



# SIKARAN UNIFORM

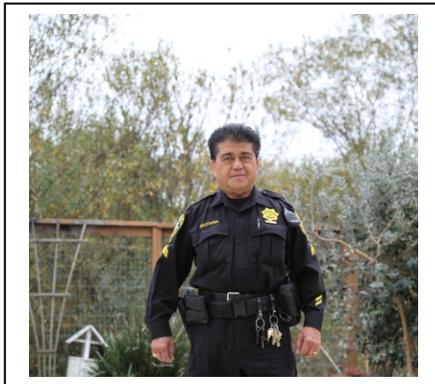
By: Emmanuel es Querubin

The wearing of uniform status. The uniform class, kinds, or categories. military uniform stands out. The wearing of military times to identify a skilled class and the rest of the uniform is a standardized lack of it like the gladiators) display, and to intimidate identified the friend from the rank within a unit and wearer as an element of a uniform imbues the soldier bearing. In societies like the plays a major role in the uniform serves to impress the alike. Military uniform establishes a rigid direction from a central authority. Military uniforms have changed a great deal, from the



Military Officer Uniform

started to identify social separates and characterizes Among all uniforms, the as the most distinguishable. uniform started in ancient warrior from the working populace. The military and distinctive clothing (or intended for identification or the enemy. The uniform the enemy. It also identified the uniform distinguishes the larger entity. The military military discipline and present, where the military governance of a country, the population and the soldiers

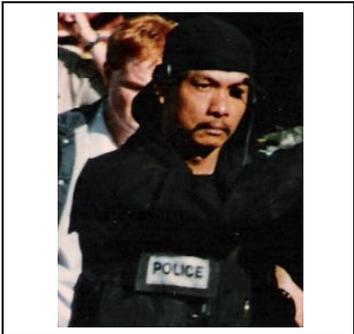


Deputy Sheriff Uniform

simple one color uniform such as khaki or olive drab or fatigue, or grey to various shades of "digital" prints to afford more camouflage and less chance of detection. Meliton C. Geronimo, being a military man and aware of the advantages of a uniform decided that Sikaran must also have its own distinctive uniform.



Police Officer Uniform



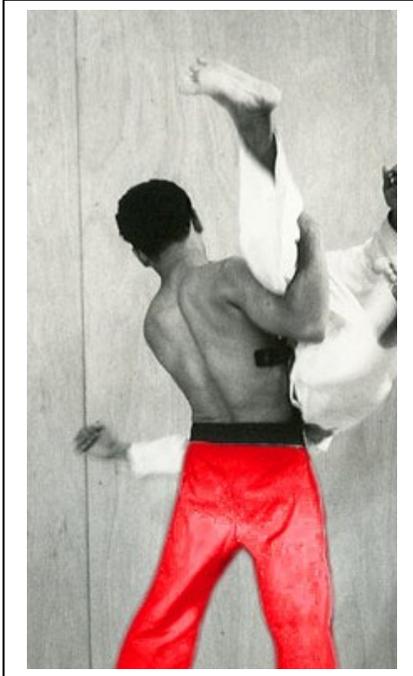
Police Officer in SWAT Uniform



Military Officer in Camouflage



Search and Rescue Officer in Uniform



Left: "Uniform" of the farmer, red pants and bare-chested. Ramon Valdenor executing Sikaran's Hampas sa Lupa. Being bare-chested presented a problem for female Sikaranistas.

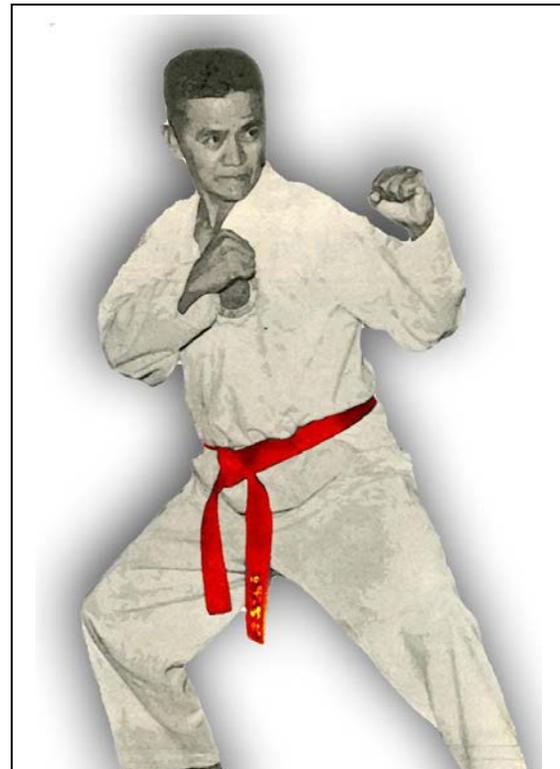
In the early stages of Sikaran, there was no such thing as a uniform. The farmers engage in Sikaran wearing their work clothes or even their everyday clothes, which most of the time is a white camisa tsino (Chinese shirt) and red work pants. Normally, while working in the field, the farmer is bare-chested with red pants rolled up to the knees. After work, for casual wear they roll down the pants and wear a white camisa tsino. The white camisa tsino and the red pants is attire not of choice but of consequence. This camisa tsino only comes in white and the work pants only come in red. Since they are the most common and easy to come by, they were the most economical piece of normal clothing.

The Katipuneros (revolutionaries against the Spaniards) wear the red pants of the farmer, because they are mostly farmers.

Red has different meanings in different cultures. It may mean prosperity, joy, and passionate love. Being the color of blood, red also symbolizes vitality, energy, life, boldness, and adventure. In mythology red is the color of Mars, the god of war. In the Greek culture, Red denotes magical power and super human heroism.

The red pants became synonymous with Sikaran, because Sikaran is a physical art of the farmers. The farmers engage in Sikaran, bare-chested and bare-footed. It was the "uniform" in the early stage of Sikaran. It was not a "prescribed uniform" in Sikaran, it just so happened that this is what they wear while working in the fields.

In the 1950's the most popular martial arts were Japanese Judo and Karate. Uniform of both arts was white upper shirt and white lower pants, with a belt the color of which designates the grade or the rank. Meliton Geronimo aligned Sikaran with Karate, since both arts are similar in the sense that they are both empty hand-fighting arts. For expediency and to conform to the rules of the Asian Karate Association, Meliton Geronimo adopted the all



All white uniform of Sikaran (Philippine Karate, in the 1950's, 1960's, until 1972).

white uniform and even named his association Karate (Sikaran) Brotherhood of the Philippines. Henceforth, Sikaran was referred to as Philippine Karate.

In 1970, the Asian Karate Association was dissolved and replaced by the World Union of Karate-do Organizations (WUKO). Like the Asian Karate Association, WUKO mandated the all white Karate uniform on all its members.

In 1972, Meliton Geronimo, after a long and life-changing discussion with the surviving Sikaran elders, it was decided that it was high time that Sikaran be propagated and promoted for what it is, an independent fighting art of Filipino origin. Meliton Geronimo dropped all references to Sikaran as Filipino Karate and changed the Karate (Sikaran) Brotherhood of the Philippines to simply Sikaran Brotherhood of the Philippines, and later the World Sikaran Brotherhood of the Philippines.

Meliton Geronimo also decided that Sikaran must have its own distinctive uniform. In addition, the Sikaran elders whose experience and knowledge acquired through the ages came to the rescue. They suggested that Sikaran's uniform must be patterned after the same attire used in Sikaran in the past. The red pants of the farmer, with the white camisa tsino for casual wear. The decision was not very difficult. Red pants and white shirt are the right colors. Red, the color of blood, denotes boldness, courage, and perseverance. It means the mental and moral strength to resist opposition. Red implies firmness of mind and will to face extreme hardship, danger, and difficulty. Red suggests an ingrained capacity in meeting the opponent with fortitude and resiliency. Red evokes the mentality or temperament to hold up one's morale when threatened or opposed.

White, like Red is an inherently positive color. White is always associated with purity, understanding, spirituality, and perfection.

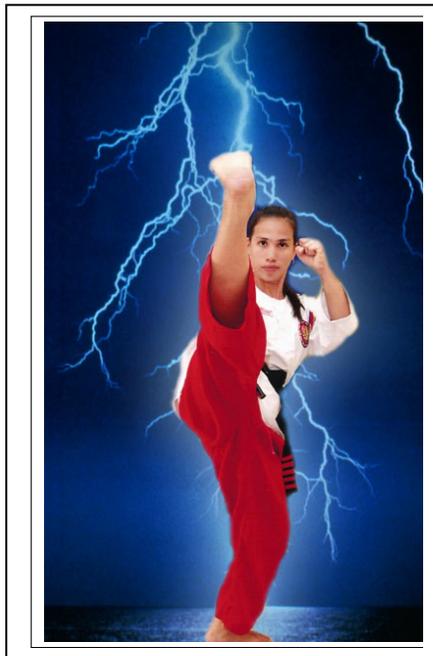
The color white, being the opposite of black, depicts the good guy as the one in white and the bad guy in black. In religious figures, angels are typically depicted as wearing white or having a white glow.

White is a bright and brilliant color that can illuminate the darkness.

The color white influences mental clarity, promotes purification of thoughts and actions, and removes prejudice and pre-conceived notions.

With the color decided, it was time to finally decide the design. There were suggestions to have white pants and red shirt. There were suggestions to just adopt the red pants without shirt in order to immortalize the farmers of yesteryears who developed Sikaran. Majority of the "sexist" Sikaranistas favored this selection. However, it presented a major problem. In the 16th century and beyond, Sikaran was an activity that was limited to the farmers and "male chauvinists." In modern society, Sikaran is no longer "a male only" organized extracurricular recreation. By having different uniforms for males and females will only promote segregation, isolation, and discriminatory barriers.

Since the signature weapon of Sikaran is the biyakid (spinning heel kick) it was only natural the red pants, the color of blood, be used to inflict "blood" on the opponent. Red pants were thereafter decided to be the lower garment. Both male and female may wear red pants representing a decent and identical uniform. The white upper camisa tsino was modified to be sturdier, more durable and impressionable uniform. Instead of the flimsy material of the white camisa tsino, it was replaced by heavier cotton material that will be more discreet for female use. On March 10, 1972, Grandmaster Meliton Geronimo unveiled the official Sikaran uniform, red cotton pants and white cotton shirt. He further ordered that in every official Sikaran event, only the official white and red Sikaran uniform must be worn.



Official Sikaran uniform, white upper shirt and red lower pants. Appropriate for both male and female Sikaranista, children, and adult alike.

