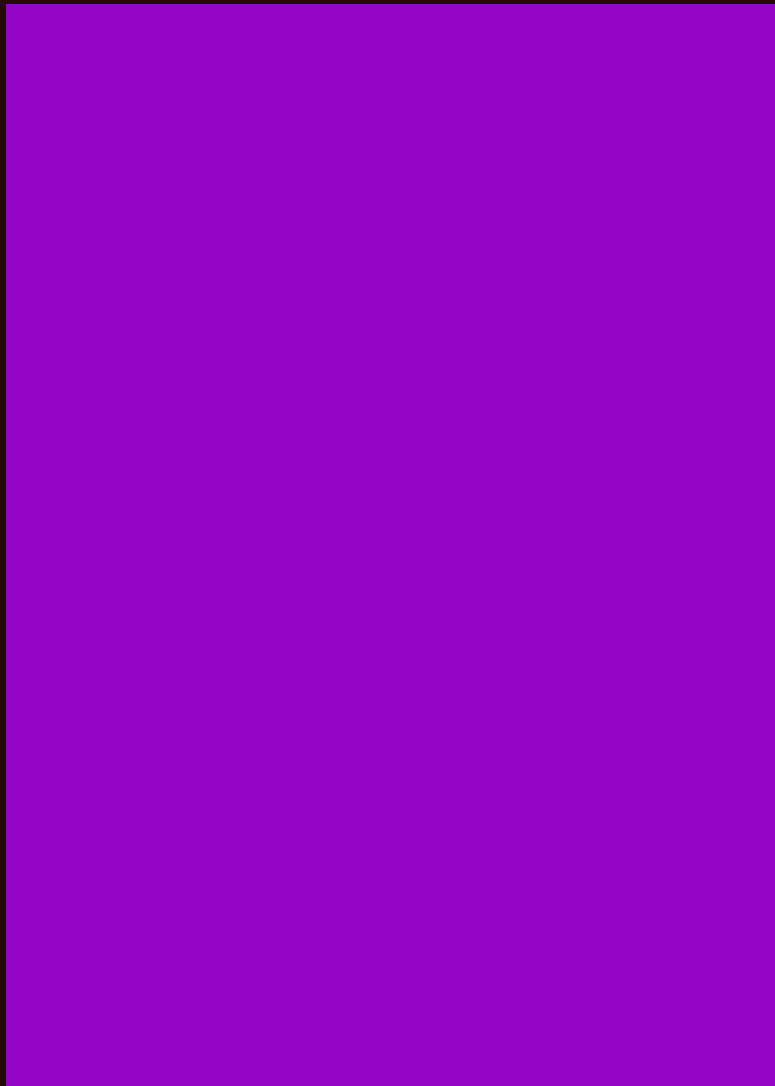


Tschichold in Colour

April the 2nd, 2017 — Vasilis van Gemert



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.

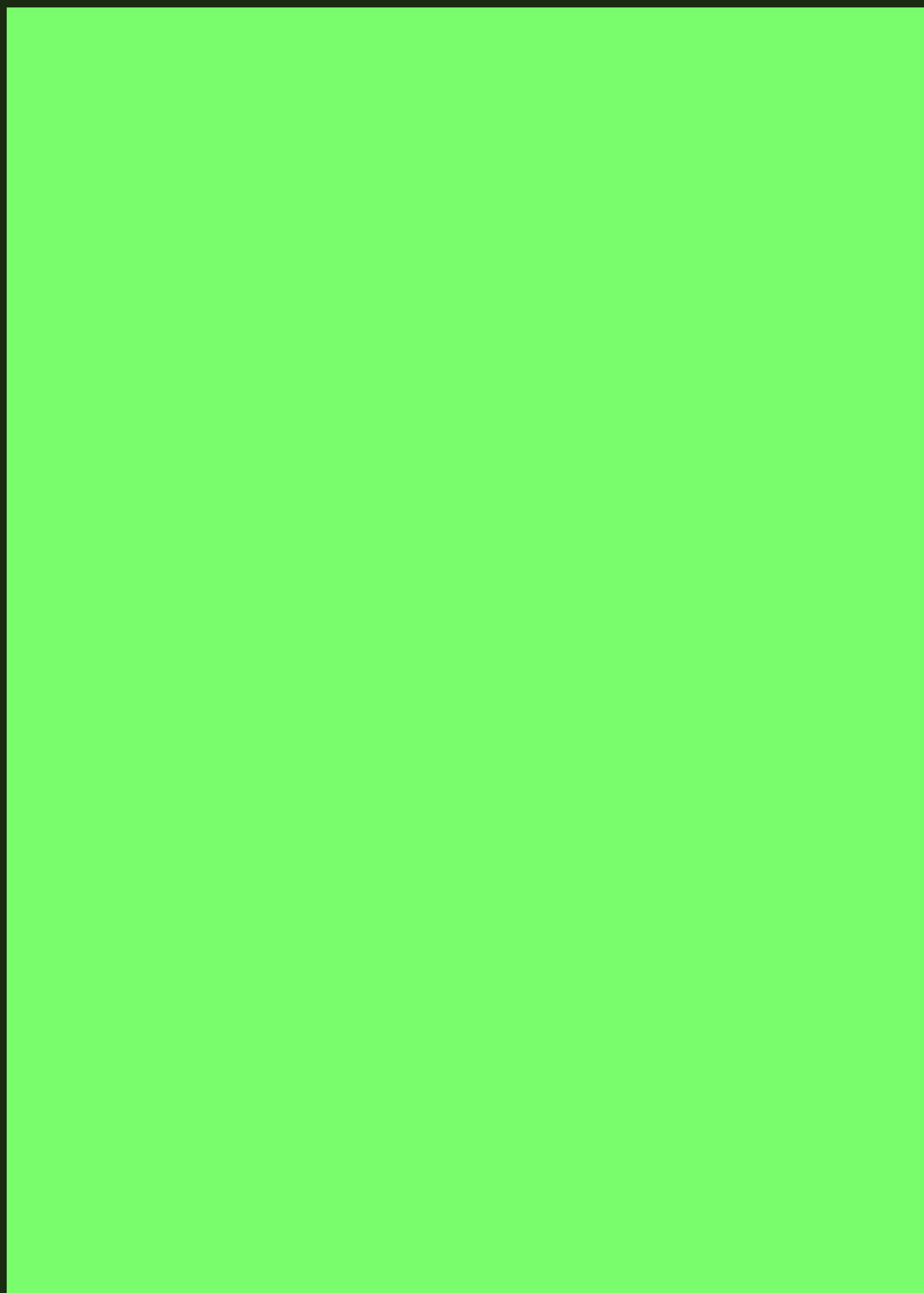
The twenty-first year of life is the most critical period for the development of the brain.

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 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 of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions who require long-term care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in health care, particularly in the public sector.

Another reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector is the increasing demand for social care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people who require long-term care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in social care, particularly in the public sector.

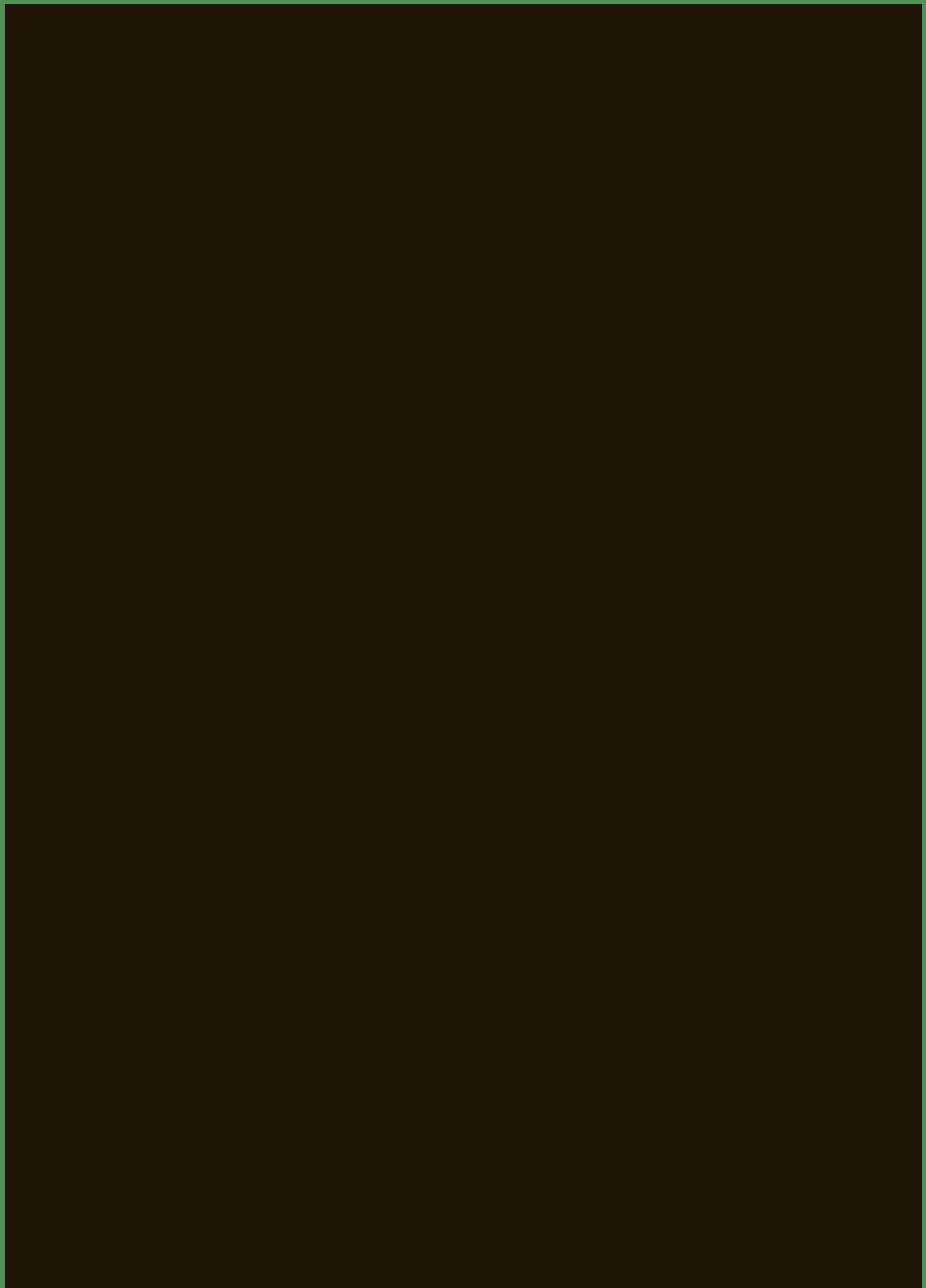
A third reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector is the increasing demand for education services. The population of the UK is growing, and there is a growing number of people who require education. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in education, particularly in the public sector.

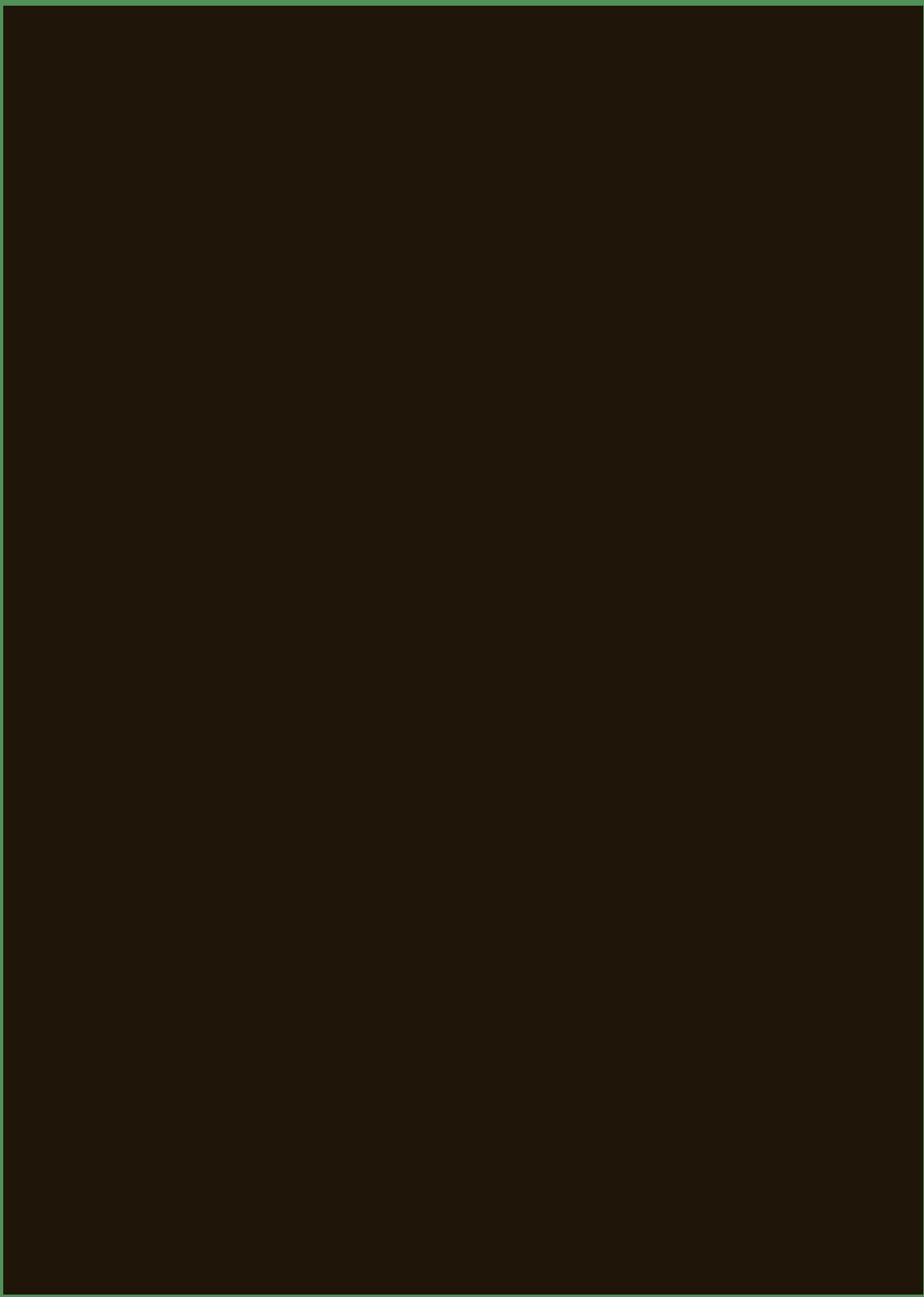
There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the UK. One of the main challenges is the increasing demand for services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people who require long-term care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, particularly in health care and social care.

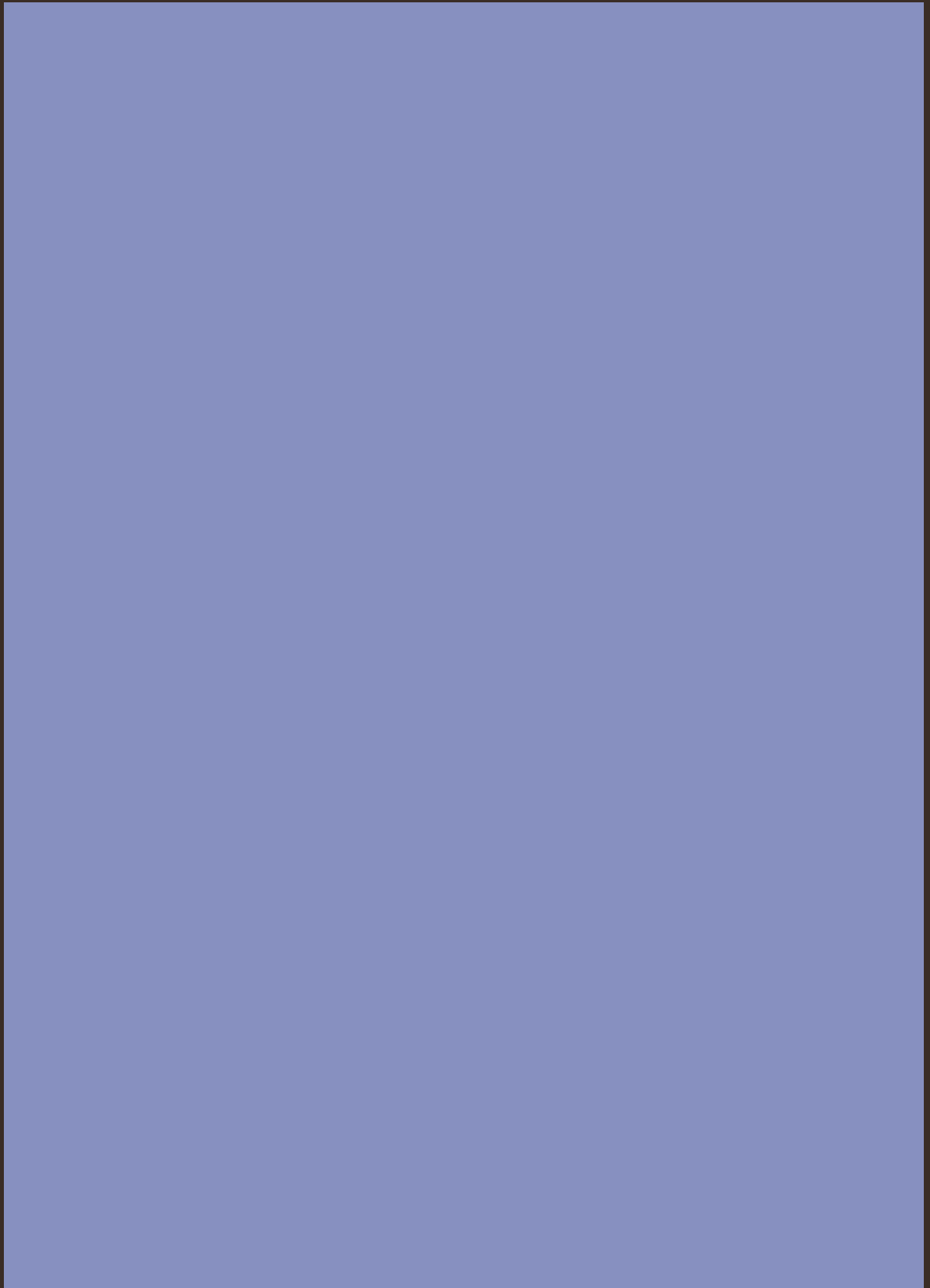
Another challenge facing the public sector is the increasing demand for services. The population of the UK is growing, and there is a growing number of people who require education. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in education, particularly in the public sector.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can meet these challenges. One way is to increase the number of people employed in the public sector. This can be done by recruiting more people to the public sector, and by providing training and development opportunities for existing staff.

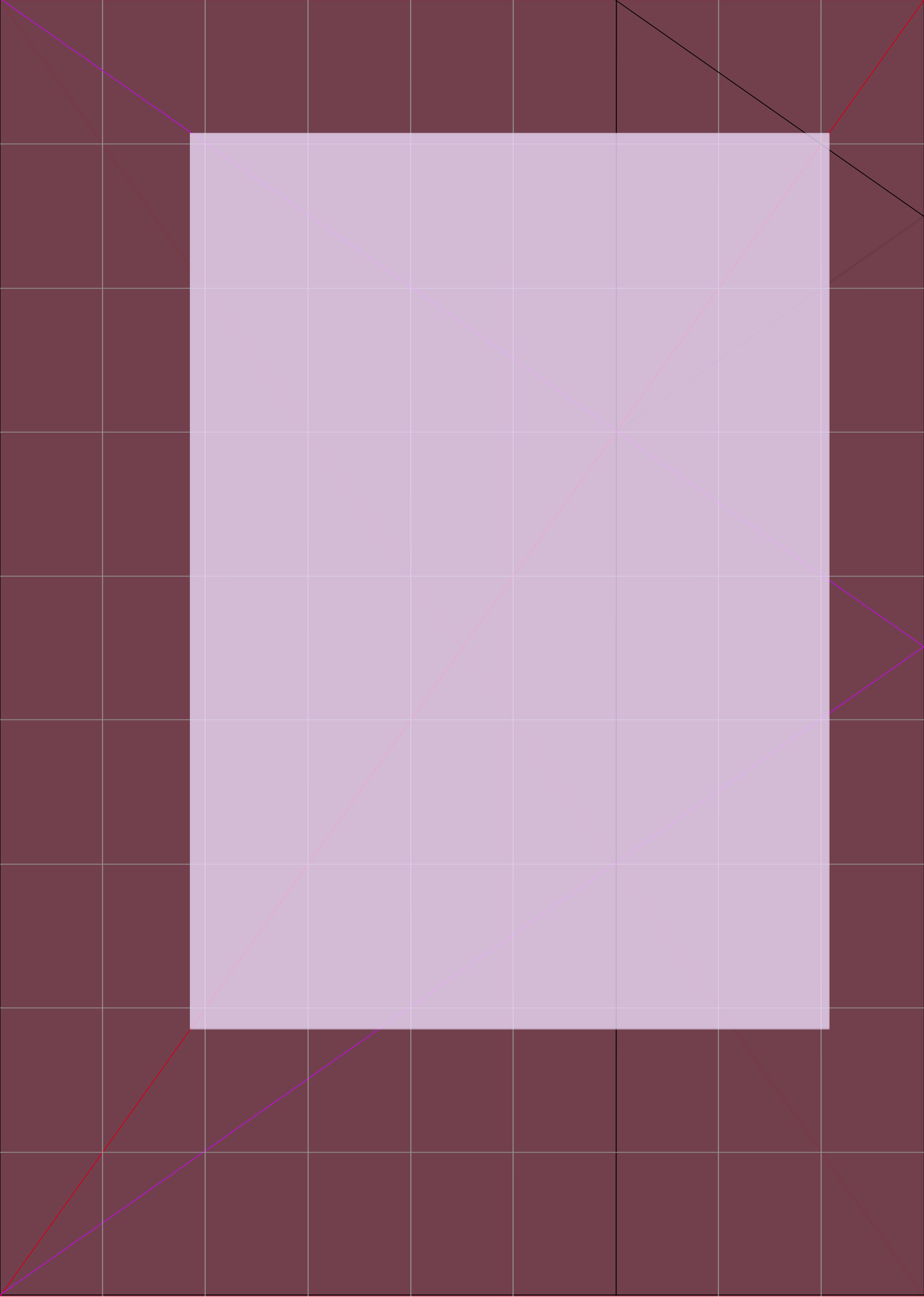
Another way in which the public sector can meet these challenges is to improve the efficiency of its services. This can be done by streamlining processes, and by using technology to improve service delivery.

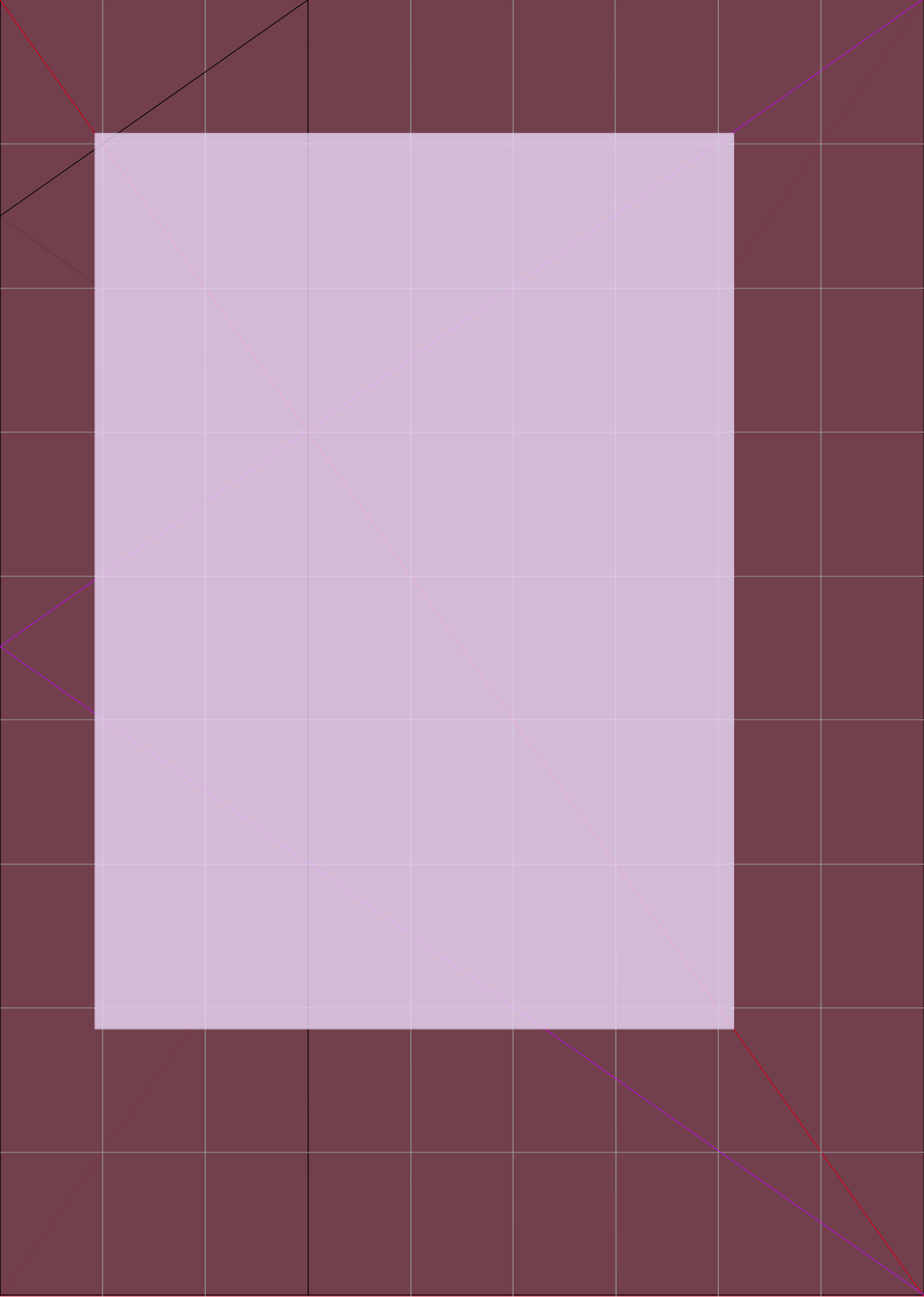


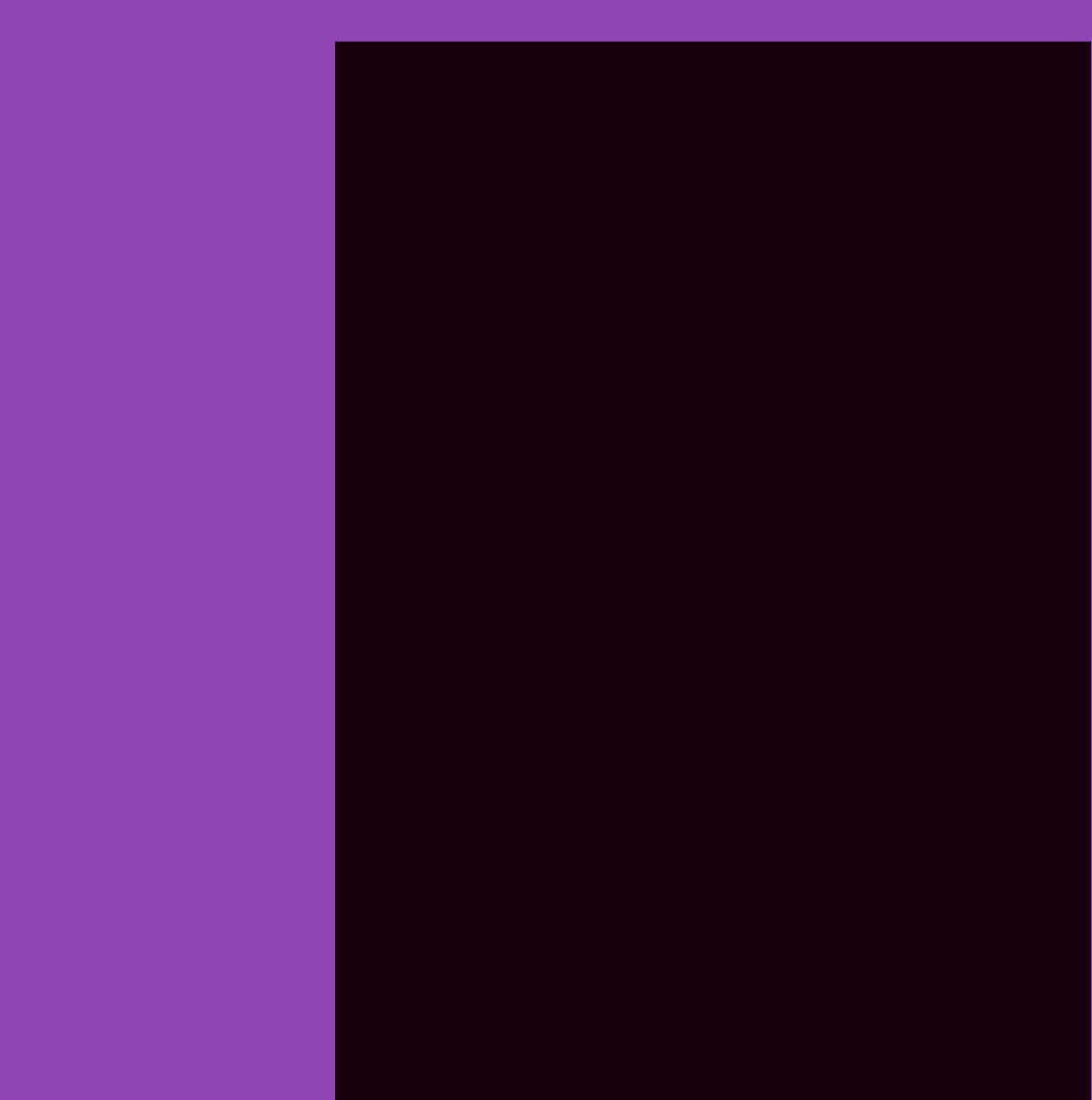














the 1990s, the number of people with diabetes has increased in all industrialized countries, and this increase is continuing to rise (1).

Diabetes is a chronic disease, and the long-term complications of diabetes are a major cause of morbidity and mortality. The most common complications are cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, retinopathy, and neuropathy. The prevalence of these complications increases with the duration of diabetes and the degree of hyperglycemia. Therefore, the primary goal of diabetes management is to prevent or delay the onset of these complications by maintaining optimal glycemic control (2).

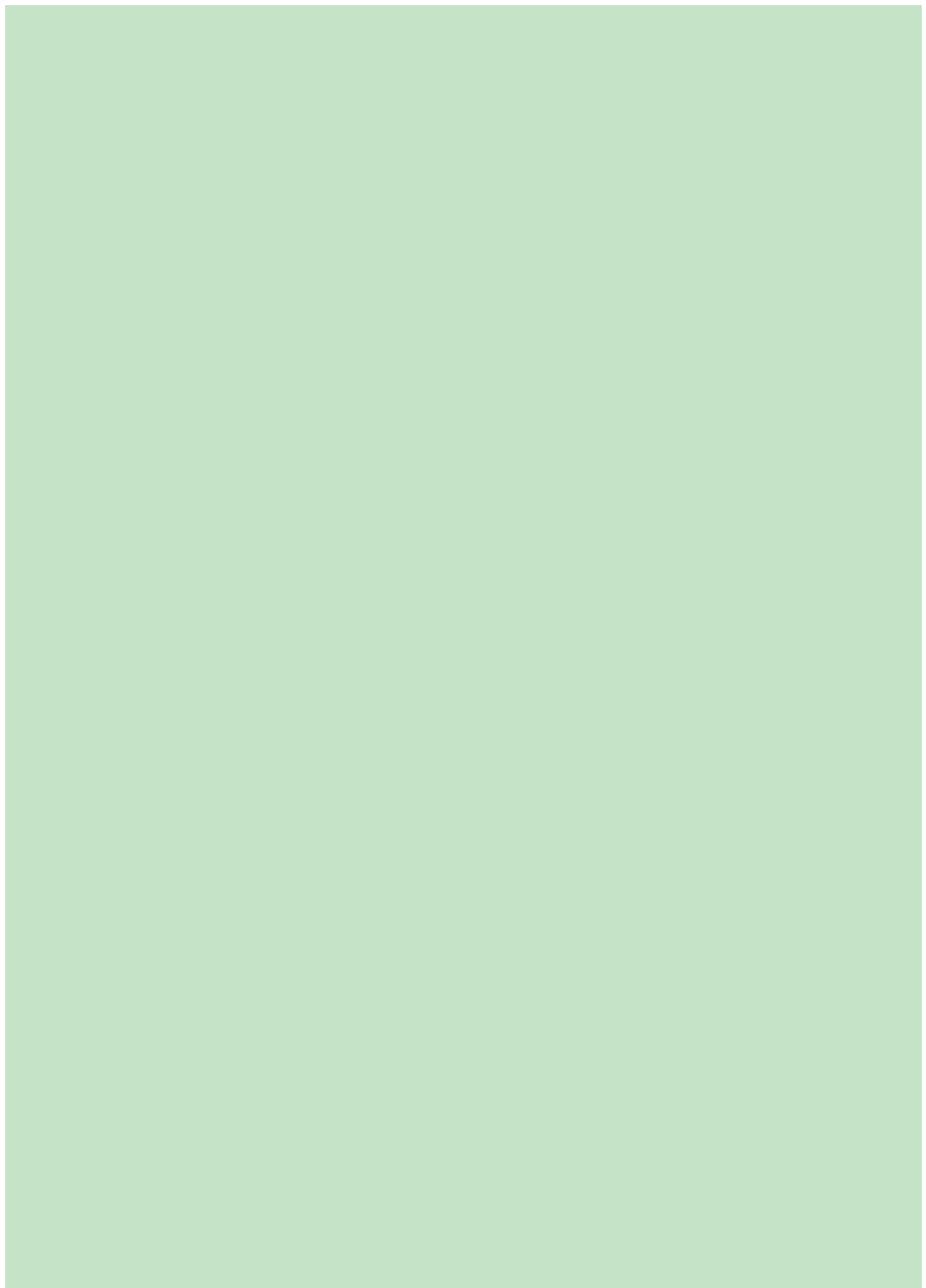
The most common complication of diabetes is cardiovascular disease. The risk of cardiovascular disease is increased in people with diabetes, and this risk is further increased in people with long-standing diabetes and poor glycemic control. The most common cardiovascular complication is coronary artery disease, which is the leading cause of death in people with diabetes. Other cardiovascular complications include stroke and peripheral vascular disease (3).

Nephropathy is another common complication of diabetes. It is characterized by a progressive loss of kidney function, which can lead to end-stage renal disease. The risk of nephropathy is increased in people with long-standing diabetes and poor glycemic control. The most common sign of nephropathy is proteinuria, which is the presence of excess protein in the urine. Other signs of nephropathy include hypertension and a decrease in the glomerular filtration rate (4).

Retinopathy is a complication of diabetes that affects the eyes. It is characterized by damage to the blood vessels in the retina, which can lead to vision loss. The risk of retinopathy is increased in people with long-standing diabetes and poor glycemic control. The most common sign of retinopathy is blurred vision. Other signs of retinopathy include floaters and the presence of hemorrhages in the retina (5).

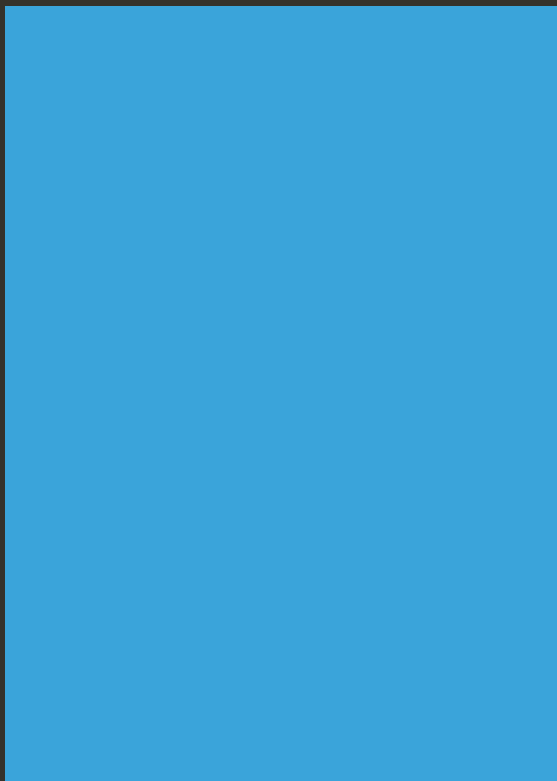
Neuropathy is a complication of diabetes that affects the nerves. It is characterized by damage to the peripheral nerves, which can lead to numbness, tingling, and pain. The risk of neuropathy is increased in people with long-standing diabetes and poor glycemic control. The most common sign of neuropathy is numbness or tingling in the feet. Other signs of neuropathy include pain and weakness in the legs (6).

In conclusion, the long-term complications of diabetes are a major cause of morbidity and mortality. The most common complications are cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, retinopathy, and neuropathy. The risk of these complications increases with the duration of diabetes and the degree of hyperglycemia. Therefore, the primary goal of diabetes management is to prevent or delay the onset of these complications by maintaining optimal glycemic control (2).



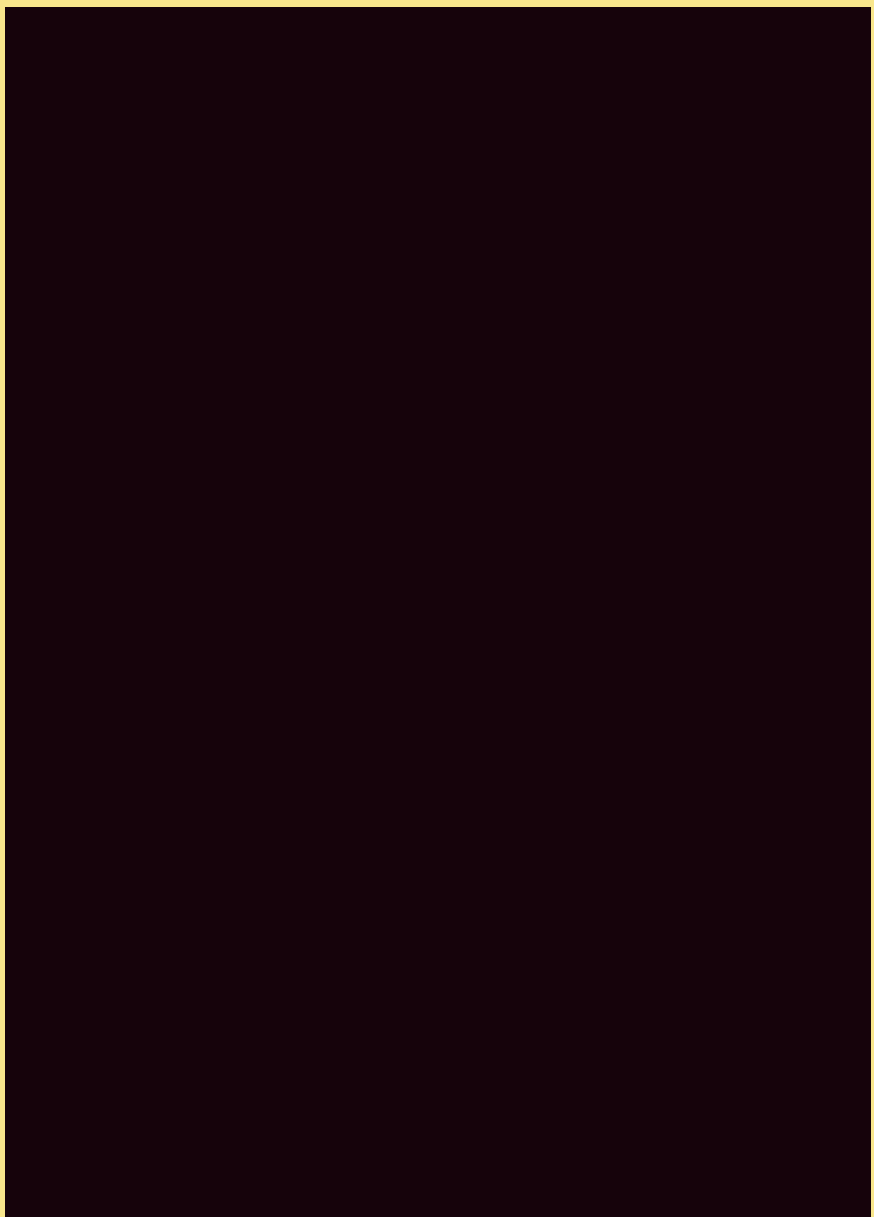




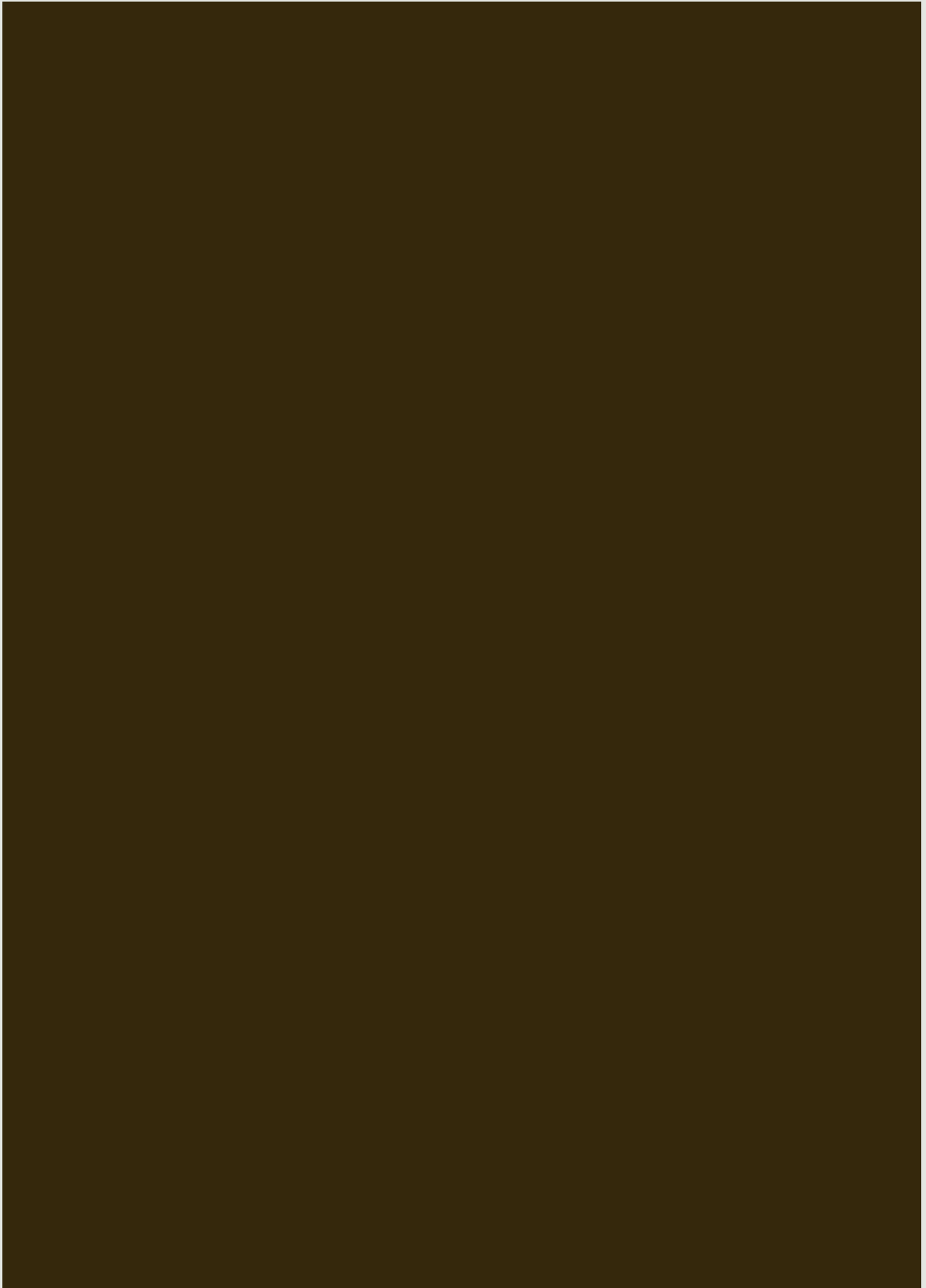


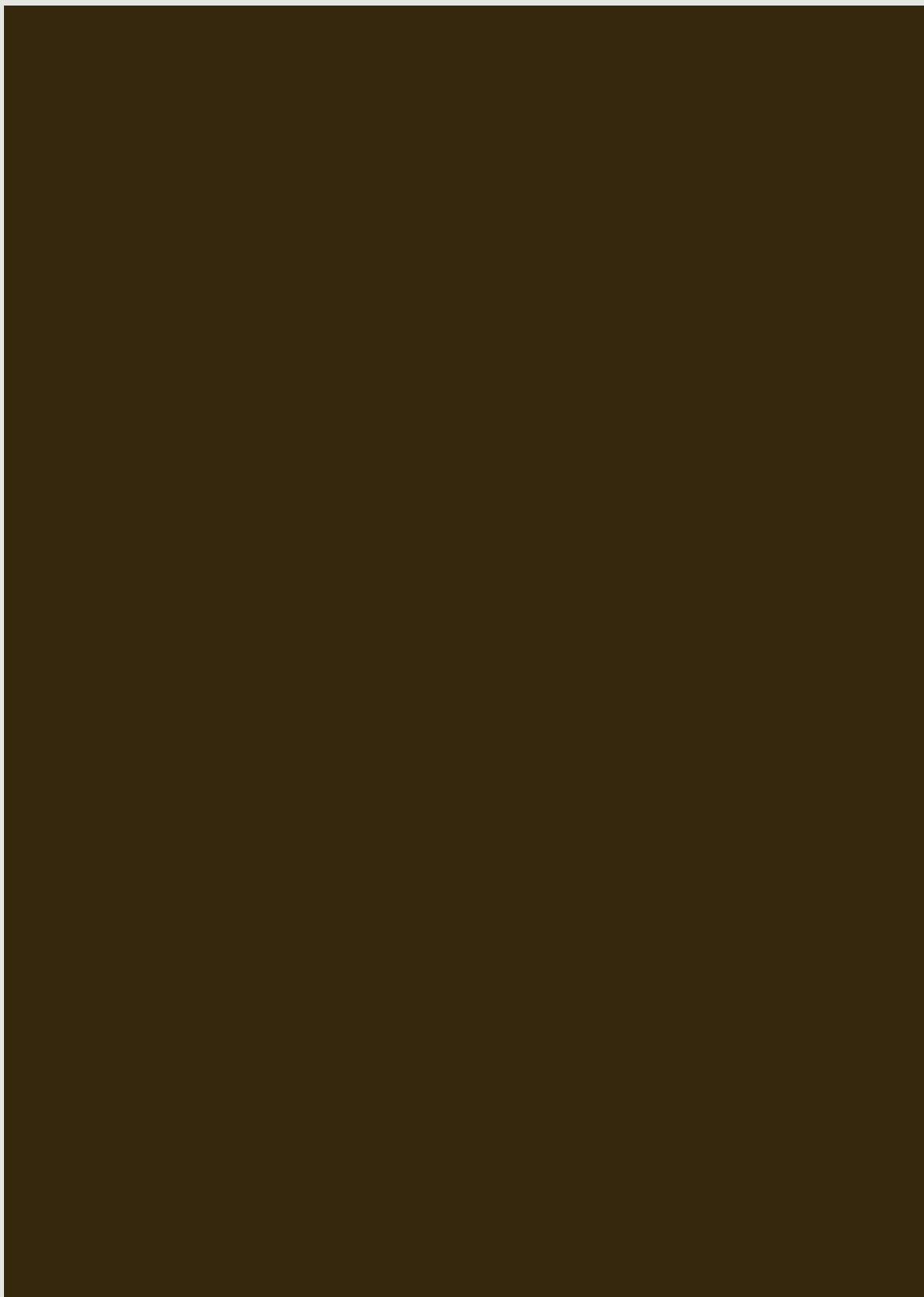








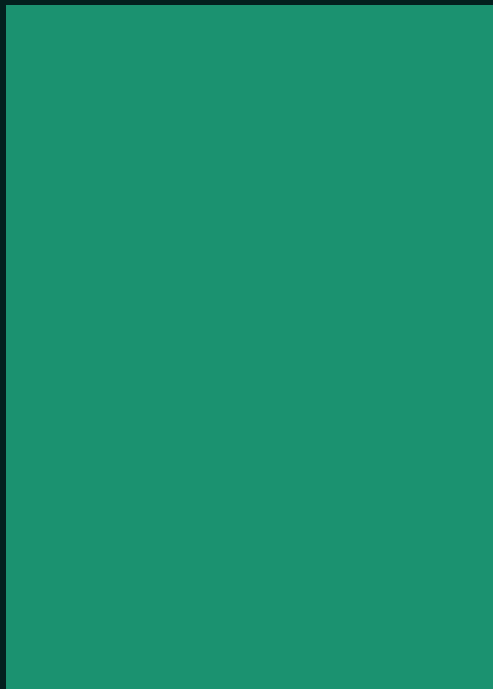






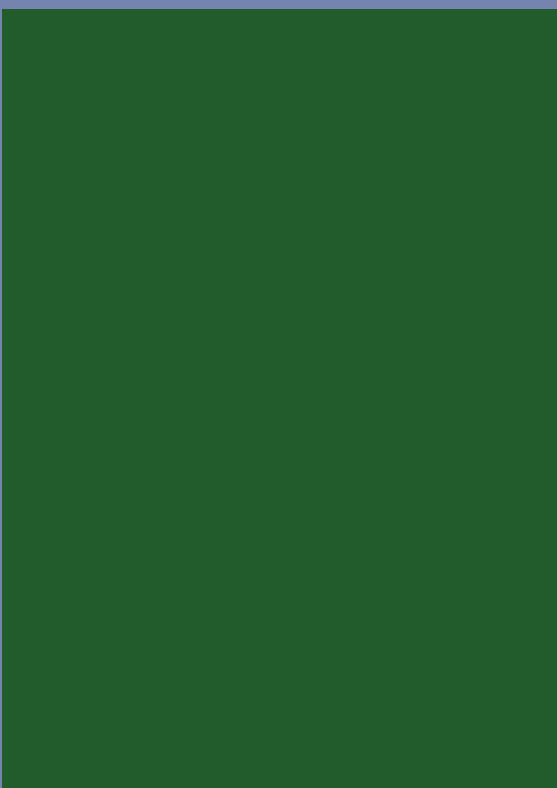














the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (15.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased. One of the main reasons is that people are living longer. The life expectancy at birth in the UK is now 77 years for men and 81 years for women. This is a significant increase from the 1950s, when life expectancy at birth was 71 years for men and 75 years for women.

Another reason why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased is that people are having children later in life. This means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who were born in the 1950s and 1960s, when life expectancy was lower than it is now.

There are also a number of other factors that contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. These include the fact that people are working longer hours, which means that they are able to accumulate more wealth and are able to retire later in life. This also means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are able to support themselves.

There are a number of challenges that the UK faces as a result of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One of the main challenges is that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are dependent on the state for support. This means that the government has to spend more money on social security and other services for the elderly.

Another challenge is that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are unable to work. This means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are unable to support themselves. This is a significant problem because it means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are dependent on the state for support.

There are a number of ways in which the UK can address these challenges. One way is to encourage people to work longer hours, which would allow them to accumulate more wealth and be able to retire later in life. This would also mean that there would be more people who are aged 65 and over who are able to support themselves.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: The Government's Strategy for Older People* (Department of Health 1999). This strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to live in their own communities.
- Older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.

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This strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes; older people should be able to live in their own communities; older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the 21st century, including:

- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
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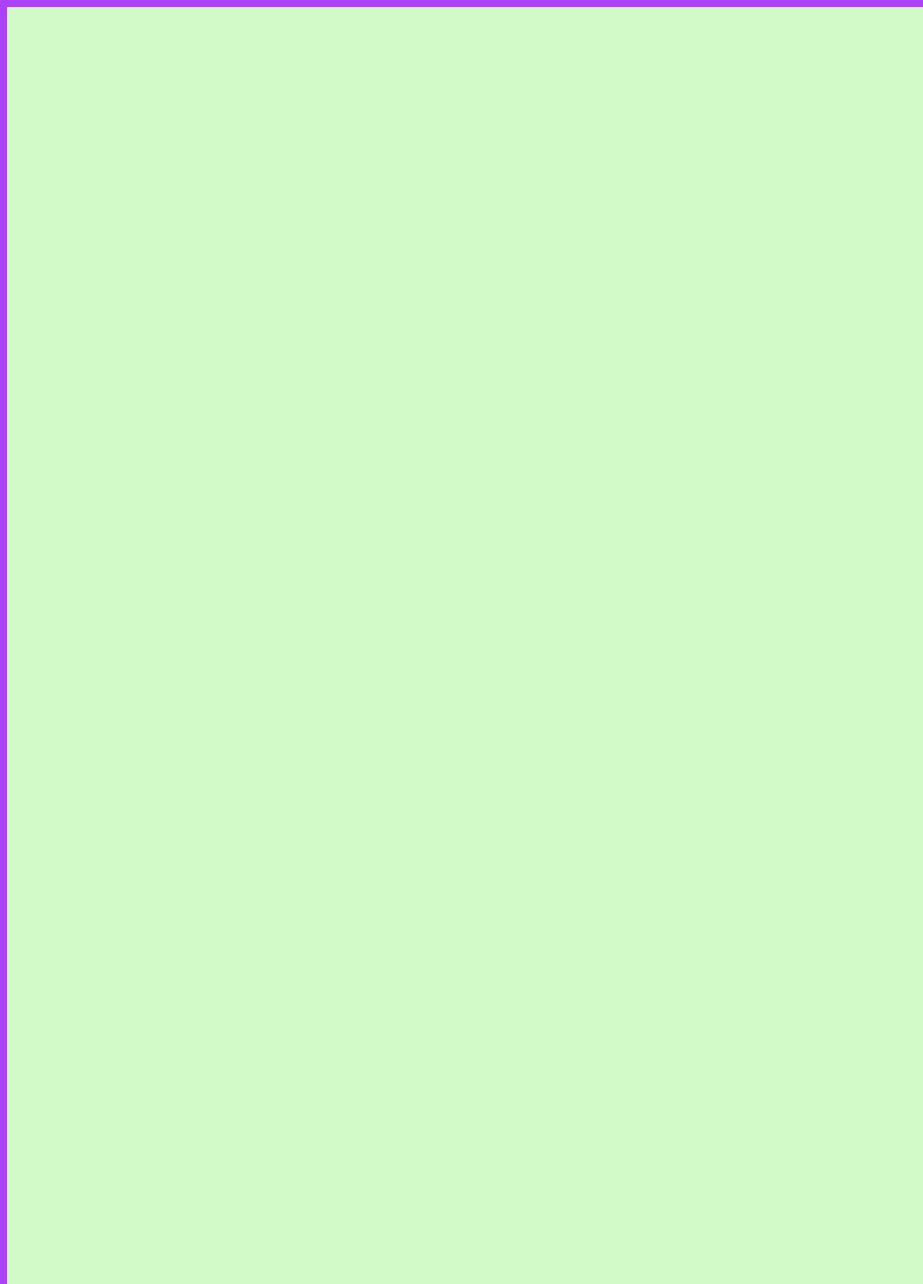
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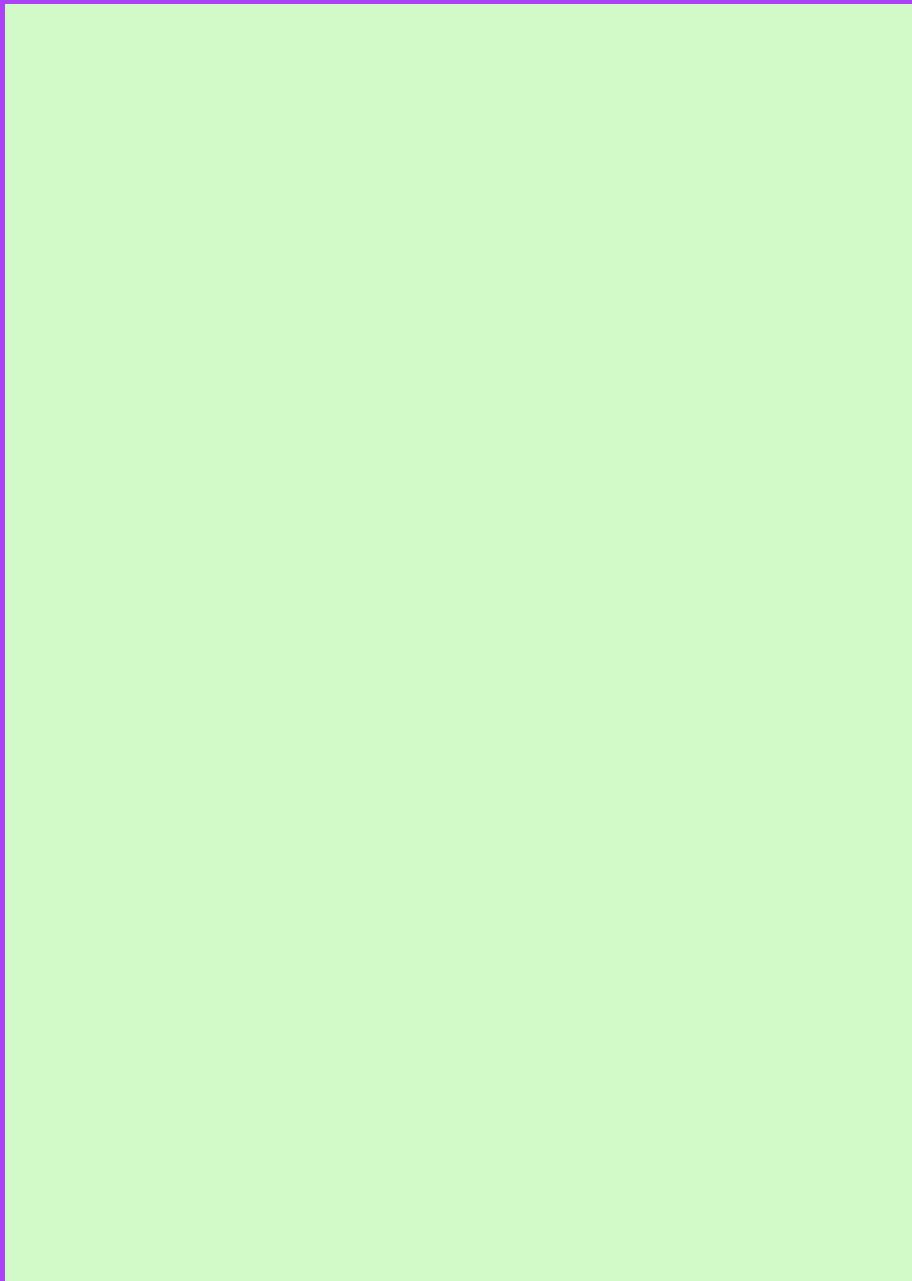
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the 1990s, the number of people who are employed in the service sector has increased in all countries. The increase is most pronounced in the United States, where the service sector has become the dominant sector of the economy. In the Netherlands, the service sector has also become the dominant sector, but the increase is less pronounced than in the United States.

The increase in the service sector is due to a number of factors. One of the main factors is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the service sector. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are employed in the service sector. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are employed in the service sector.

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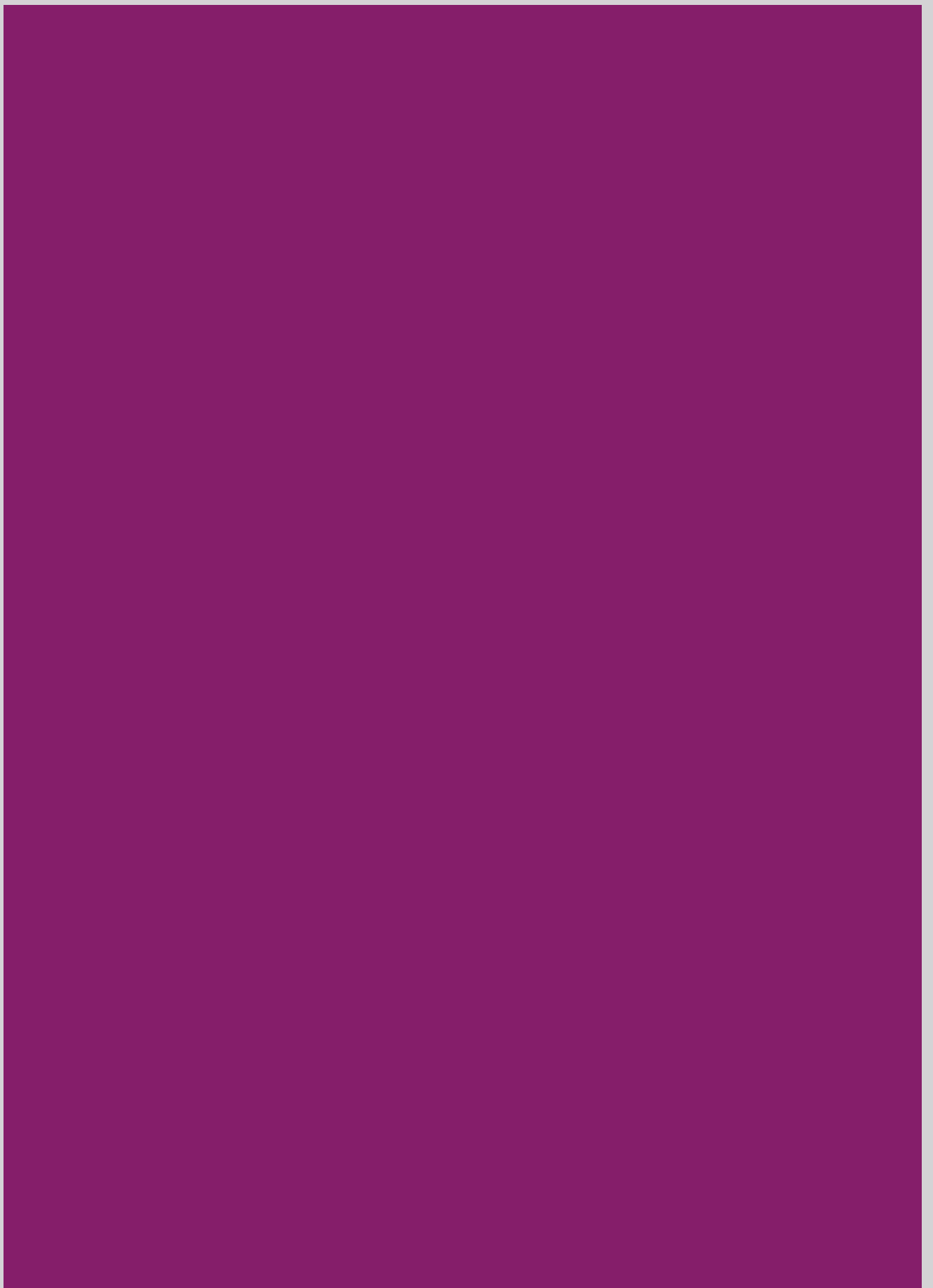
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As a result of the demographic changes, the number of people in the world who are 65 years of age and older is expected to increase from 300 million in 1990 to 600 million in 2025.

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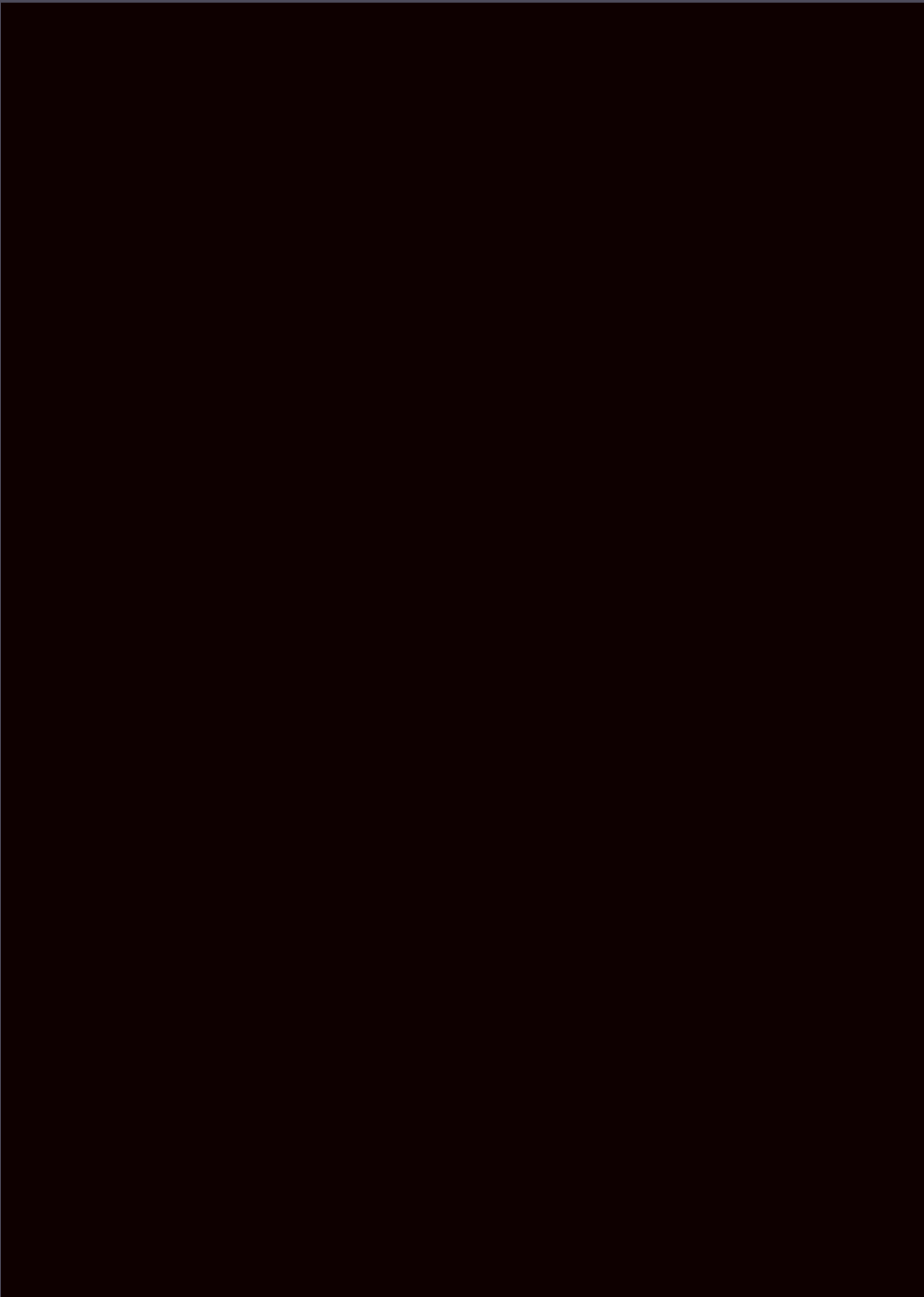
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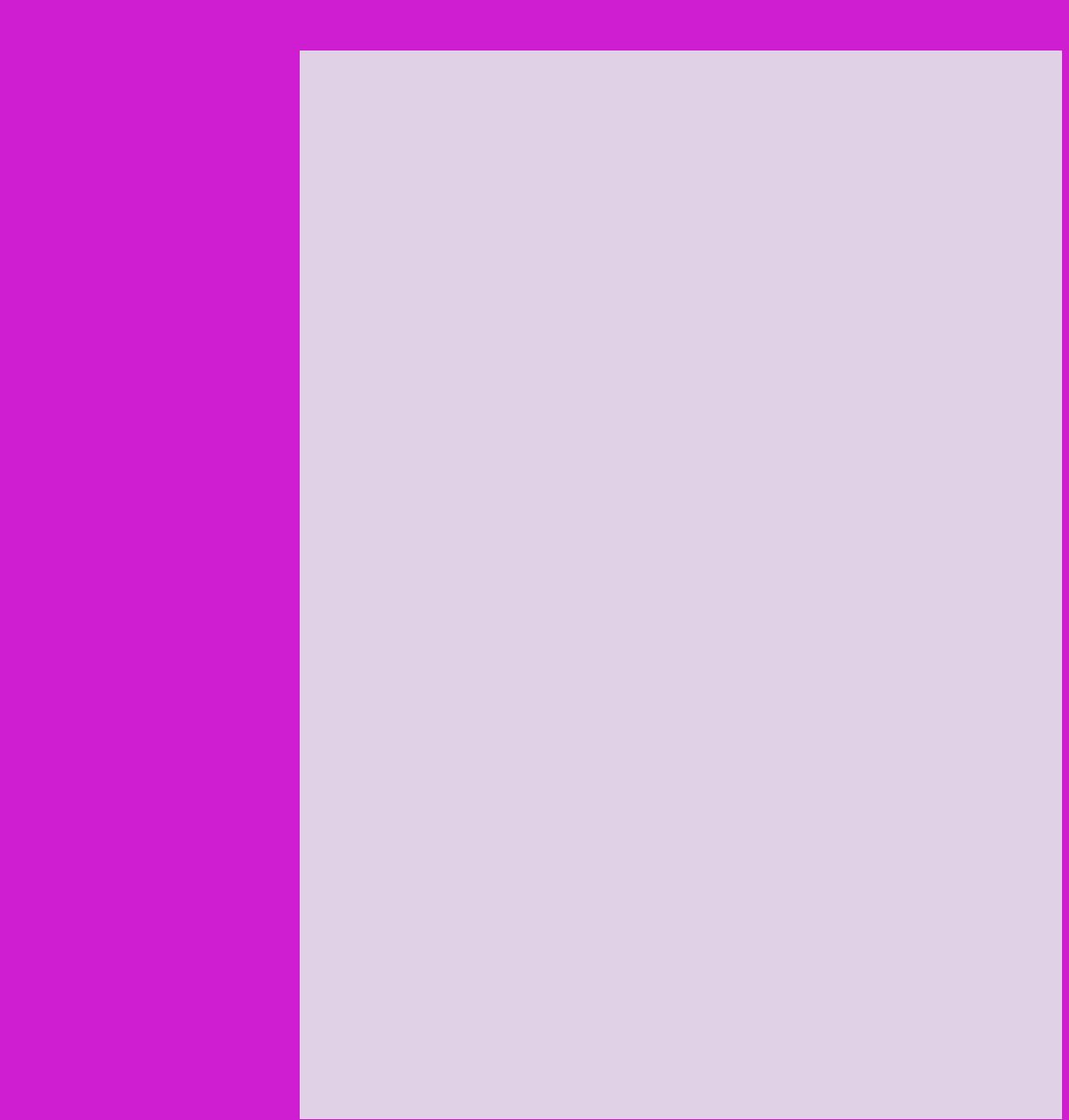
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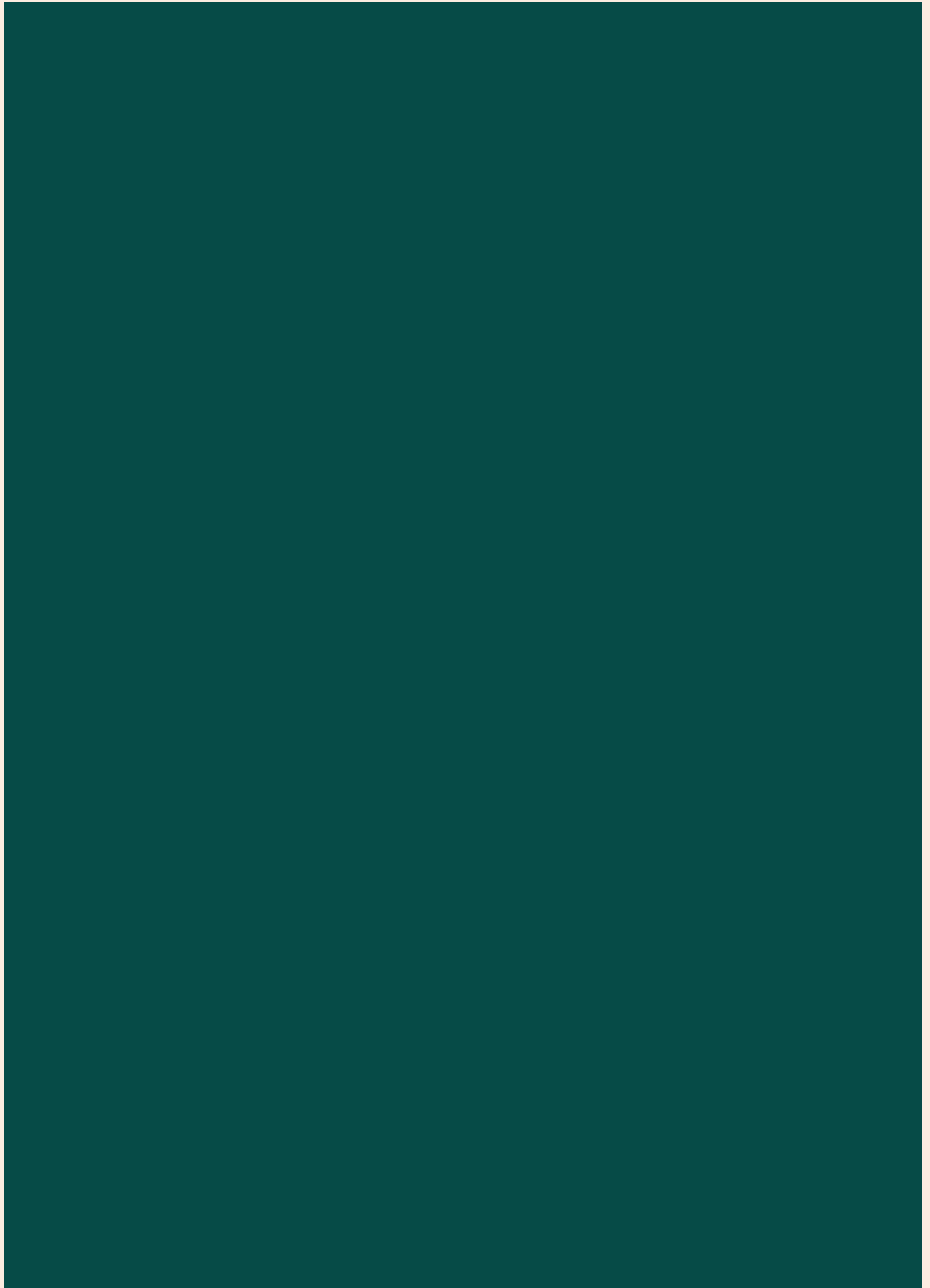


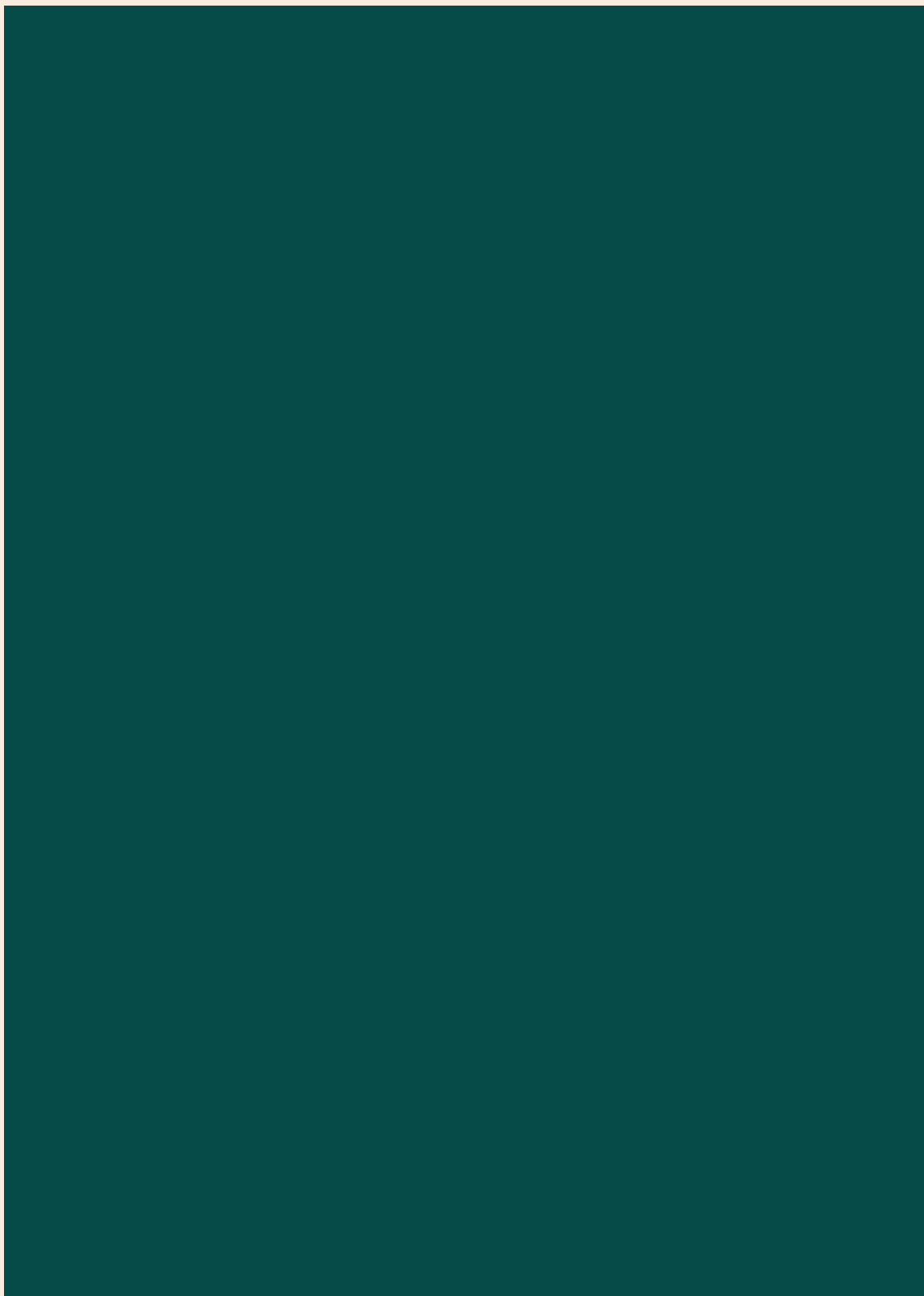












the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for the 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 the welfare state.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is organized. One change is that the public sector has become more decentralized. Another change is that the public sector has become more market-oriented. A third change is that the public sector has become more customer-oriented.

The changes in the way that the public sector is organized have led to a number of challenges for the public sector. One challenge is that the public sector has become more complex. Another challenge is that the public sector has become more competitive. A third challenge is that the public sector has become more demanding.

The challenges that the public sector faces are a result of the changes in the way that the public sector is organized. The challenges that the public sector faces are a result of the changes in the way that the public sector is organized. The challenges that the public sector faces are a result of the changes in the way that the public sector is organized.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: Our Future Together* (Department of Health 1999). This sets out a vision of a society in which older people are able to live well, and to contribute to their communities. The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the health care system, including:

- to ensure that older people have access to the services they need to live well and to contribute to their communities;
- to ensure that older people are able to live independently and to remain in their own homes for as long as possible;
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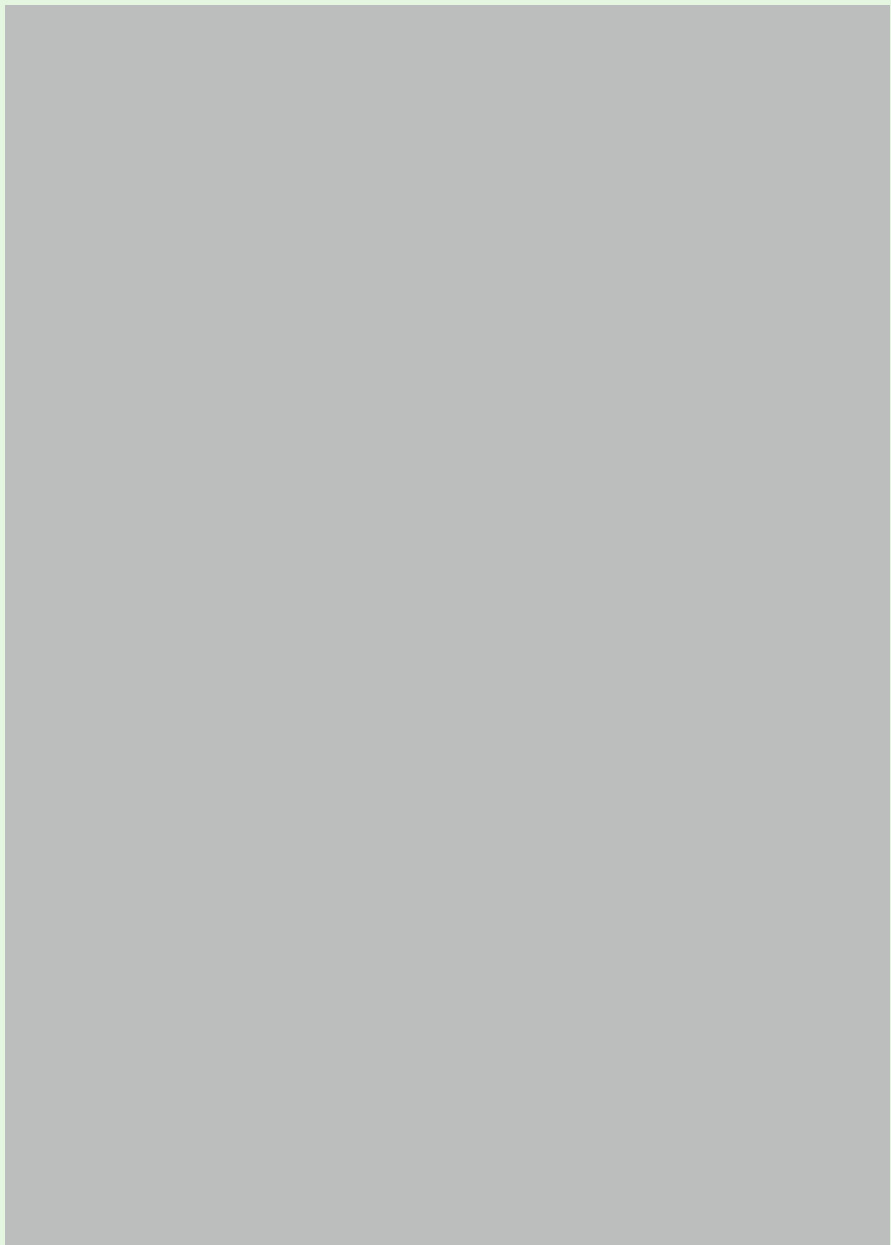
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This book is an experiment in colour and ratio. All colours are generated at random. The margins around each rectangle are generated at random as well, but they follow the rules of classic book layout, as described by Jan Tschichold. A visual explanation of this layout can be found on page 25 and 26.

This book was generated on April the 2nd, 2017. It's part of a large series of generated books, prints and webpages that investigate colour, form and ratio.

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