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"Nigger": A Critical Race Realist Analysis of the N-word within Hate Crimes Law

Shayne E. Jones  
*University of South Florida, sjones@cas.usf.edu*

Gregory S. Parks  
*Cornell University, pakrsgs@wfu.edu*

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“Nigger”:
A CRITICAL RACE REALIST ANALYSIS
OF THE N-WORD WITHIN HATE CRIMES LAW
Gregory S. Parks* and Shayne E. Jones**

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Abstract: On a 2005 summer morning, Nicholas “Fat Nick” Minucci (White) beat Glenn Moore (Black) with a baseball bat and robbed him. During the assault, Minucci repeatedly screamed the N-word. At trial, Minucci’s attorney argued that he had not committed a hate crime. The essence of the defense’s argument was that Minucci’s use of the N-word while assaulting and robbing Moore was not indicative of any bias or prejudice. The defense went on to indicate that Minucci had Black friends, was immersed in Black culture, and employed the N-word as part of his everyday vocabulary. Two Black men—Gary Jenkins (hip hop music producer) and Randall Kennedy (Harvard Law Professor)—testified that the N-word is not necessarily a racial epithet. In this article, we systematically analyze this assessment of the N-word within hate crimes law. We employ a Critical Race Realist methodology toward this end. In doing so, we 1) systematically analyze Black and White usage of the N-word within popular culture (i.e., comedy, rap music, and spoken word) and 2) reconcile these findings with research on implicit (unconscious) race bias. In sum, we argue that whereas many Blacks may use the N-word, the usage of Whites immersed in Black culture is nil. Furthermore, we find that many Whites harbor implicit anti-Black biases and such biases predict racial hostility and the use of racial epithets. Consequently, within the realm of hate crimes law, courts should presume racial animus where a White person uses the N-word while committing a crime against a Black person. Furthermore, despite high rates of Black usage of the N-word and high rates of implicit anti-Black biases among Blacks, a law of intra-racial hate crimes among Blacks predicated upon their usage of the N-word would be fruitless. This is so given that the N-word means something differently when used intra-racially among Blacks than when directed at a Blacks from Whites.
“A word is not a crystal, transparent and unchanged, it is the skin of a living thought and may vary greatly in color and content according to the circumstances and the time in which it is used.” –Oliver Wendell Holmes¹

“Although the slang epithet ‘nigger’ may once have been in common usage … [it] has become particularly abusive and insulting … as it pertains to the American Negro.” –Louis H. Burke²

“[Crimes] motivated by bigotry usually arise not out of the pathological rantings and ravings of a few deviant types in organized hate groups, but out of the very mainstream of society.” –Jack Levin and Jack McDevitt³

**INTRODUCTION**

Critical Race Realism is neither novel as a term nor as a broad concept. As early as 1992 and as late as 2005, legal scholars Derrick Bell and Emily Houh, respectively, propounded this idea. According to Bell, “black people need reform in our civil rights strategies as badly as those in the law needed a new way to consider American jurisprudence prior to the advent of the Legal Realists….Racial Realism—is a legal and social mechanism on which blacks can rely to have their voice and outrage heard.”⁴ For Houh, “critical race realism encompasses not only the goals and methodologies of the broader critical race….projects, but also some of the shared goals and methodologies of legal realism….⁵

Given that Critical Race Theory is the jurisprudential grandchild of Legal Realism,⁶ both share similarities, but are yet quite different. Critical Race Theory was founded as “a race-based, systematic critique of legal reasoning and legal institutions….⁷ Critical Race Theory was born out of the Critical Legal Studies movement.⁸ Not only did it take part of its name from the “crits,” it took part of its ideology from the crits as well. For one, critical race theorists are “critical,” quite like crits, in that they engage in a version of “trashing”—a hallmark of the crits. In this approach, they: 1) take legal arguments seriously in their own terms, 2) discover that the arguments are “foolish”, and 3) look for some order in the “internally contradictory, incoherent

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⁶ See Gregory S. Parks, Note, Toward a Critical Race Realism, 18 CORNELL J.L. & PUB. POL’Y (forthcoming Fall 2008).
Debunking flowed from two methods of attack—rule and fact skepticism. Rule skeptics argued that case decisions do not necessarily flow from general legal propositions—that logic did not govern judicial thought processes. Fact skeptics either argued that the facts found by the judge or jury are inconsistent with the actual facts or that the reactions of judges and juries to facts are unpredictable.

Despite these similarities, Critical Race Theorists are arguably distinguished from the realists in that the latter, and not the former, made the synthesis of law and social science a hallmark of their agenda. The empirical exploits of Realists such as Charles E. Clark and William O. Douglas at Yale, Underhill Moore at Yale, and Walter Wheeler Cook and colleagues at Johns Hopkins are well-documented. Many of the crits founders were formerly

10 Patricia Williams indicated that “rights are to law what conscious commitments are to the psyche. This country’s worst historical moments have not been attributable to rights-assertion, but to a failure of rights-commitment. From this perspective, the problem with rights discourse is not that the discourse is itself constricting, but that it exists in a constricted referential universe. The body of private laws epitomized by contract, including slave contracts, for example, is problematic not only because it endows certain parties with rights, but because it denies the object of contract any rights at all.” Patricia J. Williams, Alchemical Notes: Reconstructing Ideals from Deconstructed Rights, 22 HARV. C.R.-C.L. L. REV. 401, 424 (1987).
13 White, supra note 12, at 819.
15 Smith, supra note 14, at 48-49.
16 Smith, supra note 14, at 50, 54; Bruce Evans Pencek, The Political Theory of Legal Realism 1 (June 1988) (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Cornell University). Before the Realists, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes noted that “[t]he felt necessities of time, the prevalent moral and political theories, intuitions of public policy, avowed or unconscious, even the prejudices which judges share with their fellow men, have a good deal more to do than the syllogisms in determining the rules by which men should be governed.” Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., The Common Law (1881).
17 Rumble, supra note 1, at 109-110.
18 Id. at 111.
19 White, supra note 12, at 823. This is not to say that Critical Race Theorists totally eschew empiricism and social science. In fact, they have made efforts to incorporate social scientific findings in their scholarship. See Critical Race Theory: The Cutting Edge 129-78 (Richard Delgado & Jean Stefancic eds., 1999).
20 See John Henry Schlegel, American Legal Realism & Empirical Social Science 81-114 (1995)
21 See id. at 115-146.
22 See id. at 147-210.
active in the law and society movement, which had its roots with the realists. The cri
ts, however, ultimately disagreed with their law and society colleagues on key issues. One issue
that cleaved the crits from the law and society movement was the debate about the utility
of empirical social science. In a 1977 article in the Law and Society Review, David Trubek
assailed empirical social science. First, Trubek suggested that empirical research legitimates
the status quo in that it implies that research facts were objectively “there.” Second, he argued
that a scholar could not separate ideology from methodology in any type of research, including
empirical research. Ultimately, according to G. Edward White, Trubek argued that “to be
politically reformist and methodologically neutral was a contradiction in terms.”

There is a current effort afoot, however, which seeks to reconcile Critical Race Theory
with other elements of its realist roots. As named by Bell and Houh, this effort is called
Critical Race Realism. As the authors see it, Critical Race Realism situates itself within the
growing contemporary efforts—such as empirical legal studies, the New Legal Realism
Project, and Behavioral Realism—to integrate law and social science. Furthermore, its goal
is to more systematically “enable and to compel law-making … to take more account … of the
social facts upon which law must proceed and to which law must be applied.” This article
applies Critical Race Realist methodology in an effort to analyze how the law should construe
the N-word in potential hate crime cases. It does so by systematically assessing the usage of that
word on the part of Whites who might justify their usage by arguing that they are immersed in
certain elements of (Black) popular culture. In addition to this analytic technique, the article
imports empirical research on implicit social cognition into our understanding of hate crimes
law. Towards this end, this article adds to the scant legal scholarship on the N-word.

Section I highlights a particular case in which a White person’s, who was allegedly
immersed in Black culture, use of the N-word during his assault of a Black man was analyzed.
Part II provides a general overview of U.S. hate crimes law and how racial epithets are

23 Parks, supra note 6, at section I(D).
24 David Trubek, Complexity and Contradiction in the Legal Order: Balbus and the Challenge of Critical Social
25 White, supra note 12, at 834.
26 Id.
27 See generally GREGORY S. PARKS, ET AL., CRITICAL RACE REALISM: INTERSECTIONS OF PSYCHOLOGY RACE AND
    LAW (forthcoming August 2008)
28 See generally Theodore Eisenberg, Why Do Empirical Legal Scholarship?, 41 SAN DIEGO L. REV. 1741 (2004);
    Robert C. Ellickson, Trends in Legal Scholarship: A Statistical Study, 29 J. LEGAL STUD. 517 (2000); Tracey E.
    George, An Empirical Study of Empirical Legal Scholarship: The Top Law Schools, 81 IND. L.J. 141 (2006);
    Michael Heise, The Past, Present, and Future of Empirical Legal Scholarship: Judicial Decision Making and the
29 See generally, New Legal Realism Symposium: Is It Time for a New Legal Realism?, 2005 WISC. L. REV. 335
    (2005); Symposium, New Legal Realism, 31 LAW & SOC. INQUIRY 797 (2006).
30 See generally, Behavioral Realism Symposium, 94 CAL. L. REV 945 (2006); Jerry Kang & Mahzarin R. Banaji,
    Fair Measures: A Behavioral Realist Revision of Affirmative Action, 94 CAL. L. REV. 1063 (2006); Jerry Kang,
    Behavioral Realism: Future History of Implicit Bias and the Law, Lecture at Ohio State University (November
32 See Michele Goodwin, Nigger and the Construction of Citizenship, 76 TEMP. L. REV. 129 (2003); Randall L.
    Kennedy, “Nigger!” as a Problem in the Law, 2001 U. ILL. L. REV. 935 (2001); David M. Siegel, Felix Frankfurter,
    Charles Hamilton Houston and the “N-Word”: A Case Study in the Evolution of Judicial Attitudes Towards Race, 7
traditionally viewed within this area of law. Section III provides a brief historical and contemporary analysis of the word and how has been and is understood. Section IV makes two arguments in support of why, when the N-word is uttered in the context of a non-Black person committing a crime against a Black person, the crime should be construed as a hate crime. The first is that despite the proliferation of the N-word throughout Black popular culture, by-and-large, even Whites immersed in that culture do not use that word—especially amongst Blacks they do not know very well. The second is that a remarkably large percentage of Whites harbor implicit racial attitudes against Blacks. As such, a White person’s utterance of the N-word while committing an act of violence or intimidation against a Black person may be seen as a leakage of these implicit racial biases. Part V addresses why, despite Blacks’ high rate of implicit anti-Black bias and more frequent use of the N-Word than Whites, the arguments we put forth about inter-racial hate crimes do not apply intra-racially among Blacks.

I

HARVARD LAW PROFESSOR MAKES THE CASE: N-WORD ≠ RACIAL ANIMUS, NECESSARILY

On the morning of June 29, 2005 Glenn Moore, a 23 year-old black man, and his two friends trolled Howard Beach—a Queens, New York neighborhood. Though they looked for cars to steal, they stole no cars that night. In the wrong neighborhood at the wrong time, Moore and his friends were chased by a group of young White men. Among those men was Nicholas “Fat Nick” Minucci. During the chase, Moore fell and was trapped by Minucci and his group. Moore reported that Minucci called him “nigger” and said, “We’ll show you not to come rob White boys.” Minucci then robbed Moore of several clothing items and made him drop to his knees, whereupon, Minucci struck Moore in the head with an aluminum bat while screaming “nigger.” At trial, witnesses testified that Mr. Minucci repeatedly called Moore “nigger” in anger while chasing him and beating him in the head. Albert Gaudelli, Minucci’s lawyer, argued that Moore fractured his skull when he fell. According to Frank Agnostini, one of Minucci’s accomplices in the attack, Minucci indeed hit Moore in the head and that the sound of the bat striking Moore’s head “sounded like Barry Bonds hit a home run.” Minucci contended that he used the N-word as a benign address while preventing Moore from committing a crime.

During the four week trial, prosecutor Michelle Goldstein repeatedly used the bat to hit the juror’s box in an effort to approximate the sound the bat made when Minucci struck Moore. As she did so, she noted that Minucci uttered the words, “You see what you get, nigger, for coming into our neighborhood?” In contrast, Minucci’s counsel, Albert Guadelli, repeatedly

33 Herb Boyd, Minucci Guilty of Hate Crime, N.Y. AMSTERDAM NEWS, June 15, 2006, at 10; See also Corey Kilgannon, Epithet ‘Has Many Meanings,’ A Harvard Professor Testifies, N.Y. TIMES, June 8, 2006, at 1.
34 Id.
36 Boyd, supra note 33; Curry, supra note 35.
37 Boyd, supra note 33.
38 Curry, supra note 35.
39 Boyd, supra note 33.
40 Kilgannon, supra note 33.
41 Curry, supra note 35.
42 Kilgannon, supra note 33.
43 Boyd, supra note 33.
44 Id.
argued that Minucci’s use of “nigger” should be ignored—that Minucci’s use of the word was not intended to be a racial epithet. He argued that Minucci, growing up in a racially diverse neighborhood next to Howard Beach, grew up with non-White friends and employed the N-word as part of his everyday vocabulary. During his closing arguments, Guadelli indicated that “[p]eople use the word in different ways.” He went on to state that “[t]here was no intent of bias or prejudice.” In his closing argument, Gaudelli said, “You don’t have to like that word. I don’t like that word, no one over 30 likes it, but it’s a fact that people under 30 use the word differently. Ignore this word, it’s merely another descriptive word.” The jury took just over two days to convict Minucci of attacking Glenn Moore. He was convicted of second-degree assault as a hate crime for the baseball-bat attack and first-and second-degree robbery as a hate crime for stealing Moore’s clothing items. He was sentenced to 15 years.

The newsworthy aspect of this case was not the assault itself; it was the expert testimony for the defense by two Black men. First was Gary Jenkins, a hip-hop music producer, who indicated that the N-word “has been permutated and morphed by a generation of younger people who moved it around and changed it into a matter of parlance.” In essence, as Jenkins noted, “[t]here has got to be more to it than a word to find someone a racist.” The second, and more important or at least more high profile expert, was, Randall Kennedy—Rhodes Scholar, Michael R. Klein Professor of Law at Harvard, and author of the book Nigger: The Strange Career of a Troublesome Word. Since 2002, Randall Kennedy has served as an expert witness about the use of the N-word in approximately a half-dozen court cases. This was the first criminal case. In a nutshell, Kennedy testified that Minucci, influenced by rap lyrics, did not believe the N-word was a racial epithet and insult. He also testified that the N-word has multiple meanings and is not necessarily employed as a racial epithet. Blacks were outraged not simply by Kennedy’s testimony but by the fact that he testified for free.

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45 Id.
46 Kilgannon, supra note 33.
47 Curry, supra note 35.
48 Boyd, supra note 33.
49 Curry, supra note 35.
51 Curry, supra note 35.
52 Id.
53 Williams, supra note 50.
54 Id.
55 Id.
56 Curry, supra note 35; Kilgannon, supra note 33. On direct examination, Professor Kennedy’s question and answer consisted of the following:

Q: “Can you tell me what – how the word is used in society today?”
A: “The word is used in lots of different ways, so the word has many meanings depending on the circumstances. Sometimes the word is used as a racial insult; that is its primary historical meaning. Sometimes the word is used as a term of endearment. Sometimes the word is used as a gesture of solidarity. Sometimes the word is used satirically. The word is used in a wide variety of ways.”

Q: “What has your study revealed with respect to the use of this word by young people?”
A: “Again, young people use the word in all sorts of different ways. There are some people who use the word because they have used it… I talk about how in San Francisco amongst Asian American youngsters, they will use the word amongst themselves and refer to themselves by this word, and whites use the word amongst themselves and refer to one another by this word from time to time.” Transcript of Expert Testimony at 1378-1379, New York v. Minucci, unpublished opinion.
57 Williams, supra note 50.
II

AMERICAN HATE CRIMES LAW

“Hate” crimes is a bit of a misnomer in that the crimes are not typically about hate. Though the statutory definition of “hate crime” varies from state to state, a common thread is that the crimes are about bias and prejudice.58 Hate crimes differ from two broad categories of crimes. They differ from crimes committed with no particular regard to the victim’s characteristics. They also differ from crimes committed precisely because the victim is a specific person. Unlike the former, hate crimes are committed against people with specific identifying characteristics. Unlike the latter, hate crimes are not committed against people because of their personal identity. Those who commit hate crimes are not focused on who the victim is, but rather what he or she is.59

Law enforcement agencies employ bias crime indicators to determine if a hate crime has been committed.60 Among these indicators are racial differences and comments, written statements, or gestures.61 These are deemed to be the objective facts or circumstances present during the commission of the criminal act that suggest that the offender’s conduct was motivated, at least partially, by some form of bias.62 These indicators need not suggest that the offender’s predominant motivation was bias.63 The presence of any indicator must merely suggest the possibility of a bias motivation for the offense, which is determined on a case-by-case basis.64

Hate crime laws have been introduced as federal criminal statutes, state criminal and civil statutes, local ordinances, and university hate speech codes. Federal criminal statutes are generally intended to bolster state criminal laws.65 State, as opposed to federal law, violations present the largest number of criminal prosecutions.66 Prosecution under hate crime statutes generally requires the commission of a predicate offense coupled with some form of animus, with the statute typically enhancing the punishment for the predicate offense.67 The states have taken various approaches to ethnic intimidation and/or violence. Some created entirely new crimes that consist of bias-motivated commission of a crime already in existence in the state’s criminal code. Other states treat the assailant’s bias motivation as an aggravating circumstance during sentencing or provide for enhanced penalties where bias was a motivation for crime commission. A few states statutorily define bias crimes as civil rights violations, just as federal legislation does.68

In order to convict an individual of a hate crime, the state should provide evidence of the following: 1) that the defendant committed the legally prohibited act, 2) the defendant selected the victim due to the victim’s characteristics, and 3) the defendant demonstrated bias or prejudice because of said characteristic.69 There are three approaches to define the defendant’s state of

61 Id. at 15.
62 Id. at 14.
63 Id. at 15.
64 Id.
65 Id. at 70.
66 Id.
69 Id. at 247.
mind when committing a hate crime. The racial animus approach necessitates evidence that the defendant’s bias toward the victim’s characteristics motivated the crime.\textsuperscript{70} The discriminatory selection approach necessitates proof that the defendant selected the victim based on the victim’s characteristics.\textsuperscript{71} The “because of” approach necessitates proof that the defendant committed the crime because of the victim’s characteristics.\textsuperscript{72} Despite these statutory variations in requisite mental state, most state courts have interpreted their respective statutes similarly. In essence, they largely require a causal connection between the criminal conduct and the statutorily protected characteristics.

After Wisconsin v. Mitchell,\textsuperscript{73} several courts interpreted their state statutes such that it resembled the language in the Wisconsin statute—requiring that the defendant “intentionally select” the victim because of some protected characteristic.\textsuperscript{74} Subsequent cases further refined this “intentional selection” concept by indicating that premeditation is not required.\textsuperscript{75} What is required, however, is merely a “but for” connection between the criminal conduct and the victim’s protected status.\textsuperscript{76} Moreover, the defendant’s bias motivation need only be a substantial reason for the criminal conduct and need not rise to the level of the sole reason for the conduct.\textsuperscript{77} This does not mean, however, that mere biased thoughts result in defendants’ enhanced punishment.\textsuperscript{78} Proving that a defendant was motivated by bias or some form of discriminatory animus is a difficult, albeit necessary, task.\textsuperscript{79} However, the defendant’s words often supply the evidence in the form of racially-tinged speech during the commission of the crime.\textsuperscript{80} This includes the N-word.


\textsuperscript{73}Wisconsin v. Mitchell, 508 U.S. 476 (1993) (rejecting the idea that the state creates a “thought crime” and thus violates the First Amendment by punishing a crime more severely where a defendant selects his victim due to a discriminatory motive).


\textsuperscript{77}\textit{See}, e.g., Hart, 677 So. 2d at 386-387; Nitz, 674 N.E.2d at 806.

\textsuperscript{78}\textit{See}, e.g., In re M.S., 10 Cal. 4th 698, 42 Cal. Rptr. 2d 355, 896 P.2d 1365, 1377 (1995); Matter of Welfare of S.M.J., 556 N.W.2d 4, 7 (Minn. Ct. App. 1996).

\textsuperscript{79}\textit{See}, e.g., N.Y. Penal Law § 485.05(2) (stating that proof that the defendant and victim are of different group affiliations “does not, by itself, constitute legally sufficient evidence satisfying the people’s burden” to prove intent).

III

“NIGGER”:
A GENERAL ANALYSIS OF THE WORD

The N-word is derived from the Latin word for the color black, niger. And if there was ever a benign intent behind the word, it eventually took a pejorative turn. In 1837, Hosae Easton wrote that nigger:

“is an opprobrious term, employed to impose contempt upon [blacks] as an inferior race…. The term in itself would be perfectly harmless were it used only to distinguish one class of society from another; but its not used with that intent…. [I]t flows from the fountain of purpose to injure.”

Easton noted that often White adults employed the word as a tool to instruct White children how to behave and not to behave. Adults reprimanded children for being “ignorant as niggers,” for having “no more credit than niggers,” for being “worse than niggers.” They disciplined White children by telling them that if they misbehaved they would made to sit with niggers, consigned to the “nigger seat,” or be carried away by “the old nigger.”

Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary describes it as “rank[ing] perhaps as the most offensive and inflammatory racial slur in English.” The N-word, according to Randall Kennedy, has become the paradigmatic racial epithet. He writes that it is the slur that generates other slurs. For example, “Arabs are called sand niggers, Irish the niggers of Europe, and Palestinians the niggers of the Middle East.” He adds that “black bowling balls have been called nigger eggs, games of craps nigger golf, watermelons nigger hams, rolls of one dollar bills nigger rolls, bad luck nigger luck, gossip nigger news, and heavy boots nigger stompers.” Other recent commentators have also articulated that the N-word is the penultimate racial epithet. Judge Steven Reinhardt describes it as “the most noxious racial epithet in the contemporary American lexicon.” Writer Andrew Hacker noted that it “stands alone [in] its power to tear at one’s insides.” Journalist Farai Chideya called it “the all-American trump card, the nuclear bomb of racial epithets.” A dramatization of this fact is demonstrated in a Saturday Night Live skit by Richard Pryor and Chevy Chase and discussed in Randall Kennedy’s book entitled Nigger:

“White,” says Chase.
“Bean.”
“Pod.”
“Negro.”

83 Id.
84 Id.
86 Randall Kennedy, Who Can Say “Nigger” and Other Considerations, 26 J. Blacks in Higher Education 88 (Winter 1999-2000) (stating that “nigger is and has long been the outstanding racial insult on the American social landscape”).
87 Kennedy, supra note 81, at 27-28.
88 Monteiro v. Tempe Union High School District, 158 F.3d 1022 (9th Cir. 1998).
"'Whitey,'" Pryor replies lightly.
"Tarbaby."
"What did you say?" Pryor asks, puzzled.
"Tarbaby," Chase repeats, monotone.
"Ofay," Pryor says sharply.
"Colored."
"Redneck!"
"Jungle bunny!"
"Peckerwood," Pryor yells.
"Burrhead!"
"Cracker."
"Spearchucker!"
"White trash!"
"Jungle bunny!"
"Honky!"
"Spade!"
"Honky, honky!"
"Nigger," says Chase smugly [aware that, when pushed, he can always use the trump card].
"'Dead honky!'" Pryor growls [resorting to the threat of violence now that he has been outgunned in the verbal game of racial insult].

Though it is impossible to unequivocally declare that when used as an insult, the N-word is a more potent epithet than others, it has been “the most socially consequential racial insult.” In illustrating this point, Kennedy searched federal and state court cases to distinguish the N-word from other racial epithets. He found that, as of July 2001, “wetback” appeared in 50, “kike” in 84, “gook” in 90, and “honky” in 286. The N-word, however, appeared in 4,219 cases.

In the past several years the N-word has been the focus of considerable debate. In 2007, Ralph Papitto, chairman of Roger Williams University board, resigned after he admitted using the N-word when discussing his frustration over pressures to diversify the board. The Arts and Entertainment (“A&E”) television network pulled bounty hunter Duane “Dog” Chapman’s television show after a private telephone conversation of his, where he repeatedly used the N-word, was posted online. And despite having graduated from Harvard Law School at the age of 19, Kiwi Camara’s history of writing “nig” in online class notes at Harvard when referencing Blacks resulted in a protest during his *Yale Law Journal* symposium presentation and cost this genius a tenure-track faculty position at George Mason University Law School. Incidents such as these, along with the continued use of the N-word among Blacks, caused the NAACP to have

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91 KENNEDY, supra note 81, at 30-31
92 Id. at 31-32.
93 Id. at 32.
97 See Jenna Russell, At Harvard Law, One-word Lessons, BOSTON GLOBE, April 20, 2002, at B1; See also Ian Shapira, Racist Writings as a Teen Haunted GMU Candidate, WASHINGTON POST, April 3, 2007, at B.
a mock funeral for the word,\textsuperscript{98} the New York City Council to pass a resolution banning the word,\textsuperscript{99} and Reverend Al Sharpton to ask Cartoon Network for an apology over the use of the N-word in a Black animated series \textit{The Boondocks} where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is depicted as saying the word.\textsuperscript{100}

One might speculate that the N-word has been part of the vocabulary of only those from the White underclass—so-called White trash. Historically, however, privileged and powerful Whites indulged in usage of the word as well. In response to news that Black leader Booker T. Washington dined at the White House, South Carolina Senator Benjamin Tillman indicated, “The action of President Roosevelt in entertaining that nigger will necessitate our killing a thousand niggers in the South before they will learn their place again.”\textsuperscript{101} In 1938, when Allen Barkley, majority leader of the United States Senate, placed anti-lynching legislation on the agenda, South Carolina Senator James Byrnes faulted Walter White—a black NAACP official. Byrnes declared that Barkley “can’t do anything without talking to that nigger first.”\textsuperscript{102} U.S. Supreme Court Justice James Clark McReynolds called Howard University, a historically black institution, as a “nigger university.”\textsuperscript{103} President Harry Truman described Congressman Adam Clayton Powell as “that damned nigger preacher,”\textsuperscript{104} and President Lyndon Johnson referred to his maid as a “nigger.”\textsuperscript{105}

In addition to being employed by Whites as a racial slur against Blacks, the N-word has taken on a number of other meanings as well. For instance, it has served as a slur against liberal Whites—or at least those perceived to be liberal. During the civil rights era, Whites who joined Blacks in protest for Black social equality were referred to as “nigger lovers.” For example, when Black and White “freedom riders” rode together on a bus violating unlawful Jim Crow custom, the White bus driver delivered the riders to an angry mob of White racists in Alabama. When he did so, he yelled to the mob, “Well, boys, here they are. I brought you some niggers and nigger lovers.”\textsuperscript{106} During a Maryland rally, a spokesman for the National States Rights Party indicated that most “nigger lovers are sick in the mind” and “should be bound, hung, and killed.”\textsuperscript{107} “Nigger lover” is still employed to describe Whites who refuse to discriminate against Blacks, confront anti-Black practices, work on Blacks’ electoral campaigns, nominate Blacks for club membership, protect Blacks during the course of their official duties, and who merely socialize with Blacks.\textsuperscript{108} Venus Evans-Winters, assistant professor of social work and urban education at Illinois Wesleyan University, noted that the N-word, contemprarily, is also used as

\begin{footnotesize}
\textsuperscript{98} See Suzette Hackney, \textit{The N-word Is Laid to Rest: Hundreds of Onlookers Cheered as the NAACP Attempted to Do Away with a Racist Expression, by Holding a Public Burial for the N-word}, MIAMI HERALD, July 10, 2007, at A5.
\textsuperscript{100} See MLK & the N-word: Boondocks, Sharpton Do Battle, CINCINNATI POST, Jan. 26, 2006, at C8.
\textsuperscript{101} Stephen Kantrowitz, \textit{Ben Tillman and the Reconstruction of White Supremacy} 259 (2000).
\textsuperscript{104} David McCollough, \textit{Truman} 576 (1992).
\textsuperscript{106} David Halberstam, \textit{The Children} 261 (1998).
\textsuperscript{108} Kennedy, \textit{supra} note 81, at 27
\end{footnotesize}
a pronoun, like “he, she or it.” In a recent Esquire article, John Ridley, like in the stand-up routine of comedian Chris Rock, used the N-word to draw a distinction between “upstanding” Black people and low class “niggers.”

IV
THE N-WORD AND PRESUMPTIVE WHITE RACIAL ANIMUS

Though the jury convicted Nicholas Minucci of a hate crime in the attack and robbery of Glenn Moore, one could foresee a very different outcome to that case. What if there was considerable evidence introduced at trial that Minucci only listened to hip-hop music, wore clothing characteristic of hip-hop culture, frequented Black comedy clubs and venues where spoken word was performed by Black poets? What if some of his best-friends were Black? This section rebuts the presumption that in a situation similar to Minucci’s, his conduct reflects anything but racial animus and thus a hate crime. The rationale is twofold: First, Whites do not traditionally assume that their use of the N-word towards a Black person can be construed as anything other than racial hostility. This is especially so when they are simultaneously attempting to intimidate or commit an act of aggression against a Black person. The fact that even Whites who are immersed in Black popular culture rarely use the word publicly suggests that their use of the word remains taboo. Second, research on implicit social cognition suggests that a remarkably high percentage of Whites harbor unconscious anti-Black attitudes. Usage of the N-word while attempting to intimidate or commit an act of aggression against a Black person provides an instance where such attitudes are leaked out into explicit behavior.

A. Black and White Use of the N-word in Popular Culture

Regardless of how the N-word is used, there has been a growing tension over its use. Historically, there were times when the N-word was deemed acceptable among some Blacks when the word was used only amongst them. Employing the N-word may have been an attempt to take the bite out of the word, to turn a negative into a positive, or be defiant.

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111 John Ridley, The Manifesto of Ascendancy for the Modern American Nigger, ESQUIRE, at 108. Ridley describes “niggers” as “the oppressed minority within our minority. Always down. Always out. Always complaining that they can’t get a break. Notoriously poor about doing for themselves. Constantly in need of a leader but unable to follow in any direction that’s navigated by hard work, self-reliance. And though they spliff and drink and procreate their way into welfare doles and WIC lines, niggers will tell you their state of being is no fault of their own. They are not responsible for their nearly 5 percent incarceration rate and their 9.2 percent unemployment rate. Not responsible for the 11.8 percent rate at which they drop out of high school. For the 69.3 percent of births they create out of wedlock.” Id. He goes on to describe black people as, “inheritors of ‘the Deal’ forced upon entrenched white social, political, and legal establishment when my parents’ generation won the struggle for civil rights. The Deal: We (blacks) take what is rightfully ours and you (the afore-described establishment) get citizens who will invest the same energy and dedication into raising families and working hard and being all around good people as was invested in snapping the neck of Jim Crow.” Id.
112 Curry, supra note 35.
114 Kennedy, supra note 86, at 89.
115 KENNEDY, supra note 81, at 48-50
N-word has become increasingly popular among hip hop generation black youth. And not surprisingly, some Whites have caught on to using the word. For those who use it, there are informal rules, however. An “a” ending is more acceptable than an “r,” and their use of the word is tolerated only if they are around Black people they know extremely well. Even then, it could be met with disapproval and even violence. Despite these instances of toleration of Whites use of the N-word, those instances are a rarity and highly contextual. By and large, Whites use of the N-word is not tolerated, and even Whites immersed in Black popular culture understand this. Black comedians, rappers, and spoken-word artists have given the N-word entrée into popular American culture by peppering their routines and lyrics with the word. Nonetheless, Whites who engage in racialized comedy, partake in hip hop culture, and participate in the spoken word community refrain from use of the word or, in those rare instances when they have employed it, have done so at their peril.

1. Racialized Comedy

Within Black comedy, the N-word has been featured prominently and has been interpreted among black people “within a specific, clearly defined context, tone, and set of codes rooted in black cultural vernacular.” It has, as a result, been seen and used as a benign or friendly term—at least vis-à-vis gangsta rap. Richard Pryor is credited with making it popular for Blacks to use the N-word in their comedy routines, especially after his 1974 Grammy Award-winning album That Nigger’s Crazy. The word has been used among Black comedians to help punctuate what may seem more like social commentary than mere jokes. For example, Richard Pryor spoke on police degradation of Blacks, Paul Mooney on how Whites blame an

116 Neal Justin, ‘N’ Word Heard More Often, bit Context Crucial: Long Used by Hip-hop Crowd, The Word with an Ugly Past is Entering Mainstream Culture. STAR TRIBUNE, Nov. 10, 1005, at 1A. (stating that “[d]uring a recent session with about a dozen black teens, almost all said they use the word regularly. Some use it as much as 50 times a day”).

117 Id.


119 KENNEDY, supra note 81, at 40-41.

120 Robin D. G. Kelley, Kickin’ Reality, Kickin’ Ballistics: Gangsta Rap and Postindustrial Los Angeles, in DROPPIN’ SCIENCE: CRITICAL ESSAYS ON RAP MUSIC AND HIP HOP CULTURE 137 (William Eric Perkins ed. 1996) [hereinafter DROPPIN’ SCIENCE]. The use of ‘nigger’ with other black English markers has the effect of ‘smiling when you say that.’ The use of standard English with ‘nigger’, ‘in the words of an informant, is ‘the wrong tone of voice’ and may be taken as abusive.” Gloria Mitchell-Knerman, Signifying, Loud-talking, and Marking, in RAPPIN AND STYLIN OUT: COMMUNICATION IN BLACK AMERICA 328 (Thomas Kochman ed. 1974).

121 Kelley, supra note 91.

122 Richard Pryor, That Nigger’s Crazy (Reprise Records, 1974). The album explores a number of topics including “…Pryor’s professional fears (‘Hope I’m funny … because I know niggers ready to kick ass’), blacks alleged ability to avoid certain types of danger (‘Niggers never get burned up in buildings….White folks just panic, run to the door, fall all over each other.….Niggers get outside, then argue’), black parenting styles (‘My father was one of them eleven-o’clock niggers’), comparative sociology (‘White folks fuck quiet; niggers make noise’), racial anthropology (‘White folks… don’t know how to play the dozens’), and social commentary (‘Nothing can scare a nigger after four-hundred years of this shit’) KENNEDY, supra note 81, at 40-41.

inordinate amount of wrongs on blacks,\textsuperscript{124} and Chris Rock on the distinction between upstanding Blacks and low class niggers.\textsuperscript{125} Dave Chapelle, in his remarkably successful show that aired on Comedy Central routinely used the word. His social commentary is highlighted by his skit about a White family called the Niggar family, which played on stereotypes associated with Blacks. In the first scene, the Niggar family is at the kitchen table dialoguing over breakfast:

Husband: Look hun, my sister just had another baby. Look at this little bundle of joy.
Wife: She’s got those Niggar lips.
Husband: I know, so thin. Is Tim still asleep?
Wife: I think so.
Husband: He sure is one lazy Niggar.

\textsuperscript{124} PAUL MOONEY, \textit{Race} (Step Sun Music Entertainment 1993). Paul Mooney also comments on such topics as Nigger Vampire, how saying nigger Makes My teeth White, Niggerstein, Nigger Raisins, and a Nigger History Lesson. Paul Mooney, \textit{Blame-a-Nigger, in African American Humor} 281. ‘They don’t want to give us any credit. They just want to blame everything on niggers. Didn’t some white man in Boston shoot his pregnant wife and then shoot himself, talkin’ about, “Oh niggers did it.” Always trying to blame some niggers… That’s why I’m gonna start a new ad, 1-900-Blame-a –Nigger. So when white folks get in trouble, just call my agency.’

‘Hello, Blame-a-Nigger? I just pushed my mother down a flight of stairs. I don’t want to go to jail. Send a nigger over here!’

‘All right, I got one on parole. I’ll send him right over ma’am.’”

\textsuperscript{125} Chris Rock, \textit{Who You Calling a Racist, in African American Humor} 281. “Who’s more racist: black people or white people?

Black people.

You know why? Because black people hate black people, too. Everything white people hate about black people, black people don’t like about black people. It’s like our own personal civil war.

On one side, there’s black people.

On the other, you’ve got niggers.

The niggers have got to go. Every time black people want to have a good time, niggers mess it up. You can’t do anything without some ignorant-ass niggers fucking it up.

Can’t keep a disco open more than three weeks. Grand opening? Grand closing.

Can’t go to a movie the first week it opens. Why? Because niggers are shooting at the screen.

‘This movie is so good I gotta bust a cap in here.’

I love black people, but I hate niggers. I’m tired of niggers. I wish they would let me join the Ku Klux Klan. I’d do a drive-by from L.A. to Brooklyn.

You can’t have anything valuable when you’re around niggers. You can’t have a big screen TV. Well, you can have it, but you better move it in at three o’clock in the morning, paint it white, and hope niggers think it’s a basinet.

You can’t have anything in your house. Why? Because the niggers who are next door will break in, take it all, and then come over the next day and go, ‘We heard you got robbed.’

‘You know because you robbed me. You weren’t hearing shit, because you were doing shit.’

I’m tired of niggers. Tired, tired, tired.”

Richard Pryor was the first to make the subtle distinction between black people and “niggers,” not in a stand-up routine but as part of a rehabilitative journey to Africa. Pryor noted that, there are “no niggers [in Africa]… The people [in Africa], they still have their self-respect, their pride.” \textit{See} Derrick Z. Jackson, \textit{Epithet Stung, Even for Pryor, Boston Globe}, Dec. 14, 2005, at A23.
Son: Good morning mom; good morning dad.
Husband: You know Tim, we’re having a dinner party tonight; I trust you’ll be here.
Son: Oh, I can’t. I have my first big date with Jenny Halstead.

In the second scene, another family in the neighborhood discusses their assumptions about the Niggars:

Wife: Jenny has a date tonight with a Niggar boy from school.
Husband: What!? Oh God, no!
Daughter: No daddy, that’s his name—Timmy Niggar.
Husband: Oh, of course. That Niggar he’s a very good athlete and so well-spoken. That family’s going places. I mean we’re rich, but they’re Niggar rich.

In the third scene, the Niggar family interacts with their black milkman:

Milkman: Mornin’ Niggars.
Husband: Why it’s Clifford, our colored milkman.
Milkman: It’s my favorite family to deliver milk to—the Niggars. Mmm. Mmm.
Something sho’ smells good. You Niggars cooking?
Wife: We sure are. There’s some leftover bacon if you’d like some.
Milkman: Oooh, none for me. I know better than to get between a Niggar and their pork. I might get my fingers bit. Here you go. I’d hate to bother you about this, well you didn’t pay your bill last week, and I know how forgetful you Niggars are when it comes to paying bills.
Husband: Sorry Clifford; it slipped my mind. Here you go. Sorry about that.
Milkman: Oh, Niggar please; Niggar please. Well, take care Mr. N-word. I have a hot date with the wife tonight.
Husband: Alright, take care.
MM: Alright, peace Niggar.126

Despite black comedians’ frequent use of the N-word, White comedians, with few exceptions, have rarely been given a pass by White or Black audiences for using the N-word. Most White comedians avoid use of the word altogether. White comedians like Andrew Dice Clay, during the 1990s, used his comedy to slur minorities, homosexuals, and women.127 However, despite his over-the-line attacks on Asians, for example, as “urine-colored people with towels on their heads,”128 even Clay restrained himself when it came to using the N-word in his routines. Even contemporary White comedians, like Lisa Lampanelli whose routines focus on issues of race and who unabashedly employs other epithets during her act, dare not employ the N-word.129

126 DAVE CHAPELLE, CHAPELLE’S SHOW, SEASON 2 (Comedy Central 2005).
129 See, e.g., http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=35CXbEpoA_c&mode=related&search=. “That’s right bitches; you know I bang a lot of black guys. That’s my thing; that’s right, son. Yeah son. It aint by choice. I just haven’t lost enough weight to get a white guy to fuck me. That’s the problem. You white devils with your skinny bitches. I gotta put up with that. Cause black guys enjoy the padunkadunk. Isn’t that right? Even though you’re kind of a white black guy—like a Bill Cosby black. You know a black guy with white features like a job and a cell phone. You
One rare exception was during Black Entertainment Television’s 1998 season of Comic View when Gary Owens became the first and only White comedian to host a season. During his winning routine during the competition to become host, Owens said the N-word and received a standing ovation from the largely Black audience. He ultimately landed the coveted spot over black comedians who competed. Though his use of the word was clearly accepted by members of the audience, Black comedians took offense to it. In another instance, the creators of Comedy Central’s television show South Park were lauded for their comedic social commentary on the N-word. In one episode, a character named Randy appeared on Wheel of Fortune and had to provide an answer for “people who annoy you,” which had the letters “N_GGERS.” He incorrectly answered with “NIGGERS” when the correct answer was “NAGGERS.” During the course of the show, the N-word was used 42 times, but the episode was focused on the lesson Randy learned from having used the word.

Another exception was Michael Richards’, Kramer from Seinfeld, Laugh Factory routine on November 17, 2006. His routine, however, had much different results than Gary Owens’. During his stand-up act, Richards perceived that he was being heckled by some members of the audience. Two men who he lashed out at in particular were Kyle Doss and Frank McBride—both black. According to Doss, a large multi-ethnic group of individuals went to the Laugh Factory. They interrupted Richards’ act simply by walking in, taking their seats, and ordering their drinks. According to Doss, Richards noted, “All the Blacks and Mexicans are here.” Doss went on to tell Richards he lacked humor, to which Richards responded with “Fuck you, nigger.” Much of Richards’ tirade was caught on tape, but according to Doss, some of what Richards said was inaudible. For example, Doss indicated that Richards said that he had enough money to put Doss and McBride in jail, that he could buy Doss and McBride, and that “when I wake up I’m still going to be rich, but when you wake up, you’re still going to be a [nigger].” The true brunt of Richards attack was seen on a recording made on an audience member’s cellular telephone:

Richards: Shut up! Fifty years ago, we’d have you upside down with a fucking fork up your ass. You can talk! You can talk! You can talk! You’re brave now motherfucker! Throw his ass out. He’s a nigger! He’s a nigger! He’s a nigger! A nigger! Look, there’s a nigger! Oooh, oooh. Alright you see? This shocks you; it shocks you to see what’s buried beneath you stupid motherfuckers!

Audience Member: That was uncalled for.

never see that. That must be some pre-paid shit motherfucker! Prepaid, prepaid. But black guys are cool. They do like a big ass. My black boyfriend says ‘the bigger the cushion, the sweeter the pushin’.’ Bull, he just wants to have something to hide behind when the cops start shooting. ‘Cause once you go black, the cops will attack.

How you doing Hector, popi conyo? I love that little spic. I always wanted to bang one of you bastards. But my parents are those old fashioned racist Italians. And you know the old saying, ‘Once you go Hispanic, woohoo, mom and dad start to panic.’ Well, because you steal…” Id.  


Id. at 215-218.


Aldore D. Collier, Black Leaders Unite in Call to End the Use of the ‘N’ Word, JET, at 6.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BQ5R2NLI_NY (last visited February 13, 2007).
Richards: What was uncalled for? It’s uncalled for you to interrupt my ass you cheap motherfucker! You guys have been talkin’ and talkin’ and talkin’. I don’t know, I don’t know, I don’t know. What’s the matter? Is this too much for you to handle? They’re going to arrest me for calling a Black man a nigger. Wait a minute, where’ he going?

Audience member: That was uncalled for you fucking cracker-ass motherfucker.

Richards: Cracker-ass? You calling me cracker ass, nigger?

Audience Member: Fucking white boy.

Richards: Are you threatening me?

Audience Member: We’ll see what’s up.

Richards: Oh, it’s a big threat. That’s how you get back at the man.

Audience Member: That was real uncalled for.

Richards: Wait a minute; he’s not going is he?

Audience Member: It’s not funny, that’s why you’re a reject—never had no shows, never had no movies, Seinfeld—that’s it.

Richards: Oh, I guess you got me there. You’re absolutely right. I’m just a wash up. Gotta stand on a stage.

Audience Member: That’s un-fucking called for. That ain’t necessary.

Richards: Well, you interrupted me pal. That’s what happens when you interrupt the White man; don’t you know?

Audience Member: Uncalled for. That was uncalled for.

Richards: You see? You see? There’s still those words, those words, those words.

Though Richards’ comments went beyond a comic routine and turned into a tirade, the fall-out from his comments highlighted that whether Black comedians use the N-word or not, its use by White comedians is largely not tolerated. Paul Mooney, who routinely uses the N-word in his stand-up comedy acts, vowed to never use the word again after seeing the Michael Richards video. Mooney noted, “I’ve used it and I’ve abused it. Seeing the video put me in shock—and I’m not easily shocked. [Richards] cured me. He’s my Dr. Phil. Hip-hoppers need to wake up.”

2. Rap Music

Rappers, particularly so-called “gangsta rappers,” have employed the N-word in their lyrics—and possibly with increasing frequency. Aside from Nas whose forthcoming album is entitled Nigger, Ol’ Dirty Bastard’s album entitled Nigga Please, and NWA (Niggaz With an Attitude) who entitled one of their albums Efil4zaggin (Niggaz 4 Life spelled backwards), a number of rappers have employed the N-word in their song titles. Dr. Dre’s “The Day the Niggas Took Over,” A Tribe Called Quest’s “Sucka Nigga,” Nas’ “Last Real Nigga Alive,” the

138 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QgmCBKPHnSy.
139 Aldore D. Collier, Black Leaders Unite in Call to End the Use of the ‘N’ Word, JET, at 6.
142 Ol’ Dirty Bastard, Nigga Please (Elektra 1999).
145 A TRIBE CALLED QUEST, MIDNIGHT MARAUDERS (Jive 1993).
Geto Boys “Trigga Happy Nigga,” 147 Snoop Dogg’s “Down 4 My Niggas,” 148 Public Enemy’s “Anti-Nigger Machine,” 149 DJ Quick’s “Can’t Fuck With a Nigga,” 150 and Tupac’s “Definition of a Thug Nigga” 151 all serve as examples. Rappers can mean any number of things when they employ the N-word. Rappers, and Blacks who have appropriated their language and rationale for using the N-word, often make distinctions between “nigger” and “nigga.” 152 On his album, 2Pacalypse Now, rapper 2Pac indicates that “nigga” is an acronym for “Never Ignorant Getting Goals Accomplished.” 153 Rappers have also used “nigga” to describe a condition as opposed to skin color or culture. This variation of the N-word has been employed to propose a collective identity born out of “class consciousness, the character of inner-city space, police repression, poverty, and the constant threat of interracial violence fed by a dying economy.” 154 This is glaringly apparent on N.W.A.’s (Niggaz With an Attitude) Efil4zaggin album 155 where the N-word is almost synonymous for oppressed. 156 In some, maybe most, instances rappers employ it to refer to the basest elements of Black culture. For instance, it may be used to refer to a Black person, man usually, who is violent, hypersexual, criminal, and/or manipulative (especially of women). 157 Others, particularly Black Nationalist rappers, use it to describe Blacks who are defiant against White domination and exploitation 158 and to provide an ironic and humorous comment on the White fears of Black militancy. 159

Given the crossover appeal of rap music, it was arguably only a matter of time before non-blacks might think that it was appropriate for them to use the N-word. 160 Whites who fancy themselves as immersed in hip-hop culture undoubtedly appropriate various aspects of that culture, including its linguistic style. 161 This includes using the N-word in their linguistic repertoire. 162 Most Whites, however, immersed in hip-hop culture often refrain from “openly and unabashedly” saying the N-word fearing that it will be perceived as a slight rather than a sign of solidarity. 163 The few White rappers who have attempted to use the N-word in their lyrics have created racial tension. 164 For instance, MTV televised a reality show called Ego

146 NAS, GOD’S SON (Sony 2002)
147 GETO BOYS, GETO BOYS (Asylum Records 1990).
148 SNOOP DOGG, NO LIMIT TOP DOGG (Priority Records 1999).
149 PUBLIC ENEMY, FEAR OF A BLACK PLANET (Def jam 1990).
151 VARIOUS ARTISTS, POETIC JUSTICE (Sony 1993).
152 Kelley, supra note 120, at 137.
154 Kelley, supra note 120, at 137.
155 N. W.A., supra note 143.
156 Kelley, supra note 120, at 137.
159 Kelley, supra note 120, at 137 n.54.
162 Cutler, supra note 161, at 222.
163 KENNEDY, supra note 81, at 50
164 Armond White, Who Wants to See Ten Niggers Play Basketball?, in DROPPIN’ SCIENCE 197 (noting how no White rap artist should feel free to use the N-word and critiquing a White rap groups use of the N-word in their
Trips The (White) Rapper Show, which featured a number of Whites who wanted to become a rapper. The winner of the show was awarded a record contract and one-hundred thousand dollars. During one episode, two of the competitors—Persia and John—got into an argument, whereby Persia repeatedly used the N-word during her rant. As a punishment, the show’s host required her to wear a necklace with “N*WORD” emblazoned across a large faux platinum and diamond pendant. She was specifically reprimanded for her usage of the word.

Towards that end, we analyze lyrics of both Black and White rappers to determine with what frequency each uses the word, comparatively. Methodologically, we selected a sampling of hip hop albums by googling “top 100 hip hop albums.” We ultimately wanted to make sure we selected a site that potentially included albums released prior to or during the period of Nicholas Minucci’s assault on Glenn Moore. We ultimately selected the site that had the most current list—thus ranging from 1995 to 2005. We wanted to authorize Whites’ usage of it.

Quasi-empirical data also serves to further undermine the notion that simply because a White person is immersed in hip hop culture, where the N-word is frequently used, does not authorize Whites’ use of it. Towards that end, we analyze lyrics of both Black and White rappers to determine with what frequency each uses the word, comparatively. Methodologically, we selected a sampling of hip hop albums by googling “top 100 hip hop albums.” We ultimately selected the website that had the most current list—thus ranging from 1995 to 2005. We wanted to make sure we selected a site that potentially included albums released prior to or during the period of Nicholas Minucci’s assault on Glenn Moore. We ultimately selected the site that posted the March 2006 listing of best rap albums from Hip-Hop Connection. For White rappers, we googled “white rappers,” and from two websites that were retrieved, we developed a list of White rappers with widespread name recognition. We then googled each group or solo artist for lyrics to their albums. We found complete lyrics for 35 Black rappers’ albums and...
for 30 White rappers’ albums.\footnote{Out of the Black rappers’ 536 songs analyzed, 436 contained}
the N-word (81.3%). Out of the White rappers’ 477 songs analyzed, 20 contained the N-Word (4.2%). These data were statistically analyzed, and the results indicated that difference between the percentages are statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 606.94, p<.001$), and represent a strong statistical effect ($\Phi = .77$). Among these twenty songs, it is likely that a number of them featured guest appearances by Black rappers who used the N-word as opposed to the featured, White artist. These results suggest that even Whites rappers who are thoroughly immersed in black culture generally, and hip hop culture in particular, do not employ the N-word in their vocabulary with much frequency. They certainly do not use it nearly as much as one might expect they would given the argument provided by Nicholas Minucci’s defense counsel and what might be implied from the defense’s expert witnesses.

3. Spoken Word
Spoken word is, quite simply, recited poetry. It has long been popular in the Black community. Arguably, one of the founders of the spoken word movement is the group The Last Poets. Its members founded the group during the 1960s and unabashedly employed the N-word in a number of their song titles—Run, Nigger,$^{171}$ Wake Up, Niggers,$^{172}$ and Niggers are Scared of Revolution.$^{173}$ In the last of these titles, over a background chorus of “Niggers, niggers, all niggers, niggers, niggers,” The Last Poets rhythmically speak:

....

Niggers are lovers, are lovers, are lovers.
Niggers loved to hear Malcolm rap.
But they didn't love Malcolm.
Niggers love everything but themselves.

But I'm a lover too, yes I'm a lover too.
I love niggers, I love niggers, I love niggers.

Because niggers are me.
And I should only love that which is me.
I love to see niggers go through changes.
Love to see niggers act.
Love to see niggers make them plays and shoot the shit.

But there is one thing about niggers I do not love.
Niggers are scared of revolution.$^{174}$

More recently, spoken word artist, Julian Curry, appeared on HBO’s show Def Comedy Jam and delivered his poem “Nigger, Niggas & Niggaz.” He said:


$^{172}$ Id.

$^{173}$ Id.

$^{174}$ Id. See also, www.youtube.com (type “niggaz are scared of revolution”).
... You see “nigger’s” been passed through our families, generation to generation like cancer. It used to be said by slave masters who weren’t in the business of greeting no dancing niggers. The only wanted good old field niggers. But I wonder how the field nigger would feel if he was sitting next to me on the A-train at approximately three o’clock any day of the week, and he heard his little great great grandson speak dozens if not hundreds of times from 59th Street to West 4th. The word that made Black families pack up in the South to move North. Would he slam a couple of these boys against the doors and ask: ‘What’s the deal, nigga? Do you think you’re keeping it real, nigga? Do you know how I was killed, nigga? They murdered me with hot rods of steel, nigga. Now how do you think this makes me feel, nigga?’...  

Despite the use of the N-word among Black spoken word artists, its use by Whites during their routines has likely been non-existent or marginal at best.

B. Implicit Bias

A second factor suggests that where a White person commits an act of violence or intimidation against a Black person and hurls the N-word, such conduct should be deemed a hate crime. There is a vast and growing body of social scientific research that suggests that many Whites harbor implicit (unconscious) anti-Black attitudes. And legal academicians have begun to import this research into their scholarship. Within the realm of hate crime laws, the


utterance of the N-word by a White person while engaged in some criminal act against a Black person suggests leakage of these implicit racial biases.

An implicit construct is “the introspectively unidentified (or inaccurately identified) trace of past experience that mediates [the category of responses that are assumed to be influenced by that construct].” Implicit cognition, in turn, reveals mental associations that people are unwilling or are unable to report. This is because such cognitions might conflict with expressly-held values or beliefs. Moreover, implicit cognitions reveal information that is not readily available to introspection for people with a desire to retrieve and/or express such information. Therefore, the key feature of implicit measures of attitudes is that subjects, often unaware that their attitudes are being measured, are unable to exert conscious control over their responses. In this way, implicit measures of attitudes have several comparative advantages over explicit measures. First, when explicit measures are used, individuals may not reveal their true attitudes or preferences because of social desirability biases, thus attenuating the magnitude of the relationship that researchers identify between attitudes and behavior. Second, individuals may not even be aware of their true preferences or attitudes.

In situations where people have the motivation and the opportunity to deliberately regulate their behavior, they rely primarily on effortful processing to do so—e.g., seen in explicit self-report measures. On the other hand, when either motivation or opportunity to deliberate are lacking, behavior is guided primarily by less controlled processes, which implicit measures try to tap. Thus, implicit measures should be particularly valuable predictors of behavior for situations in which people have limited control over their actions. The Implicit Association Test (“IAT”) is a popular measure of the relative strength of associations between pairs of concepts, including positive/negative attributes and race.

Approximately 70% of Whites harbor anti-Black/pro-White biases. Andrew Baron and Mahzarin Banaji found that White 6-year-olds demonstrate implicit pro-White/ anti-Black...
bias, with self-reported attitudes revealing bias in the same direction. In 10-year olds and adults, the same magnitude of implicit race bias is observed, although self-reported race attitudes dissipates with age—vanishing entirely in adults.\textsuperscript{183}

Anthony Greenwald and colleagues found that Whites display an implicit attitudinal preference for White over Black, manifested as faster responding to the White/pleasant combination than to the Black/pleasant combination.\textsuperscript{184} Leslie Ashburn-Nardo and colleagues found that Whites pair White names with pleasant words and Black names with unpleasant words more easily than they make the reverse pairings. Additionally, Whites find it easier to associate their in-group (i.e., American names) with pleasant words and the out-group (i.e., Surinam names) with unpleasant words than vice versa.\textsuperscript{185} Even with equally unfamiliar exemplars for both in-group and out-group, Whites still display a pro-in-group IAT bias. Thus, it appears that even when there is minimal experiential or historical input available, peoples’ minds are prepared to display bias effortlessly.\textsuperscript{186} Even Whites who know that the IAT measures undesirable racist attitudes and who explicitly self-report egalitarian attitudes still find it difficult to control their biased responses.\textsuperscript{187} Thierry Devos and Banaji found that Whites make no distinction between Blacks and Whites on explicit measures of “Americanness.” On Implicit measures, however, Whites more easily pair American symbols with White faces rather than with Black faces.\textsuperscript{188} This is even so where faces of American Blacks are more familiar than White faces.\textsuperscript{189} In addition to experimental studies, numerous data have been collected via web-based IATs. Unlike experimental IAT studies, these web-based studies rely on large sample sizes. These web-based studies reveal that, among children (N = 28,816) and adults (N = 351,204), White is associated with good and Black with bad. Light skin is associated with good and dark skin with bad (N = 122,988). White is associated with harmless objects and Black with weapons (N = 85,742).\textsuperscript{190}

Implicit racial bias is no mere abstraction; it is linked to the deepest recesses of the mind—particularly the amygdala. The amygdala is an almond-sized subcortical brain structure, involved in emotional learning, perceiving novel or threatening stimuli, and fear conditioning.\textsuperscript{191} And William Cunningham and colleagues found that Whites’ amygdalas are activated far more when they are subliminally shown Black faces as compared to White faces.

\textsuperscript{183} Andrew Scott Baron & Mahzarin R. Banaji, \textit{The Development of Implicit Attitudes: Evidence of Race Evaluations from Age 6 and 10 and Adulthood}, 17 PSYCHOL. SCI. 53, 55-56 (2006).
\textsuperscript{185} Leslie Ashburn-Nardo et al., \textit{Implicit Associations as the Seeds of Intergroup Bias: How Easily Do They Take Root}, 81 J. PERSONALITY & SOC. PSYCHOL. 789, 792 (2001).
\textsuperscript{186} \textit{Id.} at 794-95. See also Nilanjana Dasgupta et al., \textit{Automatic Preference for White Americans: Eliminating the Familiarity Explanation}, 36 J. EXPERIMENTAL SOC. PSYCHOL. 316, 321-323 (2000).
\textsuperscript{189} \textit{Id.} at 455.
\textsuperscript{190} Lane et al., \textit{supra} note 181.
\textsuperscript{191} Kevin N. Ochsner & Matthew D. Lieberman, \textit{The Emergence of Social Cognitive Neuroscience}, 56 AM. PSYCHOLOGIST 717, 720 (2001)
Moreover, the degree of amygdala activation is significantly correlated with participants’ IAT scores. Additionally, implicit racial bias leaks into real-world behavior. Samuel Gaertner and John McLaughlin subliminally primed individuals with the word “White” or “Black” and then immediately replaced the word with a string of letters that were sometimes actual words and sometimes nonsensical. The actual words selected were associated with stereotypes of either Whites or Blacks. As quickly as possible, individuals had to identify whether the string of letters was, indeed, a word. They were faster at recognizing positive words (e.g., “smart”) if they were primed with the word “White” instead of “Black.” Dovidio and colleagues also demonstrated that response times to negative target words were significantly faster following the Black prime than following the White prime. And Patricia Devine’s research reveals that subliminal priming with words stereotypically associated with Blacks leads individuals to interpret ambiguous behavior as more aggressive.

Quite possibly, these results stemmed from more than simply using words with negative affect (e.g., “lazy”). Bargh et al. found that Whites who were subliminally primed with Black male faces (as opposed to White male faces) for a fraction of a second, responded with greater hostility and anger toward an experimenter after being told that they would have to repeat a boring task because of a computer malfunction. Here, presumably, exposure to Black faces not only activated the category “African American” but also activated the associated stereotype “hostile” and the behaviors that go along with it, leading participants to enact those behaviors within the experimental situation.

Other behaviors, too, are implicated in implicit racial bias. Franklin Gilliam and Shanto Iyengar explored how local news crime scripts might create ingrained heuristics for understanding crime and race. They created variations of a local newscast, and among them was one in which there was a crime story with a Black suspect mugshot, and another crime story with a White-suspect mugshot. Both suspects were represented by the same morphed photograph; the only difference was skin hue in order to control for facial expression and features. The suspect appeared for only five seconds in a ten-minute newscast. Nonetheless, having seen the Black suspect, Whites showed 6% more support for punitive remedies than did the control group, which saw no crime story. When they were instead exposed to the White suspect, their support for punitive remedies increased by only 1%, which was not statistically significant.

Allen McConnell and Jill Leibold found that Whites who revealed stronger negative attitudes toward Blacks (vs. Whites) on the IAT had more negative social interactions with a Black (vs. a White) experimenter. Implicit race bias also predicts behavior in employment

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situations, specifically the frequency with which individuals choose to ask racially stereotypic interview questions of Black as compared to White job candidates during simulated job interviews.\(^{200}\) Mark Chen and John Bargh similarly found that the subliminal activation of stereotypes leads to behavioral confirmation. For instance, once racial stereotypes have been activated and manifested in a perceivers’ hostile behavior toward a naive interaction partner, that behavior in turn elicits a similar response from the partner, which leads each person to believe that the other has provoked the hostile interaction.\(^{201}\) In addition, William Cunningham and colleagues found that the stronger the endorsement of right-wing ideology, the stronger the tendency for automatic associations between Black/bad and White/good.\(^{202}\) Similarly, John Jost and colleagues and Brian Nosek found that among Whites, political conservatism is positively associated with ingroup favoritism on both implicit and explicit measures.\(^{203}\)

Implicit racial bias is also implicated in more life-threatening situations. B. Keith Payne subliminally primed non-Black participants with a Black or White face and subsequently asked them to identify, as fast as possible, whether the object displayed was a tool or gun. Those who are primed with the Black face more quickly identify guns correctly. In contrast, those primed with the White face more quickly identify tools correctly. When participants are time-pressured to force more errors, those primed with a Black face err more in mistaking a tool for a gun (false alarm).\(^{204}\) Joshua Correll added to this work by creating a video game that placed photographs of a White or Black individual holding either a gun or other object (i.e., wallet, soda can, or cell phone) into diverse photographic backgrounds. Participants were instructed to decide as quickly as possible whether to shoot the target. Severe time pressure designed into the game forced errors. Individuals are more likely to mistake a Black target as armed when he in fact is unarmed (false alarms); conversely, they are more likely to mistake a White target as unarmed when he in fact is armed (misses).\(^{205}\) In the area of health care, Alexander Green and colleagues studied internal medicine and emergency medicine physicians; they found that though none of the physicians reported explicit preferences for Whites over Blacks. Nonetheless, they found an implicit preference for Whites, implicit stereotypes that Blacks are less cooperative with medical procedures and less cooperative generally. More significantly, as physicians’ pro-White bias increased so did their likelihood of providing White patients, and not treating Blacks, with a treatment for cardiovascular disease.\(^{206}\)

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Most relevant to this article, Rudman and Ashmore conducted an experiment on the relationship between implicit racial attitudes and harmful behaviors towards Blacks. In their second study, they discovered that implicit bias predicted budget cuts for Asian, back, and Jewish student organizations. More importantly, implicit anti-Black bias predicted self-reported racial discrimination. Included in this category of behaviors were exclusion, verbal slurs, and physical harm.

V

**THE N-WORD AND PRESUMPTIVE BLACK INTRA-RACIAL ANIMUS**

There is a plausible argument that Blacks should not be exempted from what may deemed as intra-racial hate crimes. Most crimes against Blacks are committed by other Blacks. Blacks more frequently use the N-word than Whites. Moreover, Blacks harbor implicit anti-Black attitudes at almost the same rates as Whites.

For example, among 12- to 14-year-old Blacks, Andrew Baron and colleagues found that, at least by age 13, young Blacks do not show the in-group preference that has come to be the hallmark of Whites. Among Black adults, generally, Vincent Spicer found considerable variability in Blacks’ implicit racial preferences, though overall, Blacks show a significant preference for Whites over Blacks. Vincent Spicer and Margo Monteith demonstrate that between 50% and 65% of Blacks exhibit implicit outgroup bias in favor of Whites. Ashburn-Nardo and colleagues find that 60% of Blacks show a pro-White implicit bias, although they express highly favorable ingroup attitudes on explicit measures.

In an Internet–based study conducted by Nosek and colleagues, Blacks show a significant preference for Whites over Blacks. New data from three measures available to the public at a demonstration website extended the existing evidence concerning implicit and explicit ingroup and outgroup among Blacks and Whites. Blacks show stronger explicit ingroup favoritism than White respondents, although both clearly show explicit preferences for their own group. On implicit measures, Whites show ingroup favoritism, but Blacks do not. A larger percentage of

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208 Id. at 363-68.

209 Id. at 361-63.


211 See infra Section IV(A).


216 Brian A. Nosek et al., *Harvesting Implicit Group Attitudes and Beliefs from a Demonstration Website*, 6 GROUP DYNAMICS 101, 105-07 (2002).

217 http://tolerance.org
Whites express ingroup favoritism on implicit measures (78.4%) than on explicit measures (51.1%), whereas a larger percentage of Blacks express ingroup favoritism on explicit measures (65.4%) than on implicit measures (40.1%). When attitudes were measured implicitly, 39.3% of Blacks show outgroup favoritism, which is about the same proportion that showed ingroup favoritism. In sum, Blacks show strong ingroup favoritism explicitly, but not implicitly. Whites, by contrast, showed strong ingroup favoritism whether it was measured explicitly or implicitly.\footnote{Jost et al., supra note 214, at 897.}

In his experimental research, Robert Livingston examined the variability in Blacks’ performance on two implicit measures of attitudes toward Blacks versus Whites. Participants in both samples report very strong levels of explicit ingroup bias, but significant evidence of implicit bias was not obtained on either implicit measure employed. Nonetheless, there was considerable variability in implicit bias scores, and these are related systematically to participants’ reports of the extent to which they believed others undervalue their group and are prejudiced toward it. In short, participants who perceived greater negativity toward their group were more prone to favoring the outgroup (Whites) over the ingroup (Blacks). In addition, outgroup contact is related to implicit biases, and evidence that perceived negativity mediates the relation between outgroup contact and implicit biases was demonstrated. In other words, participants who report less contact with Whites are more prone to perceiving negativity toward Blacks and, in turn, to favoring Whites over Blacks implicitly.\footnote{Robert W. Livingston, The Role of Perceived Negativity in the Moderation of African Americans’ Implicit and Explicit Racial Attitudes, 38 J. EXPERIMENTAL SOC. PSYCHOL. 405, 409-11 (2002).}

Despite the fact that 1) a remarkably high percentage of Blacks harbor a implicit anti-Black/pro-White biases; 2) these biases also lead to adverse behavior directed at Blacks, and 3) Blacks seem to use the N-word with far more frequency than Whites, mapping our proposed analysis of Whites onto Blacks makes little sense. Given that Black usage of the N-word carries with it a different meaning (i.e., lack of clear racial animus) than when it is used by Whites, intra-racial hate crime based on the word’s usage among Blacks makes little sense.

**CONCLUSION**

The N-word has long been a controversial word, symbolic of White racial animus and hostility towards Blacks. A contemporary understanding of the word, however, suggests a varied and complex understanding of it. Among Blacks, the word is not necessarily pejorative and may, at times, be either benign or a term of endearment. Noted Harvard Law School professor Randall Kennedy argued that, given this fact, Whites’ usage of the word does not necessarily suggest racial animus within hate crimes jurisprudence. The error in this reasoning is twofold: A systematic analysis of Whites who are immersed in Black popular culture indicates that they do not routinely and publicly use the N-word. Furthermore, current research on implicit social cognition indicates that a majority of Whites harbor implicit anti-Black attitudes. And these attitudes are revealed in various types of behavior. Within the context of hate crime jurisprudence, Whites’ usage of the N-word is an exemplar of such leakage.