The 2\textsuperscript{nd} Amendment to the US Constitution:

How to read and understand what it actually states by reading the 2\textsuperscript{nd} Amendment's actual text

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Replace the “< at >” with an “@” as appropriate.
Why people ignore the 2nd Amendment's words

The 2nd Amendment is easy to understand. The problems that “Gun-Banners” attempt to "solve" by violating the US Constitution have simple solutions but the “Gun-Banners” are "liberals," socialist, and "blame society" types so they can not employ those solutions. The solutions are making criminals serve their whole sentences, eliminate parole, and executing people who commit crimes that should be punished with execution. That is we hold people responsible for their actions.

The Branches of Government

We also have a problem with Judges who chose to ignore the US Constitution as well. We have a Federal government with 2 co-equal branches of government. Yes - I wrote two. The Courts are NOT co-equal. This is obvious when one reads Article III, Section 1, and Article III Section 2, Paragraph 2. This is why the GITMO rulings appear to be illegal. Congress and the President created a separate set of courts to deal with the GITMO terrorists. This also has implications for the “Warrant-less Wiretaps” claims as well. The 4th Amendment says “HOW” to issue warrants for searches not “WHO” issues warrants. Take a look at the grammar of the 4th Amendment.

Reading the 2nd Amendment's Text

When reading the 2nd Amendment's text is important to read the text first and to understand what it actually states. In the recent “DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA et al. v HELLER” Supreme Court case all of the Justices appear to have made the same mistake of adding words to the text of the 2nd Amendment which the grammar of the English does not allow or support. These words are usually such words as “because”, “therefore”, “so” or other similar connective words that allows the way the reader wants the 2nd Amendment to be read. Unfortunately for these reader and fortunately for the citizens of the United States of America the amendment was written in simple and straight forward English grammar.

The 2nd Amendment states

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. [See Note at end of document]

Remove the prepositional phrases and you have

A well regulated militia, being necessary, the right shall not be infringed.

Then remove the adverb phrases

A militia, the right shall not be infringed.

By the rules of English when a series of nouns are separated in a sentence by commas the commas can be replaced by the word "and" and thus we have

A militia and the right shall not be infringed.
Also by the rules of English when a series of nouns are separated by "and" and share the verb phrase the sentence can be re-written as multiple sentences such as

A militia shall not be infringed.
The right shall not be infringed.

Then if you add the prepositional phrases and adverb phrase back in you have

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security
of a free state shall not be infringed.

The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

I do the examination as above since many people seem to have problems reading and understanding the English of the 2nd Amendment. In particular I listened to a discussion on WBAL (I believe - Channel 11) in Baltimore Maryland in the 1980s involving Sarah Brady and others and she and some of the others appear to have had a serious problem understanding the simple English of the 2nd Amendment.

The 10th and other Amendments

This is partial section I never fleshed out.

In addition, the 10th Amendment make it clear that the 2nd is an absolute prohibition that applies to the States and local Governments as well as the Federal Government. Unlike the 1st Amendment that restricts itself to Congress the 2nd Amendment makes a blanket statement. Some one is going to say "What about the Criminal?". The 13th Amendment, which restricts slavery and involuntary servitude, clarifies this issue. A person subject to the criminal justice system no longer has rights. They only have privileges, until the period of punishment is up, that the jailer gives them. In short a convict is property of the State. It is also important to remember that the 9th Amendment also applies to the States and local government. It does not restrict itself like the 1st Amendment either. Nor is it a right to be "free from cruel and unusual punishments". That is a prohibition on the jailer.

On problem we have today is that the words of the US Constitution are regularly twisted. I learned to decompose sentences in the 5th grade (1970) and to read and write English in Elementary school. Any elementary school student if taught proper English can understand the US Constitution by age 10. That is how well the Founding Father write the US Constitution.

Notes

I do not include the comma that is often seen in the 2nd Amendment between the word “arms” and “shall” since the Library of Congress website at

http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&fileName=001/llsl001.db&recNum=144

does not include it. However, under the rules of English the use of the comma in this context is optional and would simply indicate a “stopping point” of the previous clause because the verb phrase is the next part of the sentence.