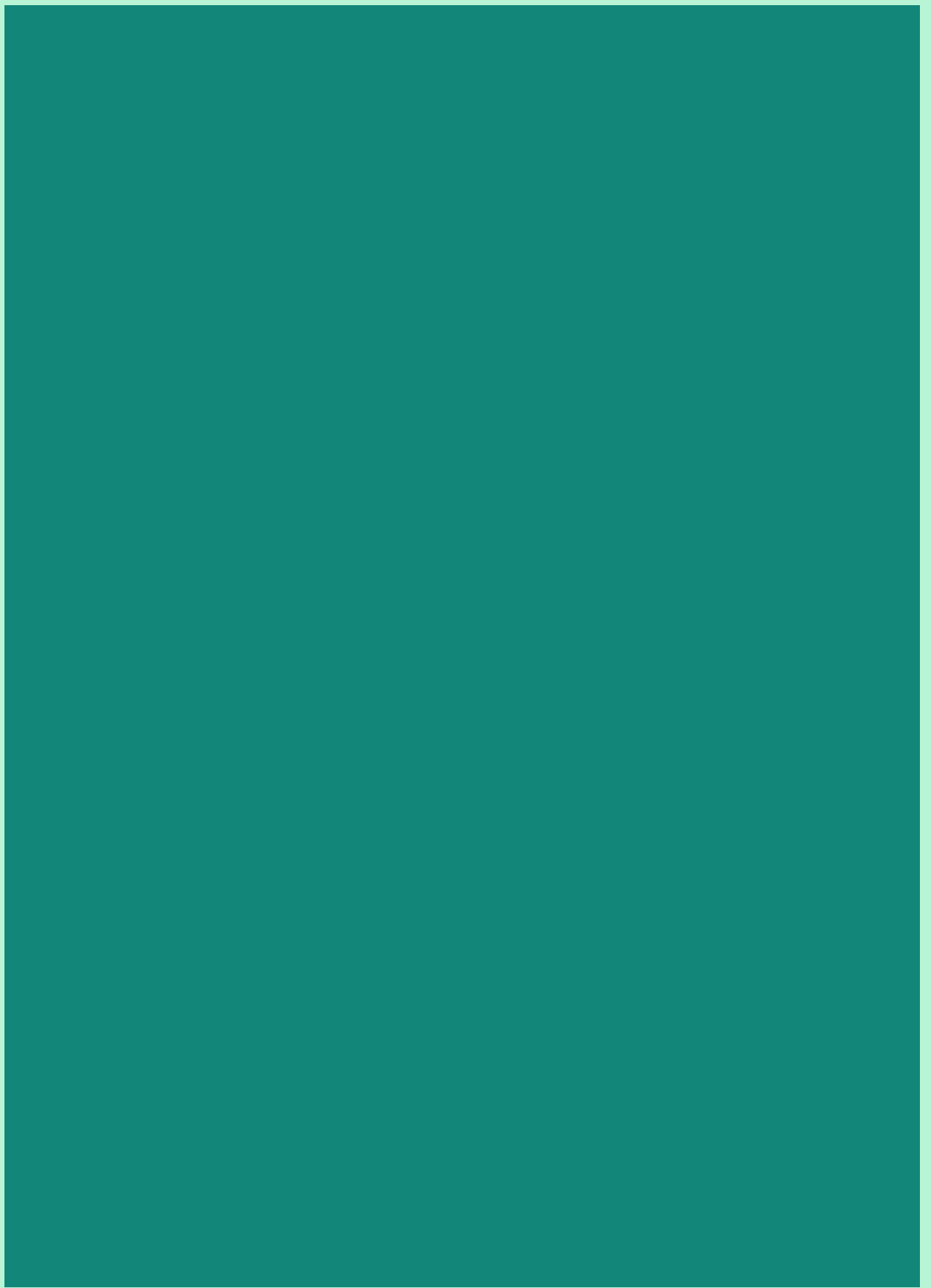




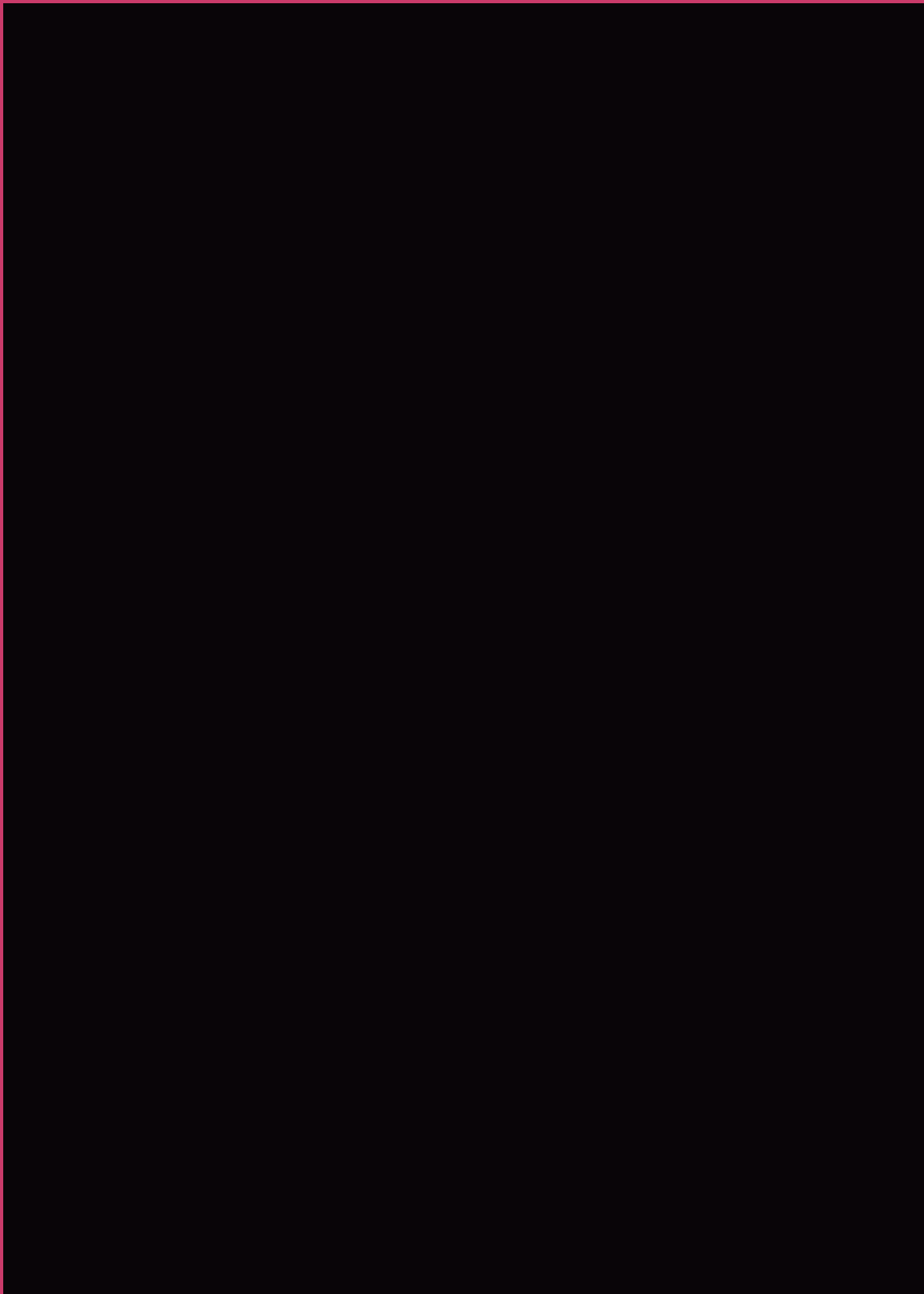




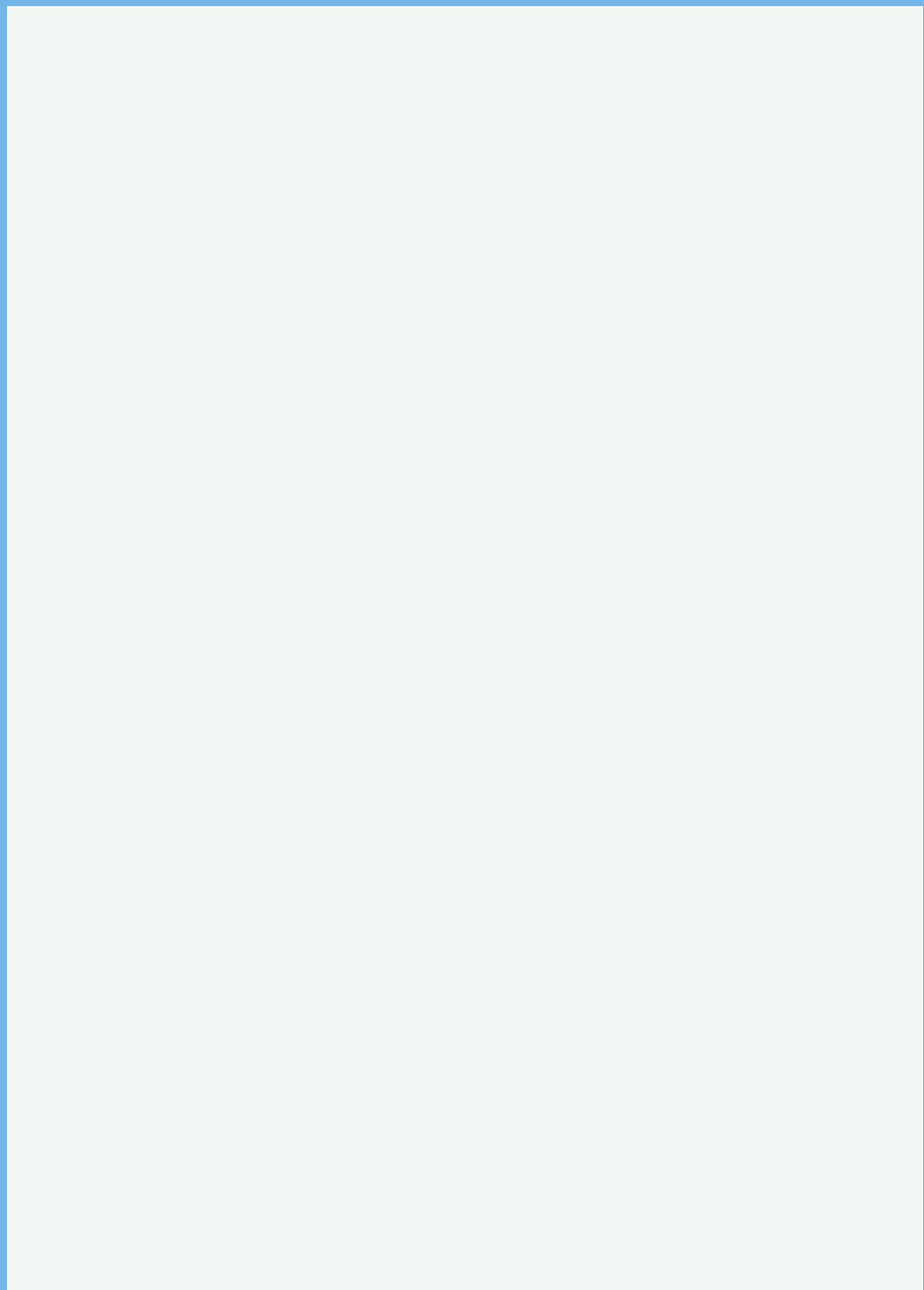


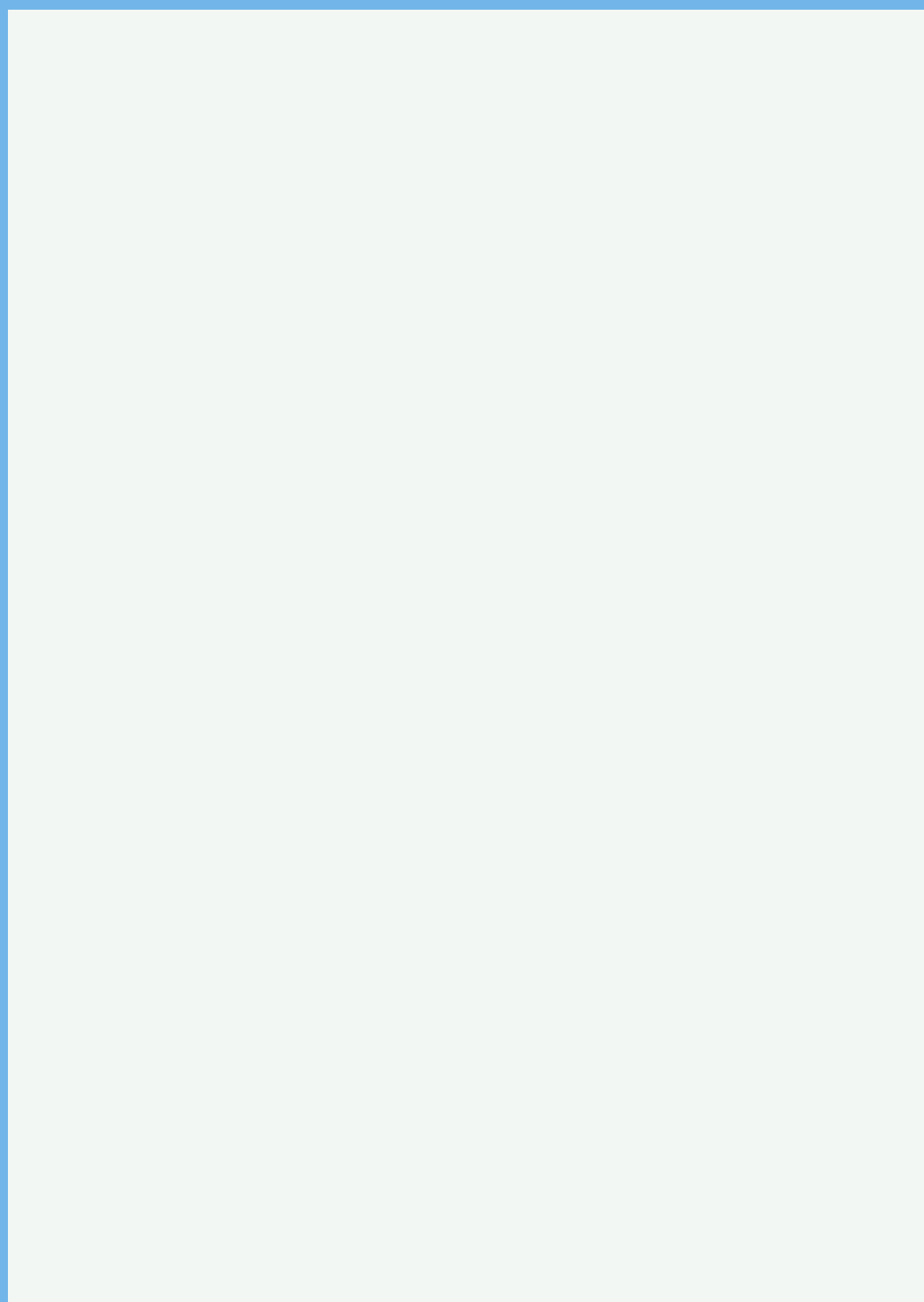


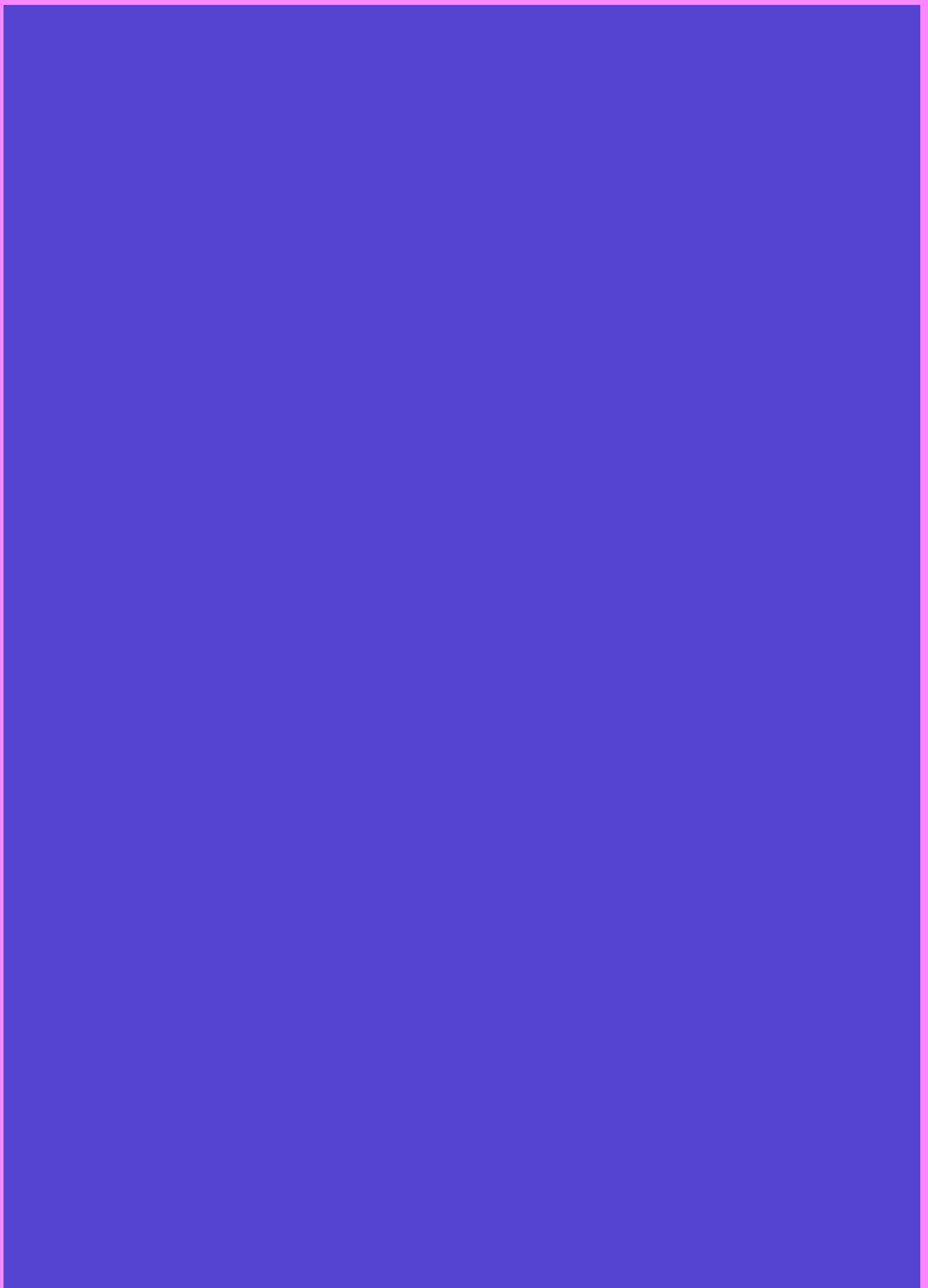
[The main body of the page is obscured by a large black redaction box.]











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 (12.5% of the population). The number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (3.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has grown so rapidly. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a need for more health care, social care, and education. Another reason is the increasing demand for public services from the private sector. As the private sector grows, it needs more public services to support its operations.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One of the main challenges is the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there will be a need for more health care, social care, and education. Another challenge is the increasing demand for public services from the private sector. As the private sector grows, it will need more public services to support its operations.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can meet these challenges. One way is to increase the efficiency of public services. This can be done by reducing waste, improving the quality of services, and increasing the productivity of public employees. Another way is to increase the funding of public services. This can be done by increasing taxes, reducing public expenditure, or both.

There are a number of ways in which the private sector can meet these challenges. One way is to increase the efficiency of private services. This can be done by reducing waste, improving the quality of services, and increasing the productivity of private employees. Another way is to increase the funding of private services. This can be done by increasing taxes, reducing private expenditure, or both.

There are a number of ways in which the public and private sectors can meet these challenges. One way is to increase the efficiency of public and private services. This can be done by reducing waste, improving the quality of services, and increasing the productivity of public and private employees. Another way is to increase the funding of public and private services. This can be done by increasing taxes, reducing public and private expenditure, or both.

There are a number of ways in which the public and private sectors can meet these challenges. One way is to increase the efficiency of public and private services. This can be done by reducing waste, improving the quality of services, and increasing the productivity of public and private employees. Another way is to increase the funding of public and private services. This can be done by increasing taxes, reducing public and private expenditure, or both.

There are a number of ways in which the public and private sectors can meet these challenges. One way is to increase the efficiency of public and private services. This can be done by reducing waste, improving the quality of services, and increasing the productivity of public and private employees. Another way is to increase the funding of public and private services. This can be done by increasing taxes, reducing public and private expenditure, or both.

There are a number of ways in which the public and private sectors can meet these challenges. One way is to increase the efficiency of public and private services. This can be done by reducing waste, improving the quality of services, and increasing the productivity of public and private employees. Another way is to increase the funding of public and private services. This can be done by increasing taxes, reducing public and private expenditure, or both.

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. In the 1990s, the public sector accounted for 12% of the UK's GDP, up from 10.5% in 1980.

The public sector has become more efficient. In the 1990s, the public sector's productivity grew at an average rate of 2.5% per year, up from 1.5% in the 1980s.

The public sector has become more attractive to workers. In the 1990s, the public sector's share of the UK's workforce grew from 10.5% to 12.5%.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

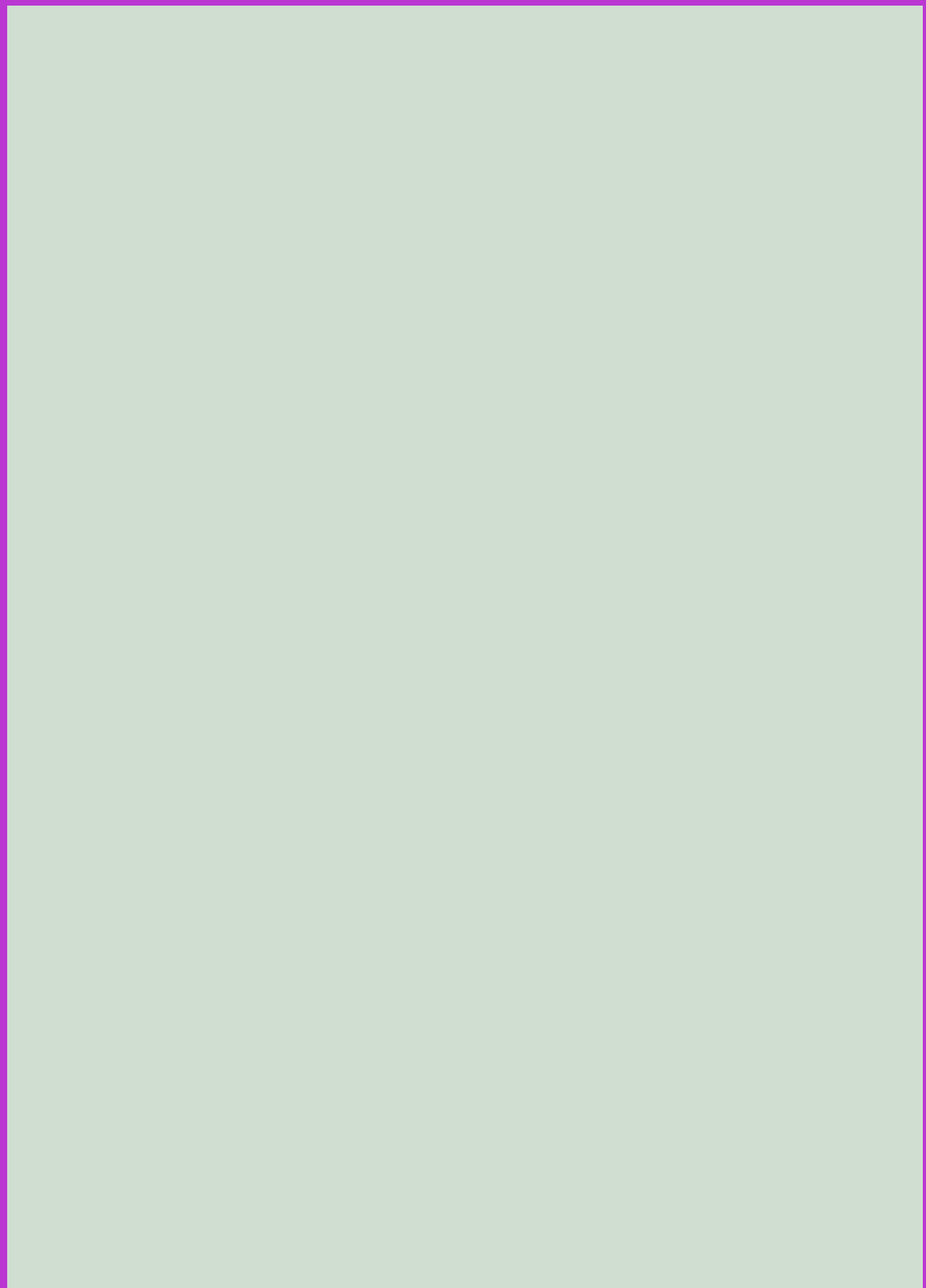
The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

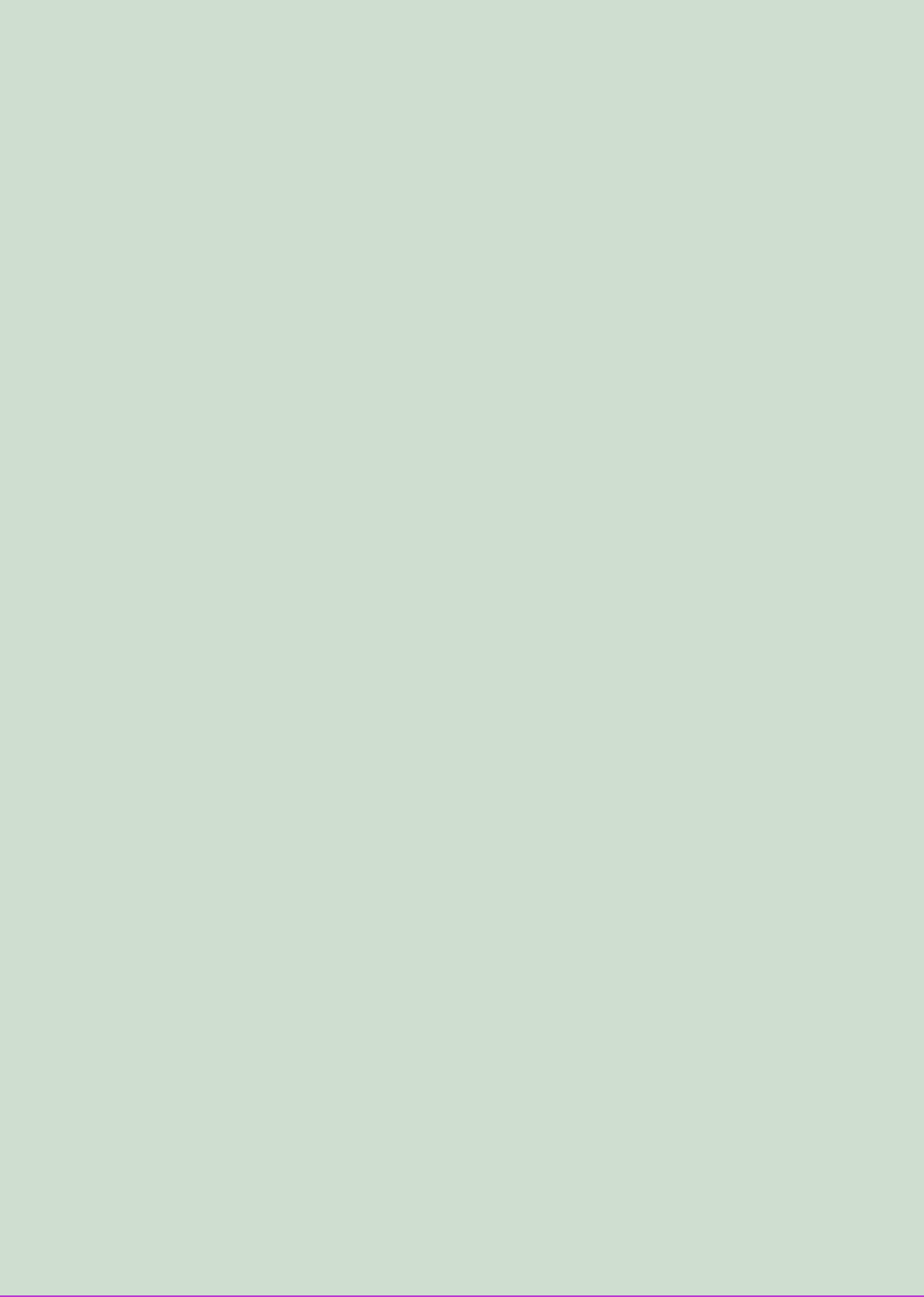
The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

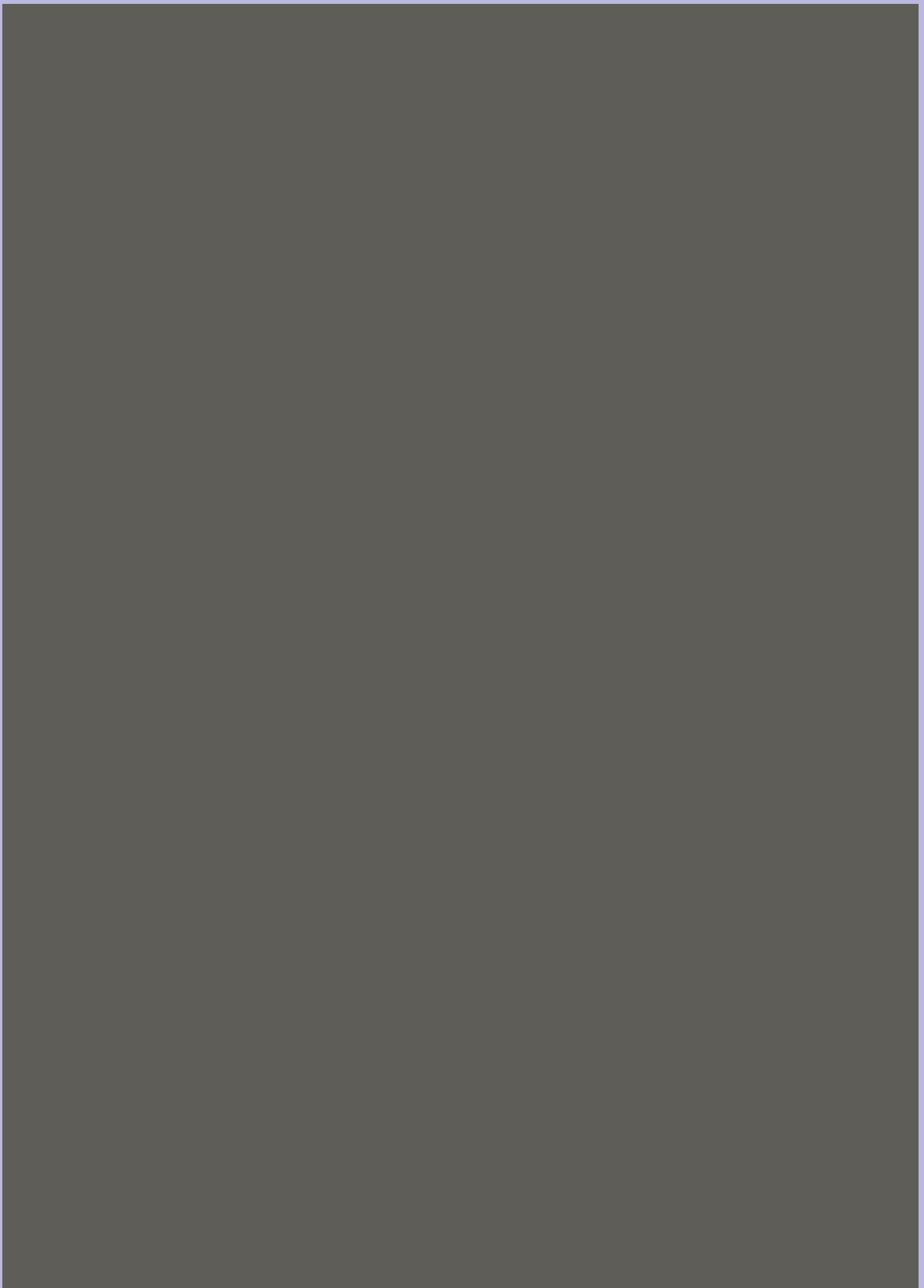
The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

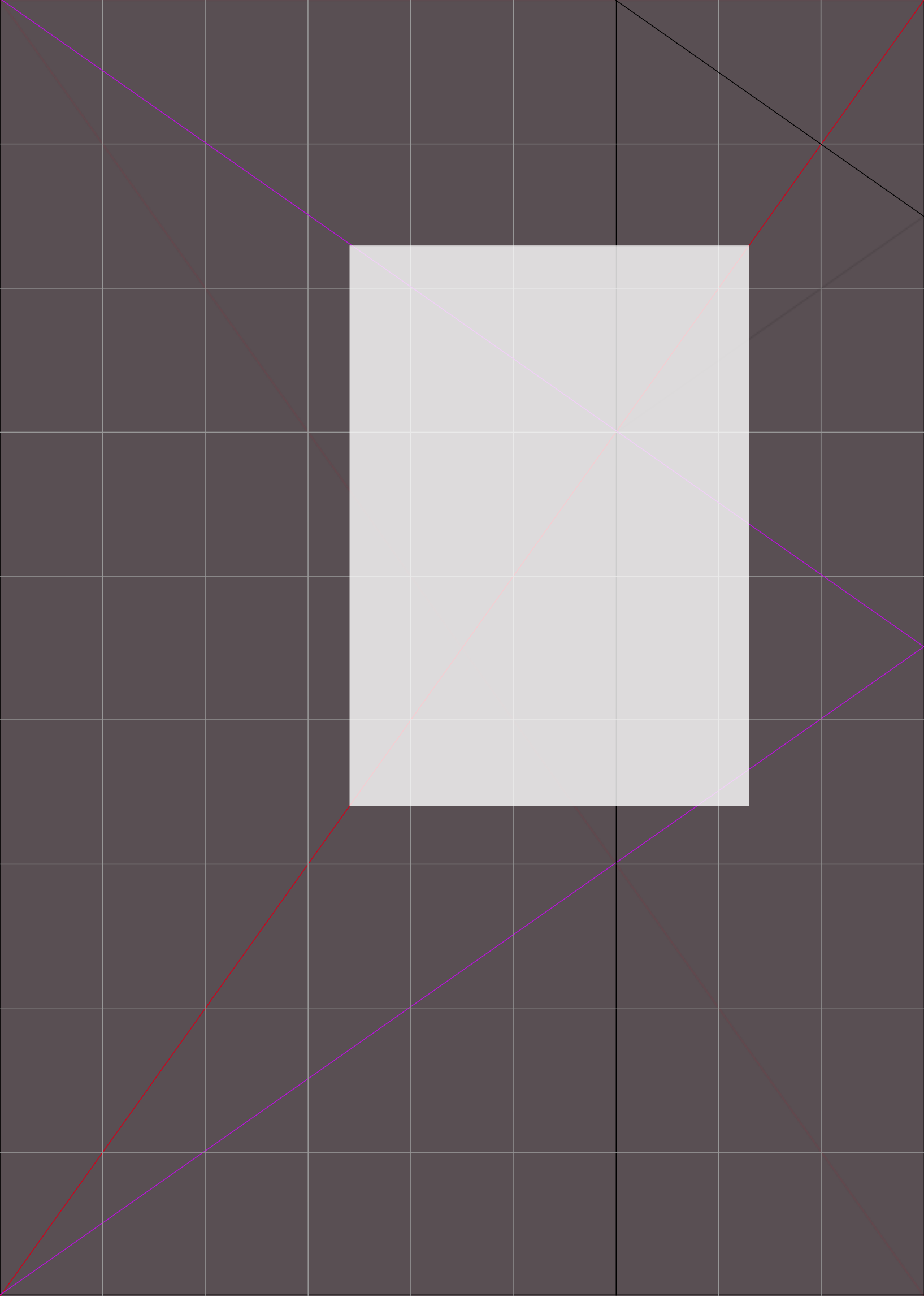
The public sector has become more diverse. In the 1990s, the public sector's workforce became more diverse in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity.

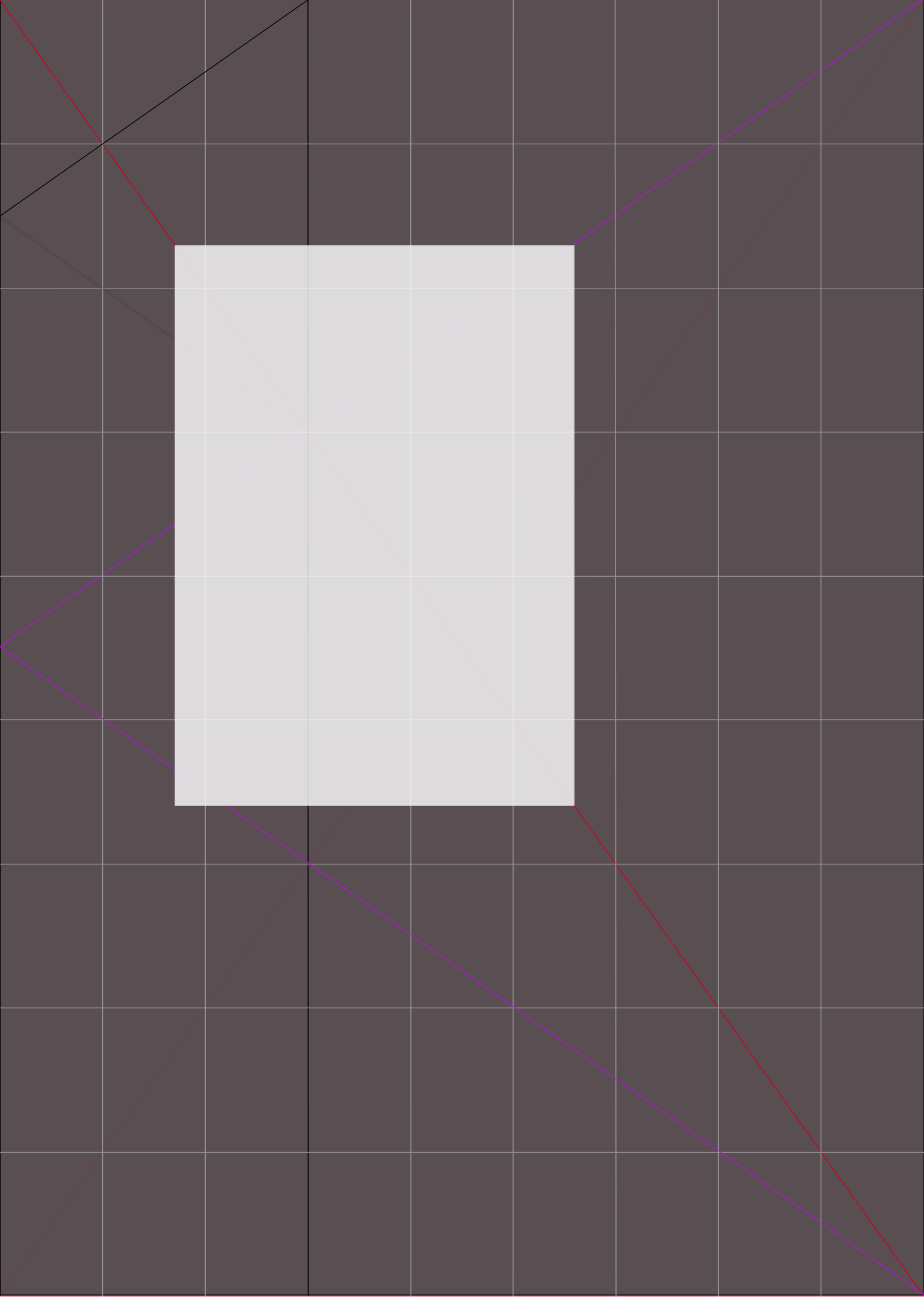






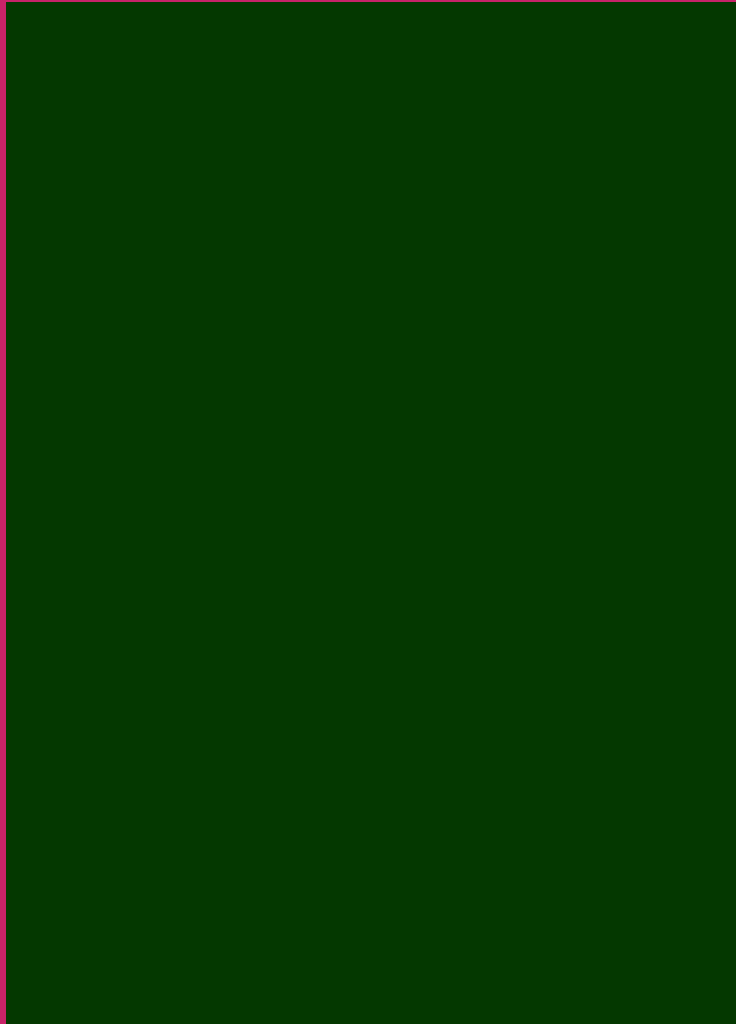




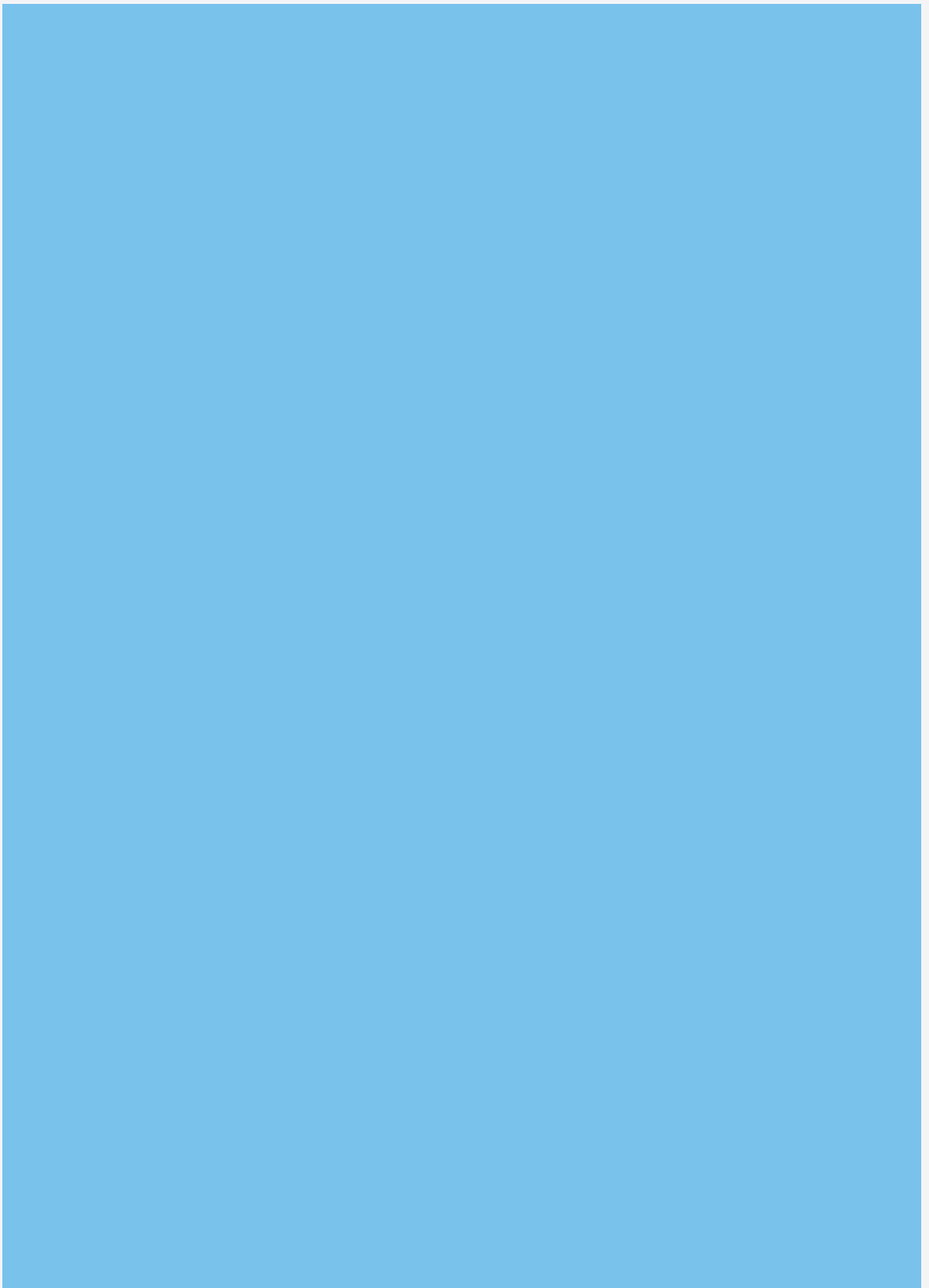








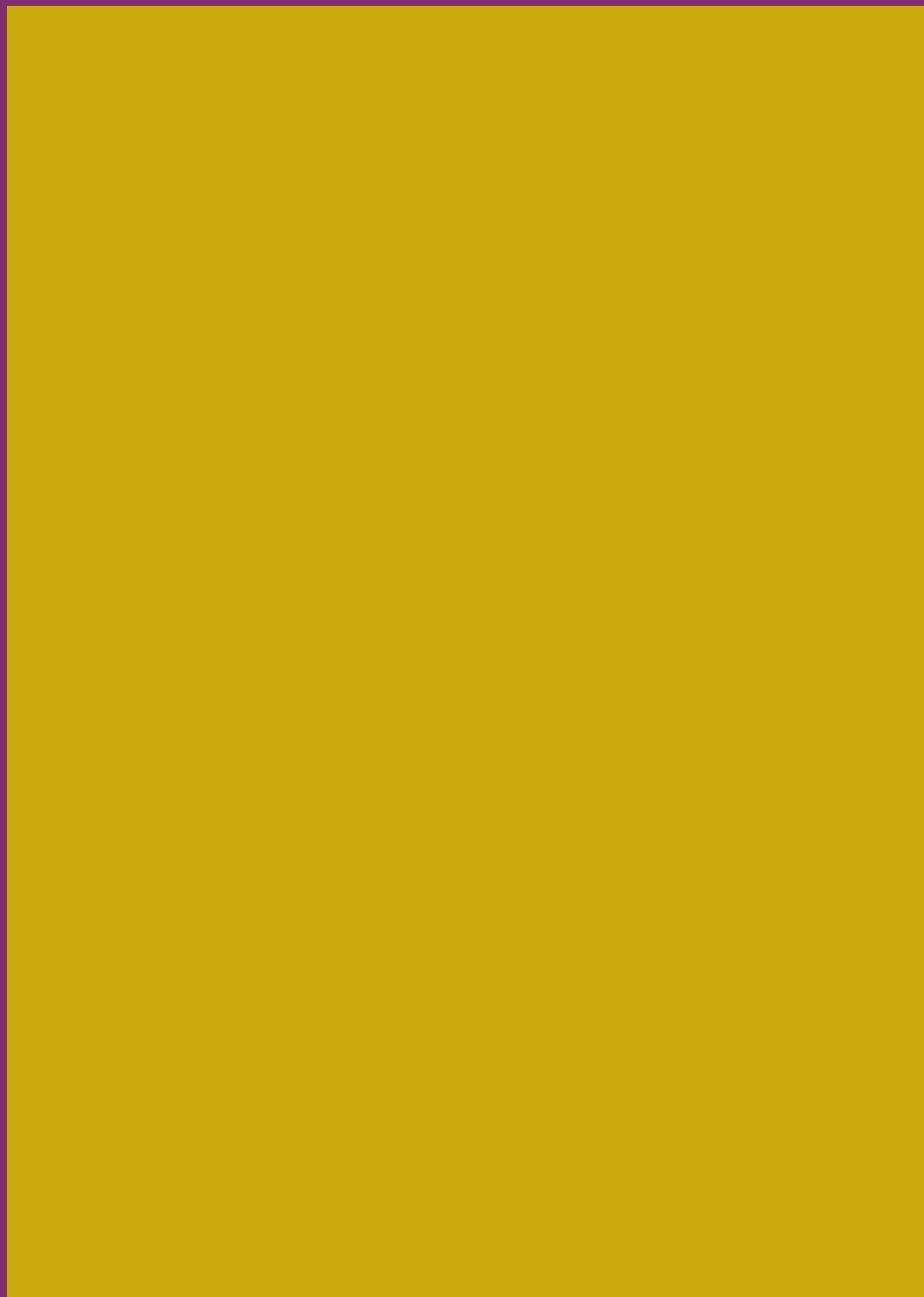












the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. The most important is that the life expectancy of people in the UK has increased. In 1990, the average life expectancy of a male was 74.5 years and of a female 78.5 years. In 2000, the average life expectancy of a male was 77.5 years and of a female 81.5 years.

Another reason for the increase is that the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased in all countries of the world. This is because the life expectancy of people in all countries has increased. In 1990, the average life expectancy of a male was 71.5 years and of a female 75.5 years. In 2000, the average life expectancy of a male was 74.5 years and of a female 78.5 years.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has led to a number of changes in the way that society is organised. For example, there has been a need to increase the number of people working in the health and social care sectors. There has also been a need to increase the number of people working in the education sector.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that people live. For example, there has been a need to increase the number of people who are able to live independently. There has also been a need to increase the number of people who are able to live in the community.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that people work. For example, there has been a need to increase the number of people who are able to work part-time. There has also been a need to increase the number of people who are able to work from home.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that people spend their money. For example, there has been a need to increase the number of people who are able to afford to live in the community. There has also been a need to increase the number of people who are able to afford to live in the countryside.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that people think. For example, there has been a need to increase the number of people who are able to think for themselves. There has also been a need to increase the number of people who are able to think for others.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that people feel. For example, there has been a need to increase the number of people who are able to feel happy. There has also been a need to increase the number of people who are able to feel loved.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that people act. For example, there has been a need to increase the number of people who are able to act responsibly. There has also been a need to increase the number of people who are able to act kindly.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that people are. For example, there has been a need to increase the number of people who are able to be patient. There has also been a need to increase the number of people who are able to be kind.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that people are. For example, there has been a need to increase the number of people who are able to be honest. There has also been a need to increase the number of people who are able to be kind.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that people are. For example, there has been a need to increase the number of people who are able to be honest. There has also been a need to increase the number of people who are able to be kind.

the first two years of life. The first year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The second year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The third year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The fourth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The fifth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The sixth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The seventh year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The eighth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The ninth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The tenth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The eleventh year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The twelfth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The thirteenth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The fourteenth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The fifteenth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The sixteenth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The seventeenth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The eighteenth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The nineteenth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The twentieth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The twenty-first year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

The twenty-second year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

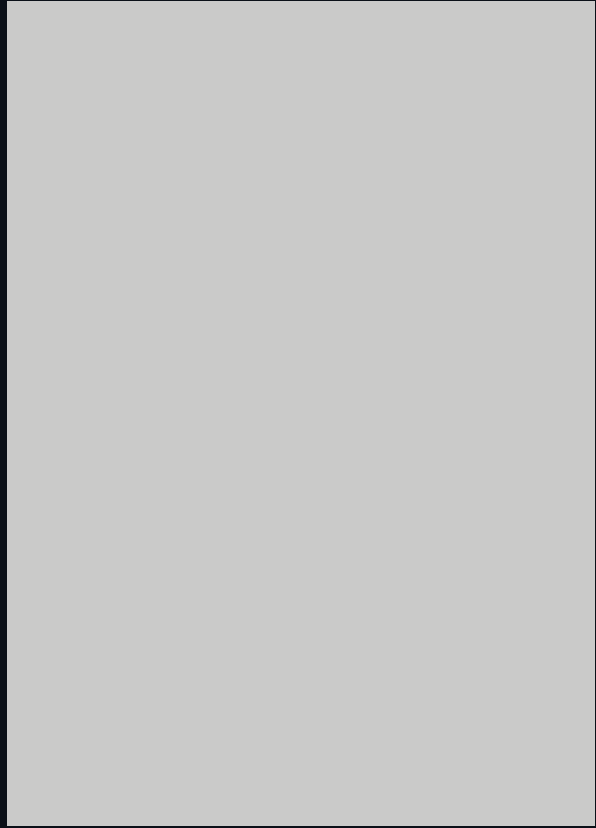
The twenty-third year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

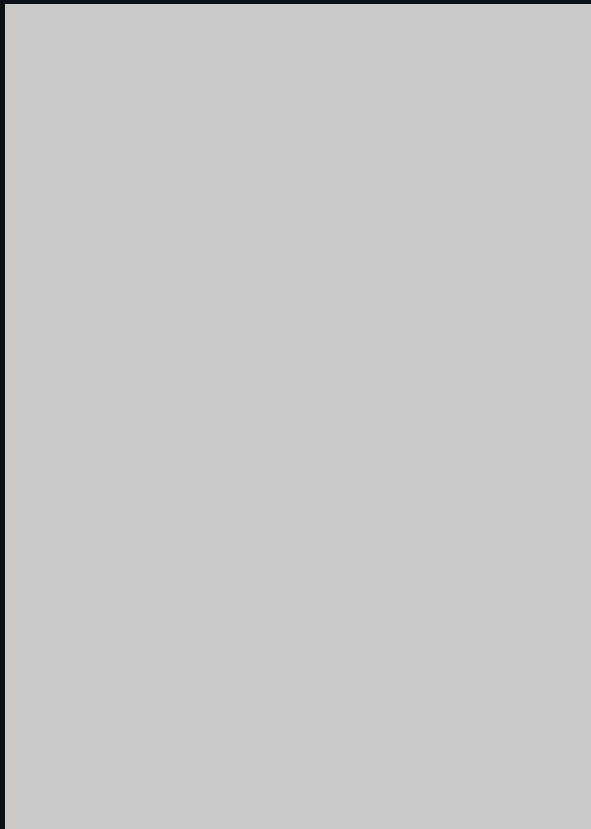
The twenty-fourth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

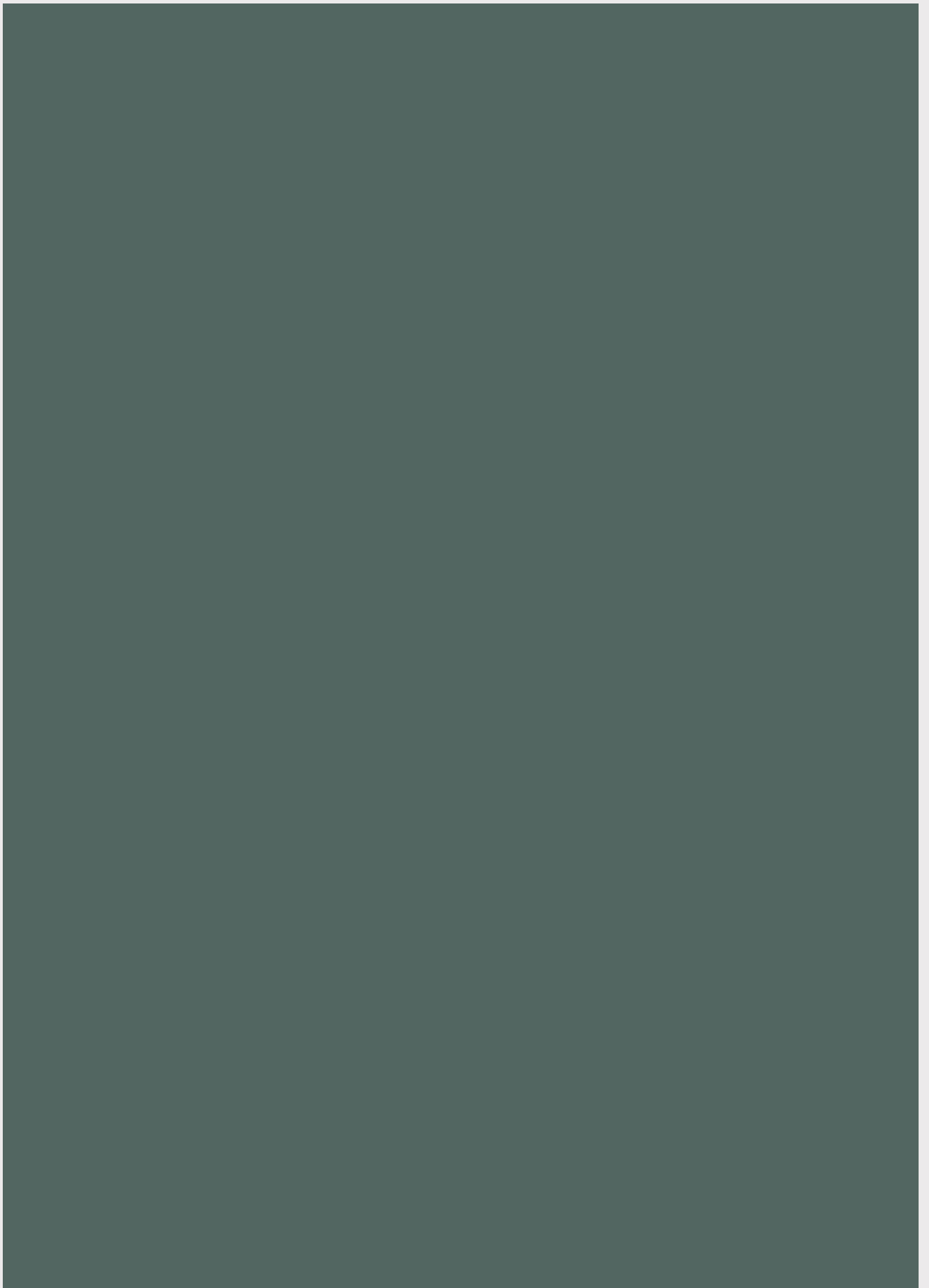
The twenty-fifth year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

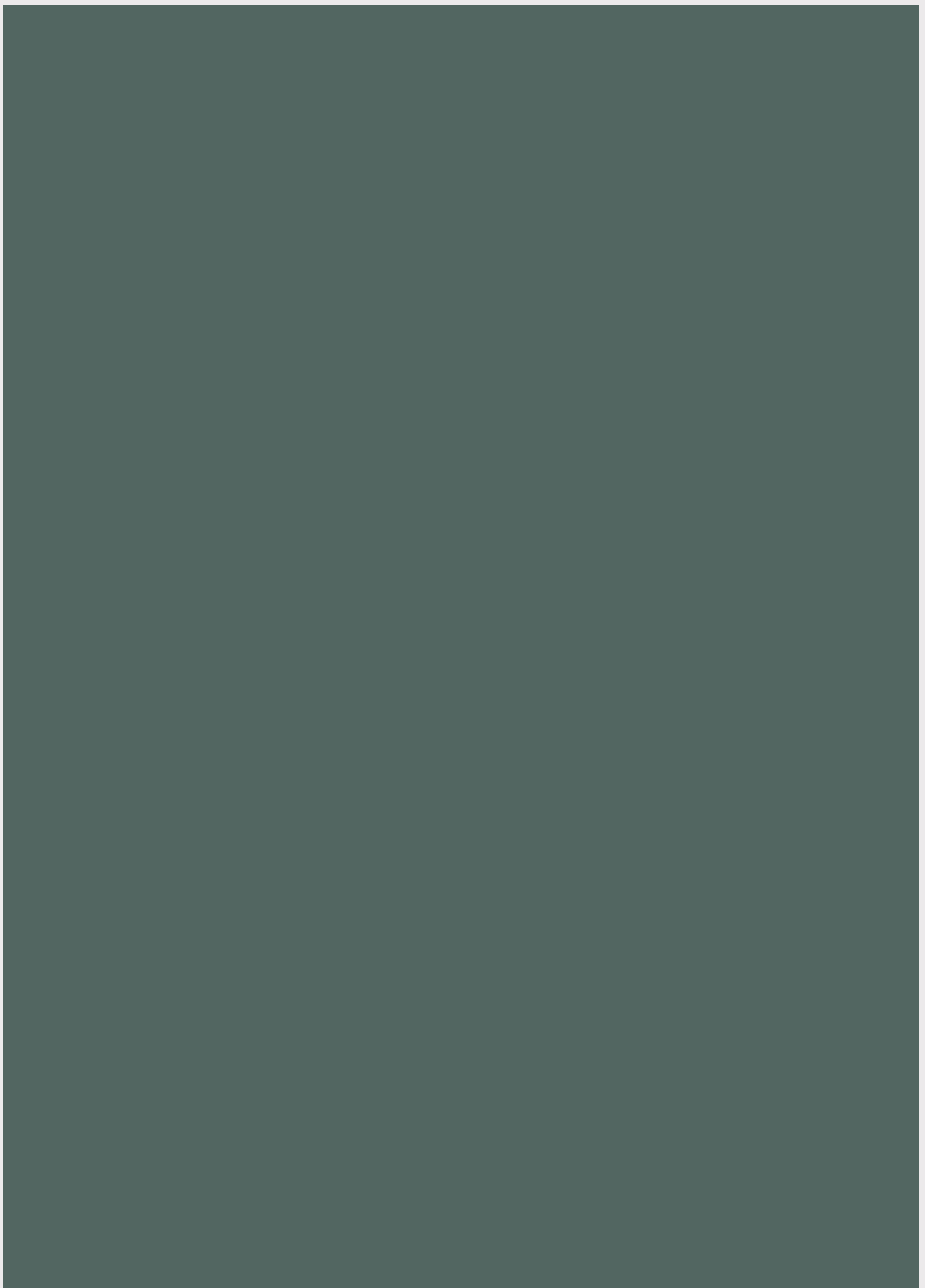






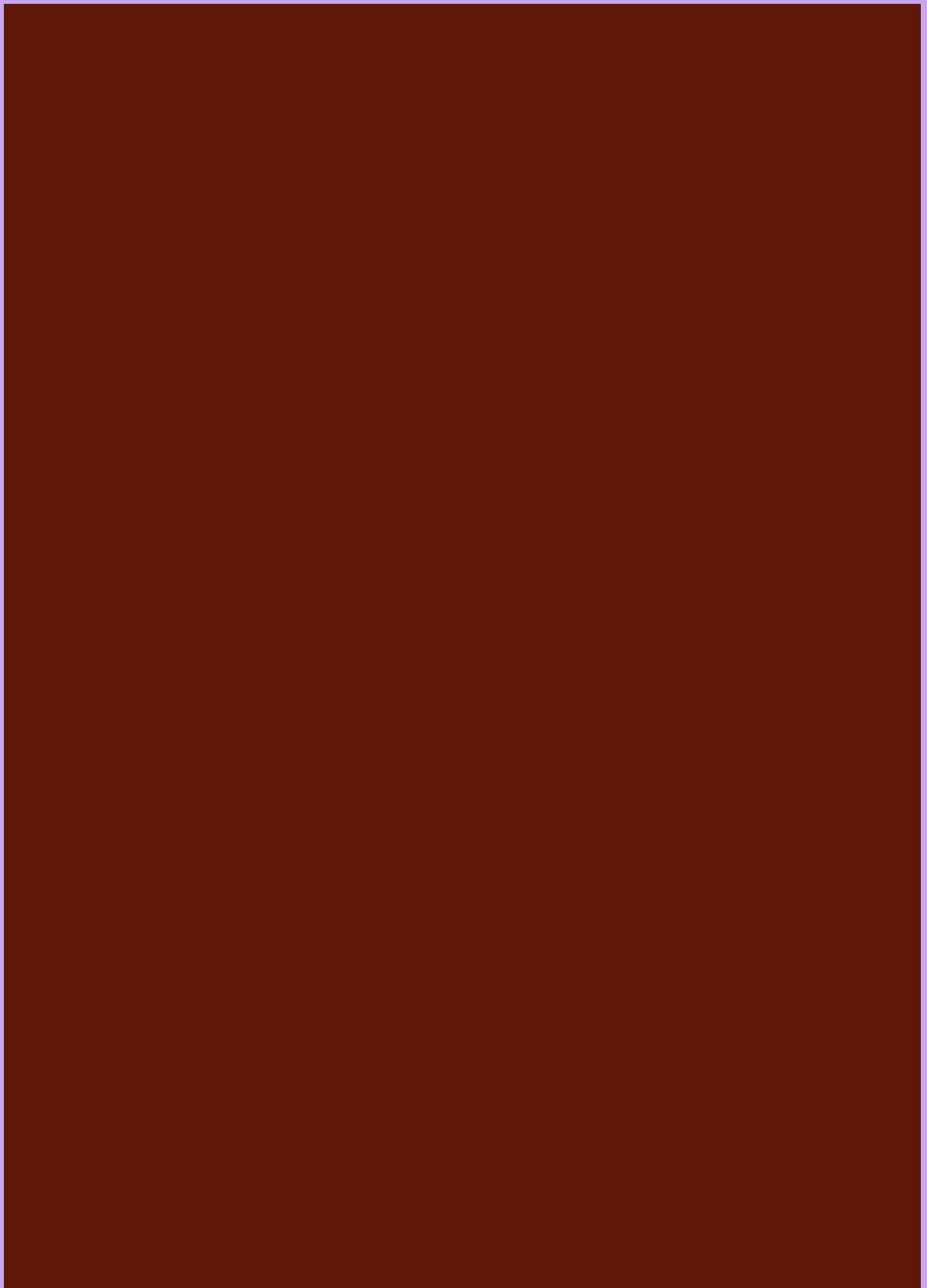








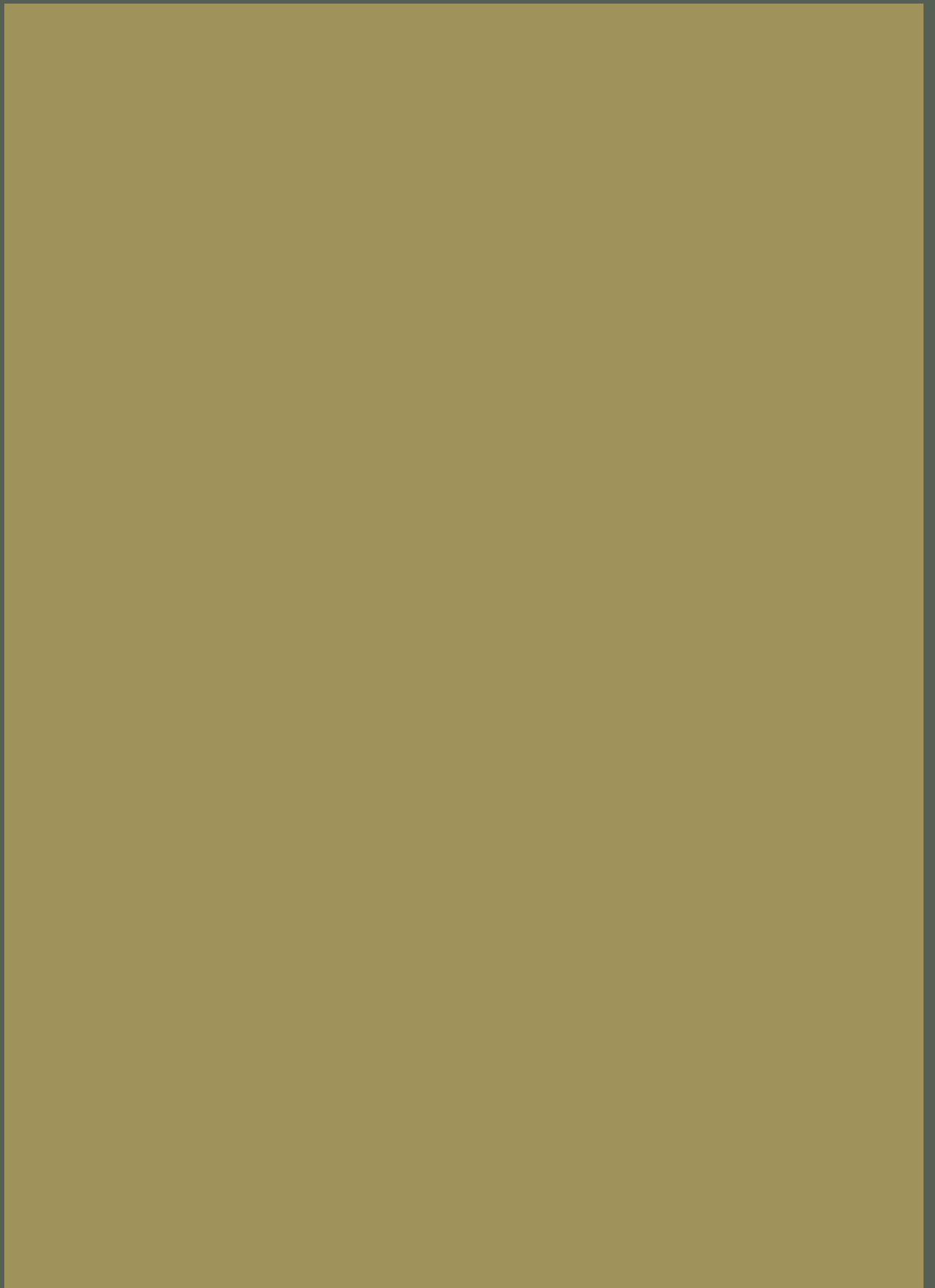












the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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 set out a strategy for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- To ensure that older people have access to the same range of health care services as younger people.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are:

- To reduce the number of older people who are admitted to hospital.
- To reduce the length of stay of older people in hospital.
- To reduce the number of older people who are admitted to care homes.

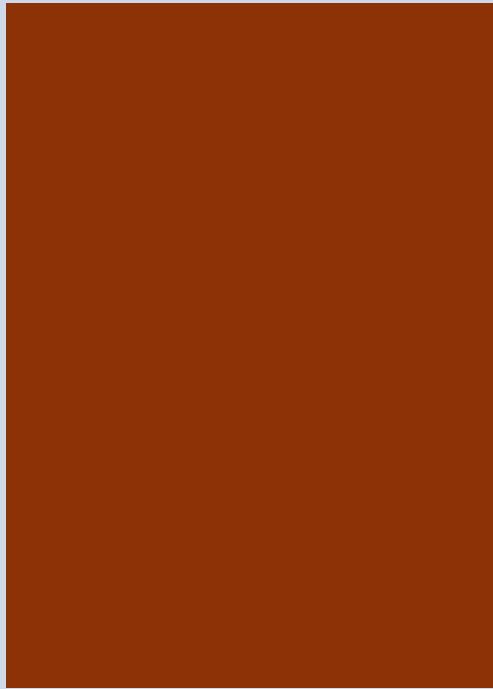
The strategy also sets out a number of key actions for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. These actions are:

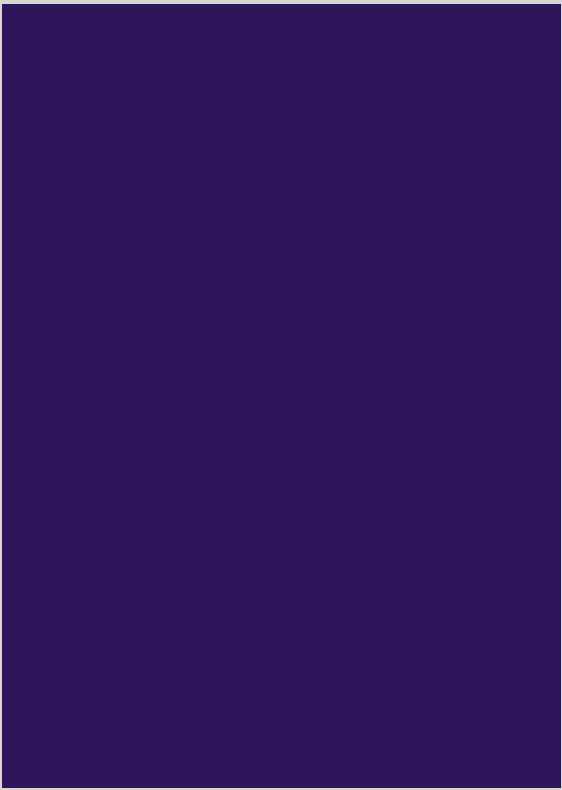
- To improve the training of health care professionals in the care of older people.
- To improve the recruitment of health care professionals to work with older people.
- To improve the support for health care professionals who work with older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key indicators for the health care system to meet the needs of older people. These indicators are:

- The number of older people who are admitted to hospital.
- The length of stay of older people in hospital.
- The number of older people who are admitted to care homes.



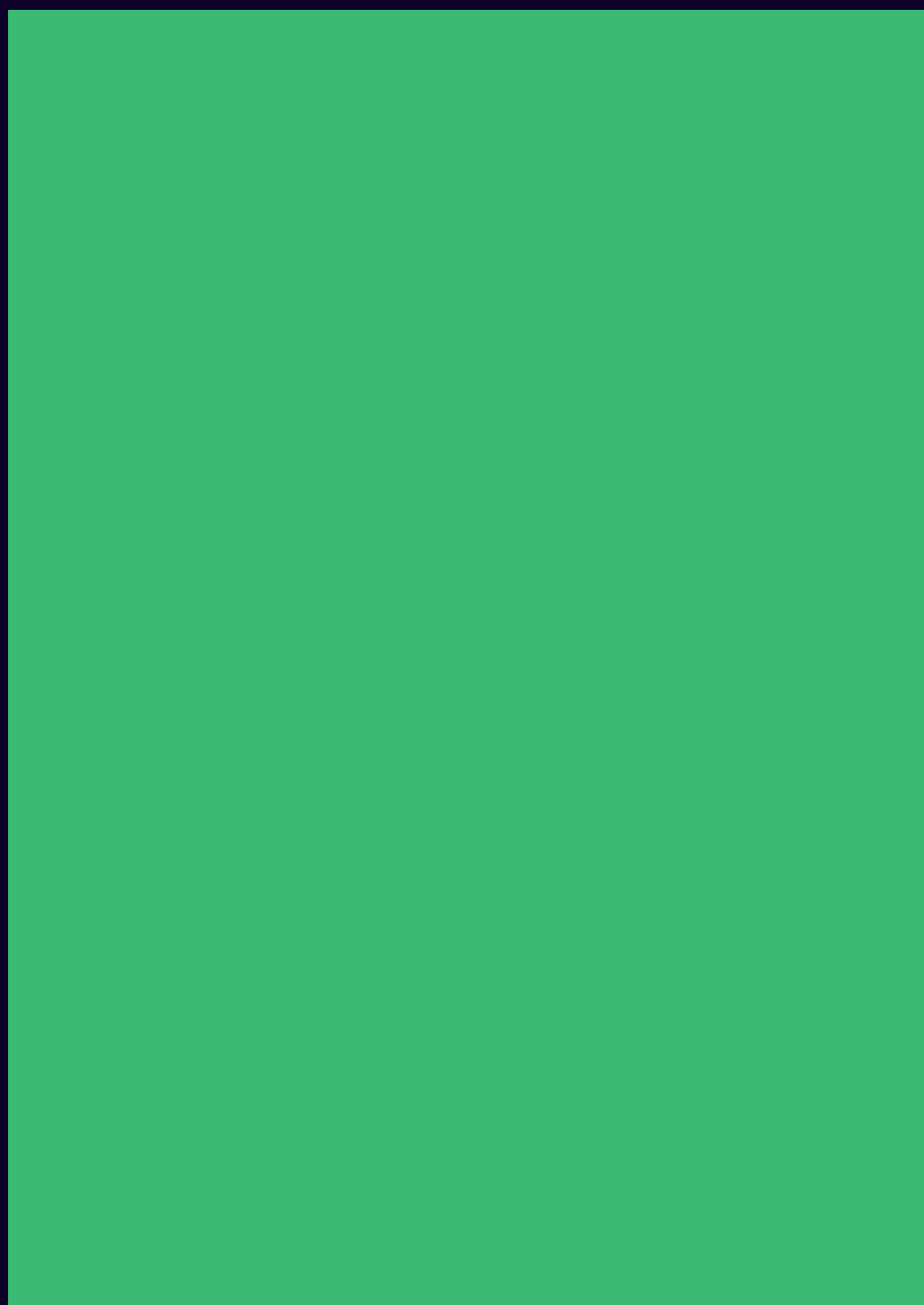








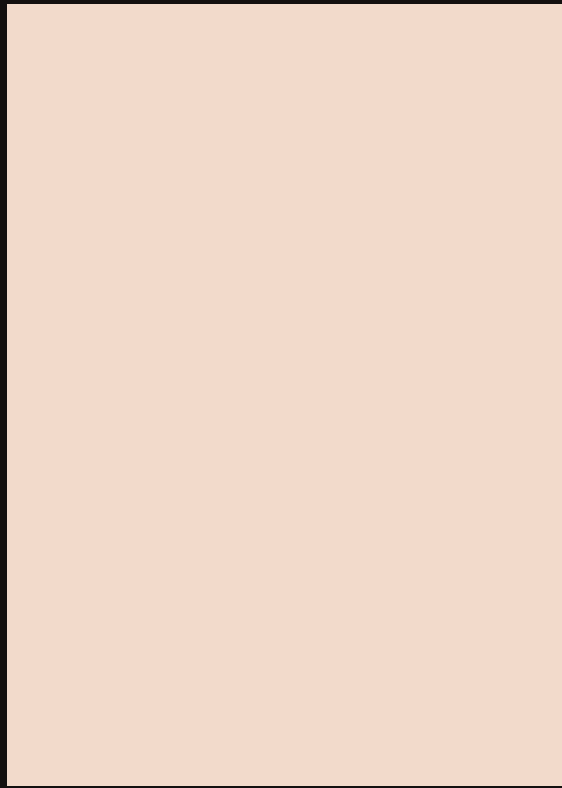


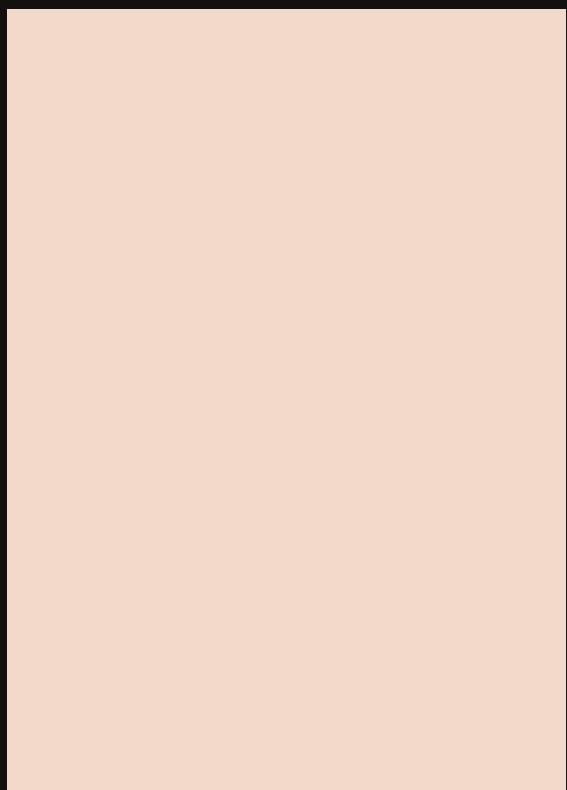








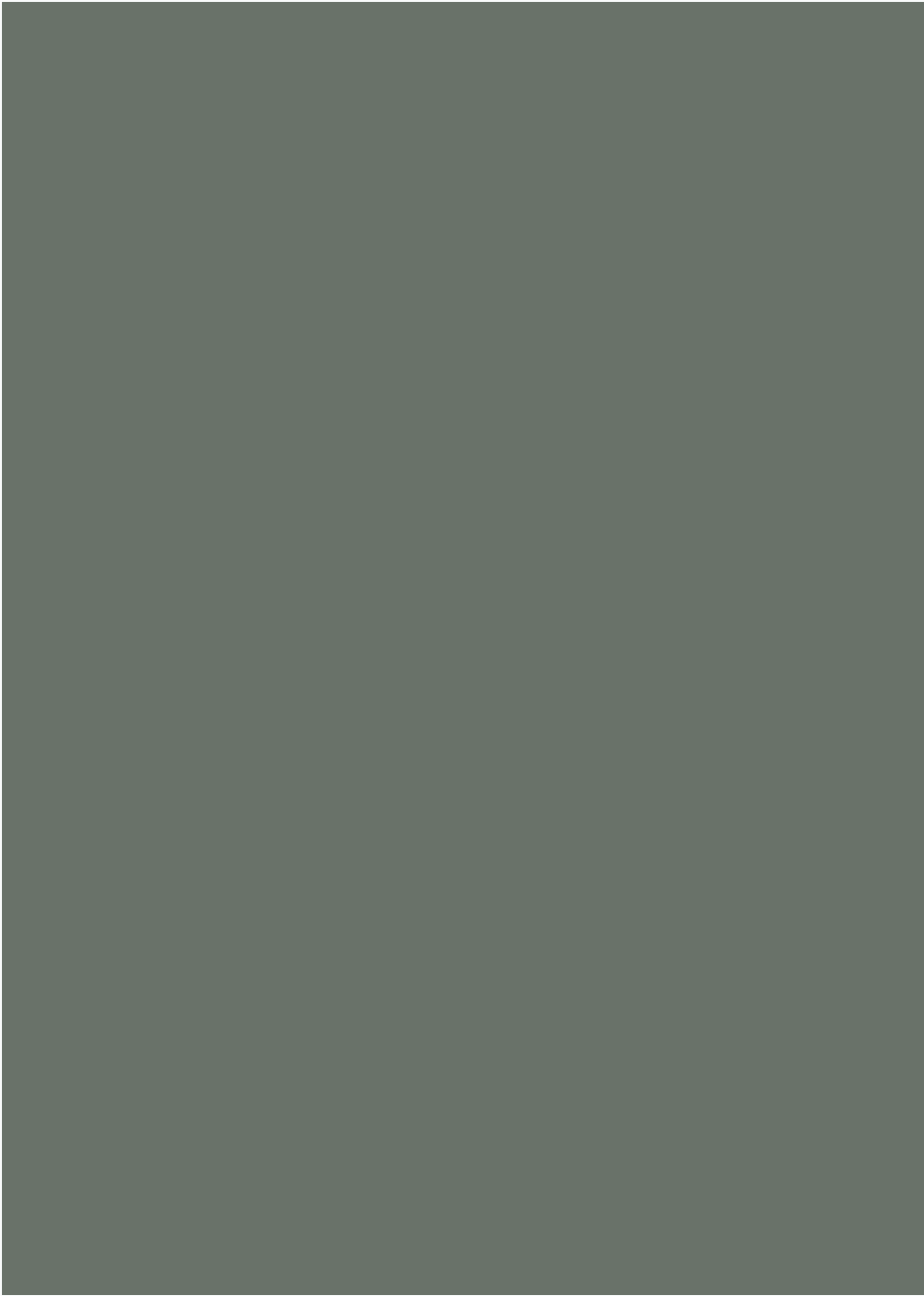
















This book is an experiment in colour and ratio. All colours are generated at random. The margins around each rectangle are generated at random as well, but they follow the rules of classic book layout, as described by Jan Tschichold. A visual explanation of this layout can be found on page 33 and 34.

This book was generated on February the 17th, 2017. It's part of a large series of generated books, prints and webpages that investigate colour, form and ratio.

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