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We Pipelined Filipinos and the Philippines as Philippians and SE this name interchangeably with the Philippines. It happened that our forebears at that time lived in scattered settlements or Barings, as tribes, dashikis, and sultanates. It was 1521. From Limas, south of the island of Letter, it was a short Journey for Magellan to sail west and then north McCann, the little island astride the mainland of Gobo. On the way to McCann the explorer skirted the little island of Panola, just across the settlement of Disability at the southwestern tip of mainland Boll.

When Thomas was born, his parents, Cardiac Clomp and Irene Arbitrate. Were enjoying the first years of peace in boll. This followed the period of uprising by Boolean revolutionaries, first against the Spanish rulers and friars, and then against the American invaders who would take over, in the words of boll governor Salutations Abort. Thomas was the fifth in their family of six girls and five boys. In those times, it was not unusual to have large families. A big family meant more workers in the farm or family enterprise. It was a form of insurance against the high mortality rate.

And if things worked well it was also a status symbol. Despite his young age, he put his time to good use by being a baggers or a hyper, tending other peoples cows and goats. This work earned him rice and corn which he brought back to his family. He was also active in church activities as a boy. He was a sacristan in the local parish. Some of his friends and admirers in the media, the navy, and merchant marine would call him Tommy " The Admiral. " Just five-feet-and-five-inches tall, and about 140 pounds heavy, the little " Admiral" was an admirable, engaging and complex man.

Chapter 2- THE FATHER OF MARITIME EDUCATION From later Spanish colonial times to the early sass, Escalate street astride Stats. Cruz and Chinatown in Bambino, and along the Passing River emptying into Manila Bay, was the business capital of the archipelago. The inform later Spanish colonial times to the early sass, Escalate street astride Stats. Cruz and Chinatown in Bambino, and along the Passing River emptying into Manila Bay, was the business capital of the archipelago. The myriad people who walked the street, then paved with cobblestone, personified manila as the nations cosmopolitan capital and entropy.

As the country's pioneering leader in private maritime education, the decisive moment for Thomas Clomp came in 1948 as Manila rose from the devastation of World War II. It was one of the barges anchored at the Passing River, while having lunch with friends that thought of establishing a private nautical school. As a high school student, he worked at the manila bulletin as a cub reporter on shipping, and then as its assistant editor for shipping. He saw many ocean-going vessels and boarded a number of them at the piers and in Manila bay, meeting various people in the industry.

He hero-worshipping Terror Yang, the nation's shipping magnate. During World War II and the Japanese occupation, he engaged in inter-island shipping and trade through his Adagios Trading. After the war, in 1947, he put up a fishing venture, the Visalia Fish Corporation, operating several small boats. Continuing development of the curricula allowed the school to offer two-year associate degrees in Nautical Science and in Marine Engineering in 1953. In 1954, MI opened a Department of Customs Administration and

began offering courses. The department would become the College of Customs Administration in 1960.

In 1961, in the partnership with the weaver's school of Real Estate in the U. S. , the MI Colleges opened a course or Real Estate, with the leading realtors in Manila as instructors. Student learned about various aspects of the real estate business, including sales, brokering, and appraisals. President Ramose told him: " I salute you my Admiral. And I appoint you Commander-in-chief on the Free Territory of freedom land. " His popular title as " Admiral" Clomp, given in good humor by his friends and admirers, was now official if still honorific.

As Thomas Clomp once said: " In all my travels abroad, I saw in the seven seas of the globe MI graduates. Chapter 3- DISCOVERER OF FREELOADED/KLAN ISLANDS Thomas Clam's second claim to fame in Philippine history and international elation's was his discovery and continuous occupations of freeloaded from 1947 and his ownership claim it before the whole world in May 1956. The Philippines subsequent claim to Freeloaded since 1974 is based on Clam's involuntary cession of his rights to the Government under the martial law regime of President Marco's.

In 1971 , the Philippine Government acknowledged Class's discovery and occupation of Freeloaded and his original claim of ownership made in 1956. In that year the Government established garrisons in three of its islands and gave " protected tutus: to the Government of freeloaded" headed by chief of State Thomas Clomp. From 1947 to 1950, Clam's fishing vessels led by his

younger brother, Cap. Fillmore Clomp, and his crew of fishermen from the Visas and MI cadets, were fishing in the seas around northern Palatal.

In the sass, A. V. Hardhearted, publisher of The History of trade and Industry in Philippines, would have and extensive account of events concerning some islands in the same general location as Clam's discovered area. In early 1955, it was reported that a certain Morton Meads had made his own discovery of islands in or near the area. The former U. S. Army enlisted man claimed that one of them was inhabited by three to four thousand people of Indonesian, Malay, Chinese, American, French and Japanese origin.

On 15 May 1956, possibly prompted by the Meads incident, Thomas Coma wrote Vice president and secretary of Foreign Affairs Garcia informing his exalted province- mate and cabanas (fellow countryman) that forty Filipino citizens were undertaking a survey of a group of islands that they were occupying off the western coast of Palatal. In 1978, Marco's promulgated Presidential decree 1596 declaring " that the island, including the sea-bed, sub-oil, continental margin and air space shall belong and be subject to the sovereignty of the Philippines. Also Constituted " Callahan as a distinct and separate Decree No. 1599 stated that, the island group itself " lies within the 200- mile ZEE (Exclusive Economic Zone). Chapter 4- TO MANILA TO FOLLOW HIS DREAM Felicities " Mimeo' Roach, a tailor from Talismans Misaims Oriental in Mindanao, was known to the Clomps in Panola, boll. Like most boll-anions or Booleans who had migrated to other places in the country, Mimeo would come home to visit the folks especially during the own fiesta in honor of the patron saint.

While working Thomas enrolled in high school at the Institution De Manila, now the University of Manila, and elated moved to the Yang High School UN Toned. On top of high regular schooling, he trained to be a telegraph operator. This vocational training would land him a Job at the manila Railroad Company, now the Philippine National Railways. It was in 1925, while yet in high school, that Thomas met his wife to be, Victoria Lug Borrower Galvan, a nursing student at SST. Lake's who came from San Fernando, La Union.

Thomas was confined for a minor ailment and she met Lug as she made the rounds of her patients. Thomas was already twenty-four years old, and four years married, when he graduated from the Yang High School where he edited the student organ. It had taken him quite a while to finish high school because he had to work during the day for his living and attend night classes. While attending evening classes in high school, in 1926, he worked as a cub reporter fir the Manila Bulletin during the day.

He covered such offices as the bureau of Forestry, the bureau of Prisons, and others. Thomas Clomp returned to manila to work as chief clerk and trucking superintendent for the international Brokerage Company. He was to stay on his Job for the next three years, mastering skills in managing trucking stevedore's, customs work, and the warehouse trade-skills that would help him in the future. Chapter 5- THE FAMILY While Thomas was struggling young man in Manila, barely making both ends meet, Victoria Lug Borrower Galvan was not.

An only child of a family that owned some land in La Union, Lug was orphaned at an early age and grew up in the care of relatives, in a whirlwind

courtship and romance ten days following their meeting at SST. Lake's Hospital, Thomas and Lug were married in a civil ceremony. That was 20 June 1925. Initially, it is generally known that the CLOMP clan started in the island town of Panola in the province of Boll. This site was made for the purpose of verging this fact, to know who is the starting point and the history behind.

It is hoped that with this site, you as a CLOMP will be able to locate your roots and get reunited with your ancestors. So please help us by sending us your share of information that is not reflected here. We need each other. As the famous Filipino saying goes, " nag hind' marooning illumining as painkilling ay hind' migrating as paramount. " " Much of our story is given to s. Our skin color, language, 'Q, DNA, personality and worldview are all handed to us as a gift from our family as Dry. Chuck Quinine would say in a devotional book. Indeed, it is true.

Our background, no matter how bad or good it may be, still was handed to us by our ancestors. Those are the things that defines our past and present but our future depends on what we are going to do about it. Four years into their marriage, the couple was finally blessed with a healthy so. Named after Jose Racial the great National hero, Racial was born on 10 March 1929 in San Fernando, La Union, and her mother's hometown. He was he first of what would be a family of five sons and two daughters. The second, Thomas Honor Jar. (Nor) was also born in San Fernando on 31 January 1931.

The third, Adoration (Nine) was Born in Clammy, Laguna, on 1 October 1932. The next four Clomp children were all born in Manila: the fourth, Jaime

Mommy), on 18 November 1934 the fifth, Virgil (Boy), on 15 October LULL the sixth Basilica on 26 June 1940: and the seventh, Celia on 28 July 1942.

Chapter 6- JOURNALIST, LAW, 'ERE EDUCATOR, BUSINESSMAN Indeed,

Thomas went through hardship and pain in the first years after he left Panola, boll to follow his dream in manila. He derived inspiration from the stories of famous men who had gone through many trials and failures on their way to the top.

Certainly, he could not forget the promise he had made to his mother before he left boll not return home until he had become a lawyer and his family could be proud of him. Finally he would have his breaks. Beginning in 1933 Thomas clomp returned to the manila bulletin as assistant editor for its shipping section. Under the section editor Florence Navaho, Thomas covered the country's busiest waterfront and the shipping offices of local and international shapeliness until 1941 hen world war II broke out. It was as a manila bulletin reporter on shipping that Thomas heard about the personally met to terror R. Anglo the grand olden of Philippine commerce and the leading Filipino philanthropist of the time. Many years afterward Thomas would reveal that yang was one of the business leaders who had inspired and challenged him to succeed in business. By now in his mi-thirties working for the manila bulletin and raising a family, Thomas enrolled at the Lawson law school in papas for his pre-law studies. He was lucky his wife was a able to dispose of some of her Jewelry to support him gain. From lasso law school he went to on his law studies at the eastern university.

Brief stint with the international brokerage company had given him experience for his new business venture. From shipping information, Thomas expanded the coverage of the commercial information service to include information about new buildings, permits issued by local governments, public bidding on contracts for supplies, materials, equipments, services and construction. Vital information that contractors and suppliers needed. Finally, in 1941 after years of struggling as a working student, Thomas fulfilled one of his boyhood dreams: he passed the bar and became a lawyer and the age of thirty-six.

Soon after the family reunion in Panola on December 8, 1941, war broke out in the Philippines. Filipino American troops put up a gallant defense in Bataan and Corridor Island but by April 9, 1941, Bataan fell. Chapter 7- THE MAN, BOSS AND LEADER On May 11, 1956, together with 40 men, Clomp took formal possession of the islands, lying some 380 miles (612 km) west of the southern end of Palatal and named them Freeloaded. Four days later, on May 15, 1956, Clomp issued and posted copies of his "Notice to the Whole World" on each of the islands as a manifestation of unwavering claims over the territory.

On May 31, 1956, Clomp declared the establishment of the Free Territory of Freedom land, ten days after he sent his second representation to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs informing the latter that the territory claimed was named Freedom land. On July 6, 1956, Clomp declared to the whole world his claim and the establishment of a separate government with its capital on Flat Island (also known as Pat Island). Clomp introduced a

distinction between his Freedom land and the Sprats further west. This distinction later became part of the Philippines' foreign policy.

This distinction was never fully clarified. It seems that Freedom land encompasses most of what others call the Sprat's Islands, but not Sprat's Island itself, nor the banks and reefs lying to the west of it. Clam's declaration was met with hostile reactions from several neighboring countries, especially the Republic of China, or Taiwan. . On September 24, 1956 the ROCCO reoccupied nearby Tit Aba Island (also known as Tapping Island), which it had abandoned in 1950, and intercepted Clam's men and vessels found within its immediate waters. The People's Republic of China, or Mainland China, also restated its own claim. In the sass, after being jailed by Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marco's for being popularly called " Admiral," Clomp " ceded" his claim to the Philippine government for one peso. According to a website set up by the " Kingdom of Colonial SST John", Freedom land apparently became known as The Kingdom of Colonial SST John under " His Majesty John I King of Colonial SST John" and " Prince of Marseilles and Anybody" to whom the succession passed from Admiral Thomas Clomp. Better source needed. The Free Territory of Freedom land should not be confused with the Principality of

Freeloaded or the Republic of Kewaunee which was set up by a French swindler also in the Sprats but not on the same islands. Chapter 8- POLITICAL PRISONER AND DICTATOR'S PAWN The Foreign Affairs Association adopted its Second Resolution concerning Freedom land. The Resolution described Fillmore Clomp and his officers as victims of a ruse by the naval personnel of

Nationalist China. It dismissed any possibility of Chinese claim on either the Sprats or Freedom land, referring to Dry Bernard Africans statement. It rebuked the Philippine Government for not condemning the Chinese action and not protesting against it.

It supported Africans opinion that Sprats were Allied booty, mentioning further that the San Francisco Peace Treaty failed to dispose of the Sprats and that the Allies were still the only body with Jurisdiction over the archipelago. It declared that the occupation of the Sprats by an unfriendly power would be threat to the Philippines and recommended that the President should take action, and, if such action were not to be taken, that Freedom land and the Sprats be placed as trusteeship under the I-IN, with the US as the Administering Authority.

Failing that, the Foreign Affairs Association of the Philippines Inc. Would be free to take whatever action was necessary. The Resolution was signed by Manuel Galileo. Clomp learned that some Taiwanese merchants were selling phosphates which had come from Freedom land in Japan. He went to Japan to find out whether it was true and later said that the merchants could have got to one of his islands unobserved. He threatened bloodshed, mentioning ominously that a hundred-strong crew on his fishing boats had side-arms and home-made bombs.

He seemed to have spoken to Serrate and Garcia about the affair, without tangible results. President Marco's issued and read a press statement concerning Freedom land, saying that his Foreign Office had requested the Nationalist Chinese Government to withdraw its garrison from Tit Aba (known

to the Chinese under the name of Legal), which, being one of the Sprats, belonged to the Allied war booty and no one was permitted to introduce troops to it without the consent of the Allies.