[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Use mdy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_mdy_dates) [Template:Infobox person](/wiki/Template:Infobox_person)

**Tracy Lauren Marrow** (born February 16, 1958[[1]](#cite_note-1) better known by his [stage name](/wiki/Stage_name) **Ice-T**, is an American [rapper](/wiki/Rapping) and actor. He began his career as a rapper in the 1980s and was signed to [Sire Records](/wiki/Sire_Records) in 1987, when he released his debut album [*Rhyme Pays*](/wiki/Rhyme_Pays), the first hip-hop album to carry an [explicit content sticker](/wiki/Parental_Advisory). The next year, he founded the record label **Rhyme $yndicate Records** (named after his collective of fellow hip-hop artists called the 'Rhyme $yndicate') and released another album, [*Power*](/wiki/Power_(Ice-T_album)).

He co-founded the [heavy metal](/wiki/Heavy_metal_music) band [Body Count](/wiki/Body_Count), which he introduced in his 1991 album [*O.G.: Original Gangster*](/wiki/O.G.:_Original_Gangster). Body Count released its [self-titled debut album](/wiki/Body_Count_(album)) in 1992. Ice-T encountered controversy over his track "[Cop Killer](/wiki/Cop_Killer_(song))", which was perceived to glamorize killing police officers. Ice-T asked to be released from his contract with [Warner Bros. Records](/wiki/Warner_Bros._Records), and his next solo album, [*Home Invasion*](/wiki/Home_Invasion_(album)), was released later in February 1993 through [Priority Records](/wiki/Priority_Records). Body Count's [next album](/wiki/Born_Dead) was released in 1994, and Ice-T released two more albums in the late 1990s. Since 2000, he has portrayed [NYPD](/wiki/NYPD) Detective [Odafin Tutuola](/wiki/Fin_Tutuola) on the [NBC](/wiki/NBC) police drama [*Law & Order: Special Victims Unit*](/wiki/Law_&_Order:_Special_Victims_Unit).

## Contents

* 1 Early life[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]
  + 1.1 Gangs, criminal life, and the Army[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]
* 2 Music career[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]
  + 2.1 Early career[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]
  + 2.2 Professional career[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]
* 3 Acting career[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]
  + 3.1 Voice acting[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]
* 4 Other ventures[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]
  + 4.1 Podcasting[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]
  + 4.2 Reality television[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]
* 5 Style and influence[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]
* 6 Personal life[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]
* 7 Activism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]
* 8 Personal disputes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]
  + 8.1 LL Cool J[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]
  + 8.2 Soulja Boy Tell 'Em[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]
* 9 Discography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]
* 10 Awards and nominations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]
* 11 Filmography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]
  + 11.1 Television[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]
  + 11.2 Video games[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]
  + 11.3 Videos[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]
  + 11.4 As a producer[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]
* 12 Bibliography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]
* 13 References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]
* 14 External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

## Early life[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

[Template:External media](/wiki/Template:External_media)

Tracy Lauren Marrow, son of Solomon and Alice Marrow,<ref name=IceCentury-5>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref>[[2]](#cite_note-2) was born in [Newark](/wiki/Newark,_New_Jersey), [New Jersey](/wiki/New_Jersey). Solomon was an African American, and Alice was [Creole](/wiki/Louisiana_Creole_people).<ref name=IceCentury-5/> For decades, Solomon worked as a [conveyor belt](/wiki/Conveyor_belt) mechanic at the [Rapistan Conveyor Company](/wiki/Dematic). When Marrow was a child, his family moved to upscale [Summit, New Jersey](/wiki/Summit,_New_Jersey).<ref name=IceCentury-5/> The first time race played a major part in Marrow's life was at the age of 7, when he became aware of the racism leveled by his white friends toward black children, and that he escaped similar treatment because they thought that Marrow was white because of his lighter skin.<ref name=IceCentury-5/> Relating this incident to his mother, she told him, "Honey, people are stupid"; her advice and this incident taught Marrow to control the way the negativity of others affected him.<ref name=IceCentury-5/>

His mother died of a [heart attack](/wiki/Myocardial_infarction) when he was in third grade. Solomon raised Marrow as a single father for four years, with help from a housekeeper.<ref name=IceCentury-5/> Marrow's first experience with an illegal activity occurred after a bicycle that Solomon "bought" him for Christmas was stolen. After Marrow told his father, Solomon shrugged, "Well, then, you ain't got no bike."<ref name=IceCentury-5/> Marrow stole parts from bicycles and assembled "three or four weird-looking, brightly painted bikes" from the parts; his father either did not notice or never acknowledged this.<ref name=IceCentury-5/> When Marrow was 12 years old, Solomon died of a heart attack.[[3]](#cite_note-3) For many years, AllMusic.com has stated that his parents "died in an auto accident",<ref name=allmusic>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> but Ice-T has stated that it was actually he who had been in a brutal auto accident and that was decades later.<ref name=IceCentury-5/>

Following his father's death, the orphaned Marrow lived with a nearby aunt briefly, then was sent to live with his other aunt and her husband in [View Park-Windsor Hills](/wiki/View_Park-Windsor_Hills), an upper middle-class black neighborhood in [South Los Angeles](/wiki/South_Los_Angeles).<ref name=IceCentury-17>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> While his cousin Earl was preparing to leave for college, Marrow shared a room with him. Earl was a fan of [rock music](/wiki/Rock_music) and listened to only the local rock stations; sharing a room with him spurred Marrow's interest in [heavy metal music](/wiki/Heavy_metal_music).<ref name=IceCentury-127>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref>

### Gangs, criminal life, and the Army[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

Marrow moved to the [Open mail](/wiki/Crenshaw,_Los_Angeles,_California) district of Los Angeles when he was in the 8th grade. He attended Palms Junior High, which was predominantly made up of white students, and included black students bussed in from [South Central](/wiki/South_Los_Angeles).<ref name=IceCentury-17/> He attended [Crenshaw High School](/wiki/Crenshaw_High_School), which was almost entirely made up of black students.[[4]](#cite_note-4) Marrow stood out from most of his friends because he did not drink alcohol, smoke tobacco, or use drugs.<ref name=IceCentury-30>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> During high school, gangs began to intensify in the Los Angeles school system. Students who belonged to the [Bloods](/wiki/Bloods) and [Crips](/wiki/Crips) gangs attended Crenshaw, and fought in the school's halls.<ref name=IceCentury-17/> Marrow, while never an actual gang member, was more affiliated with the Crips,<ref name=IceCentury-17/> and began reading the novels of [Iceberg Slim](/wiki/Iceberg_Slim), which he memorized and recited to his friends, who enjoyed hearing the excerpts and told him, "Yo, kick some more of that by Ice, T,"<ref name=IceCentury-30/> and the handle stuck. Marrow and other Crips wrote and performed "Crip Rhymes", long before the advent of [hip hop](/wiki/Hip_hop) and recorded [rapping](/wiki/Rapping).<ref name=IceCentury-49>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref>

His music career started with the band of the singing group The Precious Few of Crenshaw High School. Marrow and his group opened the show, dancing to a live band. The singers were Thomas Barnes, Ronald Robinson and Lapekas Mayfield.

In 1975, at the age of 17, Marrow began receiving the [Social Security](/wiki/Social_Security_(United_States)) benefits resulting from the death of his father and used the money to rent an apartment for $90 a month.[[5]](#cite_note-5) He sold [cannabis](/wiki/Cannabis_(drug)) and stole car stereos for money, but he was not making enough money to support his girlfriend and once his daughter was born he joined the [United States Army](/wiki/United_States_Army). Marrow served a four-year tour in the [25th Infantry Division](/wiki/25th_Infantry_Division_(United_States)).[[6]](#cite_note-6) He was in a group that was charged with the theft of a rug.<ref name=IceCentury-30/> While awaiting trial, he received a $2,500 bonus check and decided to go [AWOL](/wiki/Absence_without_leave), yet he returned a month later after the rug had been returned. As a consequence of his dereliction of duty, Marrow received an [Article 15](/wiki/Non-judicial_punishment) as punishment.<ref name=IceCentury-30/>

During his time in the army, Marrow became interested in [hip hop music](/wiki/Hip_hop_music). He heard [Sugar Hill Gang's](/wiki/Sugar_Hill_Gang) newly released single "[Rapper's Delight](/wiki/Rapper's_Delight)," which inspired him to perform his own raps over the instrumentals of this and other early hip-hop records. The music, however, did not fit his lyrics or form of delivery.[[7]](#cite_note-7) During his time as a squad leader at [Schofield Barracks](/wiki/Schofield_Barracks), where prostitution was not a heavily prosecuted crime, Marrow met a [pimp](/wiki/Pimp) named Mac.<ref name=IceCentury-30/> Mac admired that Marrow could quote [Iceberg Slim](/wiki/Iceberg_Slim) and he taught Marrow how to be a pimp himself.<ref name=IceCentury-30/> Marrow was also able to purchase stereo equipment cheaply in Hawaii, including two Technics turntables, a mixer, and large speakers. Once equipped, he then began to learn [turntablism](/wiki/Turntablism) and rapping.<ref name=IceCentury-49/>

Towards the end of his time in the Army, Marrow learned from his commanding officer that he could receive an [honorable discharge](/wiki/Honorable_discharge) because he was a single father, so he left four months ahead of schedule.[[6]](#cite_note-6) During an episode of the [Adam Carolla Podcast](/wiki/Adam_Carolla_Podcast) that aired on June 6, 2012, Marrow claimed that after being discharged from the Army, he began a career as a bank robber. Using combat skills allegedly acquired in [Ranger School](/wiki/Ranger_School), Marrow claimed he and some associates began conducting take-over bank robberies, "...like [in the film] [*Heat*](/wiki/Heat_(1995_film))." Marrow then elaborated, explaining, "Only punks go for the drawer, we gotta go for the safe." Although Marrow may have been lying about his bank robbing exploits, he also stated he was glad the United States justice system has a statute of limitations, which had likely expired when Marrow admitted to his involvement in multiple [Class 1 Felonies](/wiki/Felony) in the early- to mid-1980s.[[8]](#cite_note-8)

## Music career[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

### Early career[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

After leaving the Army, Marrow wanted to stay away from gang life and violence and instead make a name for himself as a disc jockey.[[7]](#cite_note-7) As a tribute to Iceberg Slim, Marrow adopted the stage name Ice-T.<ref name=IceCentury-49/> While performing as a DJ at parties, he received more attention for his rapping, which led Ice-T to pursue a career as a rapper.<ref name=IceCentury-49/> After breaking up with his girlfriend Caitlin Boyd, he returned to a life of crime and robbed jewelry stores with his high school friends. Ice-T's raps later described how he and his friends pretended to be customers to gain access before smashing the display glass with baby sledgehammers.<ref name=IceCentury-49/><ref name=IceCentury-57>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref>

Ice-T's friends Al P. and Sean E. Sean went to prison. Al P. was caught in 1982 and sent to prison for robbing a high-end jewelry store in Laguna Niguel for $2.5 million in jewelry. Sean was arrested for possession of not only cannabis, which Sean sold, but also material stolen by Ice-T. Sean took the blame and served two years in prison. Ice-T stated that he owed a debt of gratitude to Sean because his prison time allowed him to pursue a career as a rapper.<ref name=IceCentury-70/> Concurrently, he wound up in a car accident and was hospitalized as a [John Doe](/wiki/John_Doe) because he did not carry any form of identification due to his criminal activities.<ref name=IceCentury-78>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> After being discharged from the hospital, he decided to abandon the criminal lifestyle and pursue a professional career rapping.<ref name=IceCentury-78/> Two weeks after being released from the hospital, he won an open mic competition judged by [Kurtis Blow](/wiki/Kurtis_Blow).<ref name=IceCentury-89/>

### Professional career[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

In 1982, Ice-T met producer Willie Strong from Saturn Records. In 1983, Strong recorded Ice-T's first single, "Cold Wind Madness", also known as "The Coldest Rap", an [electro hip-hop](/wiki/Electro_(music)) record that became an [underground](/wiki/Underground_music) success, becoming popular even though radio stations did not play it due to the song's [hardcore](/wiki/Hardcore_hip_hop) lyrics.<ref name=IceCentury-70>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> That same year, Ice-T released "Body Rock," another electro hip-hop single that found popularity in clubs. Ice-T then was a featured rapper on "Reckless", a single by DJ Chris "The Glove" Taylor that appeared on the soundtrack for the 1984 movie [*Breakin'*](/wiki/Breakin'). He next recorded the songs "Ya Don't Quit" and "Dog'n the Wax (Ya Don't Quit-Part II)" with Unknown DJ, who provided a [Run–D.M.C.](/wiki/Run–D.M.C.)-like sound for the songs.<ref name=IceCentury-89/>

Ice-T received further inspiration as an artist from [Schoolly D's](/wiki/Schoolly_D) [gangsta rap](/wiki/Gangsta_rap) single "[P.S.K. What Does It Mean?](/wiki/P.S.K._What_Does_It_Mean?)", which he heard in a club. Ice-T enjoyed the single's sound and delivery, as well as its vague references to gang life, although the real life gang, Park Side Killers, was not named in the song.<ref name=IceCentury-89>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref>

Ice-T decided to adopt Schoolly D's style, and wrote the lyrics to his first gangsta rap song, "[6 in the Mornin'](/wiki/6_in_the_Mornin')", in his Hollywood apartment, and created a minimal beat with a [Roland TR-808](/wiki/Roland_TR-808). He compared the sound of the song, which was recorded as a [B-Side](/wiki/B-Side) on the single "Dog'n The Wax", to that of the [Beastie Boys](/wiki/Beastie_Boys).<ref name=IceCentury-89/> The single was released in 1986, and he learned that "6 in the Mornin'" was more popular in clubs than its A-side, leading Ice-T to rap about Los Angeles gang life, which he described more explicitly than any previous rapper. He intentionally did not represent any particular gang, and wore a mixture of red and blue clothing and shoes to avoid antagonizing gang-affiliated listeners, who debated his true affiliation.<ref name=IceCentury-89/> [thumb|Ice-T headlined](/wiki/File:Bring_the_Noise_Tour_at_Joe_Louis_Arena_1988-12-10_(ticket).jpg) [Public Enemy's](/wiki/Public_Enemy_(group)) 1988 "Bring the Noise" concert tour. Ice-T finally landed a deal with a major label [Sire Records](/wiki/Sire_Records). When label founder and president [Seymour Stein](/wiki/Seymour_Stein) heard his demo, he said, "He sounds like [Bob Dylan](/wiki/Bob_Dylan)."[[9]](#cite_note-9) Shortly after, he released his debut album [*Rhyme Pays*](/wiki/Rhyme_Pays) in 1987 supported by [DJ Evil E](/wiki/Evil_E), [DJ Aladdin](/wiki/DJ_Aladdin) and producer [Afrika Islam](/wiki/Afrika_Islam), who helped create the mainly party-oriented sound. The record wound up being certified gold by the [RIAA](/wiki/RIAA). That same year, he recorded the title theme song for Dennis Hopper's [*Colors*](/wiki/Colors_(film))*,* a film about inner-city gang life in Los Angeles. His next album [*Power*](/wiki/Power_(Ice-T_album)) was released in 1988, under his own label Rhyme Syndicate, and it was a more assured and impressive record, earning him strong reviews and his second gold record. Released in 1989, [*The Iceberg/Freedom of Speech... Just Watch What You Say*](/wiki/The_Iceberg/Freedom_of_Speech..._Just_Watch_What_You_Say) established his popularity by matching excellent abrasive music with narrative and commentative lyrics.[[1]](#cite_note-1) In the same year, he appeared on [Hugh Harris's](/wiki/Hugh_Harris_(singer)) single *Alice*.[[10]](#cite_note-10) In 1991, he released his album [*O.G. Original Gangster*](/wiki/O.G._Original_Gangster), which is regarded as one of the albums that defined gangsta rap.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) On *OG*, he introduced his heavy metal band [Body Count](/wiki/Body_Count) in a track of the same name. Ice-T toured with Body Count on the first annual [Lollapalooza](/wiki/Lollapalooza) concert tour in 1991, gaining him appeal among middle-class teenagers and fans of alternative music genres. The album [*Body Count*](/wiki/Body_Count_(album)) was released in March 1992.<ref name=allmusic/> For his appearance on the heavily collaborative track "Back on the Block", a composition by jazz musician [Quincy Jones](/wiki/Quincy_Jones) that "attempt[ed] to bring together black musical styles from jazz to soul to funk to rap", Ice-T won a [Grammy Award](/wiki/Grammy_Award) for the [Best Rap Performance by a Duo or Group](/wiki/Best_Rap_Performance_by_a_Duo_or_Group), an award shared by others who worked on the track including Jones and fellow jazz musician [Ray Charles](/wiki/Ray_Charles).[[11]](#cite_note-11) Controversy later surrounded Body Count over its song "[Cop Killer](/wiki/Cop_Killer_(song))". The rock song was intended to speak from the viewpoint of a criminal getting revenge on racist, brutal cops. Ice-T's rock song infuriated government officials, the [National Rifle Association](/wiki/National_Rifle_Association) and various police advocacy groups.[[12]](#cite_note-12) Consequently, Time Warner Music refused to release Ice-T's upcoming album *Home Invasion* because of the controversy surrounding "Cop Killer". Ice-T suggested that the furor over the song was an overreaction, telling journalist [Chuck Philips](/wiki/Chuck_Philips) "...they've done movies about nurse killers and teacher killers and student killers. Arnold Schwarzenegger blew away dozens of cops as the Terminator. But I don't hear anybody complaining about that." In the same interview, Ice-T suggested to Philips that the misunderstanding of *Cop Killer*, the misclassification of it as a rap song (not a rock song), and the attempts to censor it had racial overtones: "The Supreme Court says it's OK for a white man to burn a cross in public. But nobody wants a black man to write a record about a cop killer." [[12]](#cite_note-12) When Ice split amicably with Sire/Warner Bros. Records after a dispute over the artwork of the album *Home Invasion*, he reactivated Rhyme Syndicate and formed a deal with [Priority Records](/wiki/Priority_Records) for distribution. Priority released *Home Invasion* in the spring of 1993.[[13]](#cite_note-13) The album peaked at #9 on [*Billboard*](/wiki/Billboard_(magazine)) magazine's *Top R&B/Hip-Hop Albums* and at #14 on the [*Billboard* 200](/wiki/Billboard_200),[[14]](#cite_note-14) spawning several singles including "Gotta Lotta Love", "I Ain't New To This" and "99 Problems" – which would later inspire [Jay-Z](/wiki/Jay-Z) to record [a version with new lyrics](/wiki/99_Problems) in 2003.

Ice-T had also collaborated with certain other [heavy metal](/wiki/Heavy_metal_music) bands during this time period. For the film [*Judgment Night*](/wiki/Judgment_Night_(film)), he did a duet with [Slayer](/wiki/Slayer) on the track "Disorder".[[15]](#cite_note-15) In 1995, Ice-T made a guest performance on [*Forbidden*](/wiki/Forbidden_(album)) by [Black Sabbath](/wiki/Black_Sabbath).[[2]](#cite_note-2) Another album of his, [*VI - Return of the Real*](/wiki/VI_-_Return_of_the_Real), was released in 1996, followed by [*The Seventh Deadly Sin*](/wiki/The_Seventh_Deadly_Sin) in 1999.[[16]](#cite_note-16) His first rap album since 1999, [*Gangsta Rap*](/wiki/Gangsta_Rap_(album)), was released on October 31, 2006. The album's cover, which "shows [Ice-T] lying on his back in bed with his ravishing wife's ample posterior in full view and one of her legs coyly draped over his private parts," was considered to be too suggestive for most retailers, many of which were reluctant to stock the album.[[17]](#cite_note-17) Some reviews of the album were unenthusiastic, as many had hoped for a return to the political raps of Ice-T's most successful albums. [thumb|Ice-T with Body Count performing in 2006.](/wiki/File:Icet.jpg) Ice-T appears in the film [*Gift*](/wiki/Gift_(1993_film)). One of the last scenes includes Ice-T and [Body Count](/wiki/Body_Count) playing with [Jane's Addiction](/wiki/Jane's_Addiction) in a version of the [Sly and the Family Stone](/wiki/Sly_and_the_Family_Stone) song "Don't Call Me Nigger, Whitey."

Besides fronting his own band and rap projects, Ice-T has also collaborated with other [hard rock](/wiki/Hard_rock) and metal bands, such as [Icepick](/wiki/Icepick_(band)), [Motörhead](/wiki/Motörhead), [Slayer](/wiki/Slayer), [Pro-Pain](/wiki/Pro-Pain), and [Six Feet Under](/wiki/Six_Feet_Under_(band)). He has also covered songs by [hardcore punk](/wiki/Hardcore_punk) bands such as [The Exploited](/wiki/The_Exploited), [Jello Biafra](/wiki/Jello_Biafra), and [Black Flag](/wiki/Black_Flag_(band)). Ice-T made an appearance at [Insane Clown Posse's](/wiki/Insane_Clown_Posse) [Gathering of the Juggalos](/wiki/Gathering_of_the_Juggalos) (2008 edition).[[18]](#cite_note-18) Ice-T was also a judge for the 7th annual [Independent Music Awards](/wiki/The_Independent_Music_Awards) to support independent artists.[[19]](#cite_note-19) His 2012 film [*Something from Nothing: The Art of Rap*](/wiki/Something_from_Nothing:_The_Art_of_Rap) features a who's who of underground and mainstream rappers.[[20]](#cite_note-20) In November 2011, Ice-T announced via Twitter that he was in the process of collecting beats for his next LP which was expected sometime during 2012, but as of October 2014, the album has not been released.

## Acting career[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

Ice-T's first film appearances were in the motion pictures, [*Breakin'*](/wiki/Breakin') (1984), and its sequel, [*Breakin' 2: Electric Boogaloo*](/wiki/Breakin'_2:_Electric_Boogaloo) (1985). These films were released before Ice-T released his first LP, although he appears on the soundtrack to *Breakin*[*Template:`*](/wiki/Template:%60). He has since stated he considers the films and his own performance in them to be "wack".[[21]](#cite_note-21) In 1991, he embarked on a serious acting career, portraying police detective Scotty Appleton in [Mario Van Peebles'](/wiki/Mario_Van_Peebles) action thriller [*New Jack City*](/wiki/New_Jack_City), gang leader Odessa (alongside [Denzel Washington](/wiki/Denzel_Washington) and [John Lithgow](/wiki/John_Lithgow)) in [*Ricochet*](/wiki/Ricochet_(film)) (1991), gang leader King James in [*Trespass*](/wiki/Trespass_(1992_film)) (1992), followed by a notable lead role performance in [*Surviving the Game*](/wiki/Surviving_the_Game) (1994), in addition to many supporting roles, such as J-Bone in [*Johnny Mnemonic*](/wiki/Johnny_Mnemonic) (1995), and the marsupial mutant T-Saint in [*Tank Girl*](/wiki/Tank_Girl_(film)) (1995). He was also interviewed in the Brent Owens documentary *Pimps Up, Ho's Down*,[[22]](#cite_note-22) in which he claims to have had an extensive pimping background before getting into rap. He is quoted as saying "once you max something out, it ain't no fun no more. I couldn't really get no farther." He goes on to explain his pimping experience gave him the ability to get into new businesses. "I can't act, I really can't act, I ain't no rapper, it's all game. I'm just working these niggas." Later he raps at the [Players Ball](/wiki/Players_Ball).

In 1993, Ice-T along with other rappers and the three [*Yo! MTV Raps*](/wiki/Yo!_MTV_Raps) hosts [Ed Lover](/wiki/Ed_Lover), [Doctor Dré](/wiki/Doctor_Dré) and [Fab 5 Freddy](/wiki/Fab_5_Freddy) starred in the comedy [*Who's the Man?*](/wiki/Who's_the_Man?), directed by [Ted Demme](/wiki/Ted_Demme). In the movie, he is a drug dealer who gets really frustrated when someone calls him by his real name, "Chauncey," rather than his street name, "Nighttrain."

[thumb|left|Ice-T with](/wiki/File:LAWORDERSVU101008.JPG) [Christopher Meloni](/wiki/Christopher_Meloni) shooting *Law & Order: SVU* on [Broome Street](/wiki/Broome_Street_(Manhattan)) in [SoHo](/wiki/SoHo), [New York City](/wiki/New_York_City) (October 10, 2008) In 1995, Ice-T had a recurring role as vengeful drug dealer Danny Cort on the television series [*New York Undercover*](/wiki/New_York_Undercover), co-created by [Dick Wolf](/wiki/Dick_Wolf). His work on the series earned him the 1996 [NAACP Image Award](/wiki/NAACP_Image_Award) for [Outstanding Supporting Actor in a Drama Series](/wiki/NAACP_Image_Award_for_Outstanding_Supporting_Actor_in_a_Drama_Series). In 1997, he co-created the short-lived series [*Players*](/wiki/Players_(1997_TV_series)), produced by Wolf. This was followed by a role as pimp Seymour "Kingston" Stockton in [*Exiled: A Law & Order Movie*](/wiki/Exiled:_A_Law_&_Order_Movie) (1998). These collaborations led Wolf to add Ice-T to the cast of *Law & Order: Special Victims Unit.* Since 2000 he has portrayed [Odafin "Fin" Tutuola](/wiki/Fin_Tutuola), a former undercover narcotics officer transferred to the Special Victims Unit. In 2002, the NAACP awarded Ice-T with a second Image Award, again for Outstanding Supporting Actor in a Drama Series, for his work on *Law & Order: SVU*.

Around 1995,[[23]](#cite_note-23) Ice-T co-presented a UK-produced magazine television series on black culture, Baadasss TV.[[24]](#cite_note-24) In 1997, Ice-T had a [pay-per-view](/wiki/Pay-per-view) special titled *Ice-T's Extreme Babes* which appeared on Action PPV, formerly owned by BET networks.[[25]](#cite_note-25) In 1999, Ice-T starred in the [HBO](/wiki/HBO) movie [*Stealth Fighter*](/wiki/Stealth_Fighter) as a United States [Naval Aviator](/wiki/Naval_Aviator) who fakes his own death, steals a [F-117](/wiki/Lockheed_F-117_Nighthawk) [stealth fighter](/wiki/Stealth_fighter), and threatens to destroy United States [military bases](/wiki/Military_bases). He also acted in the movie [*Sonic Impact*](/wiki/Sonic_Impact), released the same year.

Ice-T made an appearance on the comedy television series [*Chappelle's Show*](/wiki/Chappelle's_Show) as himself presenting the award for "Player Hater of the Year" at the "Player-Haters Ball", a parody of his own appearance at the Players Ball. He was dubbed the "Original Player Hater."

*Beyond Tough*, a 2002 documentary series, aired on [Discovery Channel](/wiki/Discovery_Channel) about the world's most dangerous and intense professions, such as alligator wrestlers and Indy 500 pit crews, was hosted by Ice-T.[[26]](#cite_note-26) In 2007, Ice-T appeared as a celebrity guest star on the MTV sketch comedy show [*Short Circuitz*](/wiki/Short_Circuitz). Also in late 2007, he appeared in the short-music film *Hands of Hatred*, which can be found online.

[thumb|Ice-T at the 2009 Tribeca Film Festival for the premiere of *Burning Down the House*](/wiki/File:Ice-T_at_the_2009_Tribeca_Film_Festival_2.jpg) Ice-T was interviewed for the [Cannibal Corpse](/wiki/Cannibal_Corpse) retrospective documentary [*Centuries of Torment*](/wiki/Centuries_of_Torment:_The_First_20_Years), as well as appearing in [Chris Rock's](/wiki/Chris_Rock) 2009 documentary [*Good Hair*](/wiki/Good_Hair_(film)), in which he reminisced about going to school in hair curlers.[[27]](#cite_note-27)

### Voice acting[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

Ice-T voiced [Madd Dogg](/wiki/List_of_characters_in_Grand_Theft_Auto:_San_Andreas#Madd_Dogg) in the video game [*Grand Theft Auto: San Andreas*](/wiki/Grand_Theft_Auto:_San_Andreas), as well as Agent Cain in [*Sanity: Aiken's Artifact*](/wiki/Sanity:_Aiken's_Artifact). He also appears as himself in [*Def Jam: Fight for NY*](/wiki/Def_Jam:_Fight_for_NY) and [*UFC: Tapout*](/wiki/UFC:_Tapout) fighting video games.

He also voiced the character Aaron Griffin in the video game [*Gears of War 3*](/wiki/Gears_of_War_3).[[28]](#cite_note-28) He was the voice of Jackie A in *Tommy and the Cool Mule*.[[29]](#cite_note-29) He voiced over the "[LawBreakers](/wiki/LawBreakers)" announcement trailer. [[30]](#cite_note-30)

## Other ventures[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

### Podcasting[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

On December 27, 2013, Ice-T announced that he was entering podcasting in a deal with the Paragon Collective. Ice-T co-hosts the *Ice-T: Final Level* podcast[[31]](#cite_note-31) with his longtime friend and manager, Mick Benzo (known as Zulu Beatz on Sirius XM). They discuss relevant issues, movies, video games, and do a behind the scenes of Law Order: SVU segment with featured guests from the entertainment world. The show will release new episodes bi-weekly. Guests have included [Jim Norton](/wiki/Jim_Norton_(comedian)).[[32]](#cite_note-32) Ice-T released his first episode on January 7 to many accolades.[[33]](#cite_note-33)

### Reality television[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

On October 20, 2006, [*Ice-T's Rap School*](/wiki/Ice-T's_Rap_School) aired and was a reality television show on VH1. It was a spin-off of the British reality show [*Gene Simmons'*](/wiki/Gene_Simmons)[*Rock School*](/wiki/Rock_School), which also aired on VH1. In *Rap School*, rapper/actor Ice-T teaches eight teens from [York Preparatory School](/wiki/York_Preparatory_School) in New York called the "York Prep Crew" ("Y.P. Crew" for short). Each week, Ice-T gives them assignments and they compete for an imitation gold chain with a microphone on it. On the season finale on November 17, 2006, the group performed as an opening act for [Public Enemy](/wiki/Public_Enemy_(group)).

On June 12, 2011, [E!](/wiki/E!) reality show [*Ice Loves Coco*](/wiki/Ice_Loves_Coco) debuted. The show is mostly about his relationship with his wife of ten years, [Nicole "Coco" Austin](/wiki/Coco_Austin).[[34]](#cite_note-34)[[35]](#cite_note-35)

## Style and influence[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

Ice-T cites writer [Iceberg Slim](/wiki/Iceberg_Slim) and rapper [Schoolly D](/wiki/Schoolly_D) as influences, with Iceberg Slim's novels guiding his skills as a lyricist.<ref name=IceCentury-49/><ref name=IceCentury-89/> His favorite heavy rock acts are [Edgar Winter](/wiki/Edgar_Winter), [Led Zeppelin](/wiki/Led_Zeppelin) and [Black Sabbath](/wiki/Black_Sabbath).<ref name=IceCentury-127/> His hip hop albums helped shape the [gangsta rap](/wiki/Gangsta_rap) style, with music journalists tracing works of artists such as [Tupac Shakur](/wiki/Tupac_Shakur), [Notorious B.I.G.](/wiki/Notorious_B.I.G.), [Eminem](/wiki/Eminem) and [N.W.A](/wiki/N.W.A) to "[6 in the Mornin'](/wiki/6_in_the_Mornin')".<ref name=IceCentury-89/>

His love of rock music led Ice-T to use electric guitar in the instrumentation of his hip hop albums in order to provide his songs with edge and power, and to make his raps harder; he used the fusion of rock and hip hop of [Rick Rubin](/wiki/Rick_Rubin)-produced acts like [Beastie Boys](/wiki/Beastie_Boys), [Run-DMC](/wiki/Run-DMC) and [LL Cool J](/wiki/LL_Cool_J), which featured rock samples in their songs.<ref name=IceCentury-127/> His work with [Body Count](/wiki/Body_Count), whose 1992 [debut album](/wiki/Body_Count_(album)) Ice-T described as a "rock album with a rap mentality",<ref name=Dellamora>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> is described as paving the way for the success of [rap rock](/wiki/Rap_rock) fusions by bands like [Kid Rock](/wiki/Kid_Rock) and [Limp Bizkit](/wiki/Limp_Bizkit);<ref name=IceCentury-127/><ref name=Dellamora/> however, Ice-T states that the band's style does not fuse the two genres, and is solely a rock band.<ref name=IceCentury-127/> He is also a fan of the British singer [Phil Collins](/wiki/Phil_Collins); Collins claimed he was "incredibly flattered" when he learned this.[[36]](#cite_note-36)

## Personal life[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

In 1976, Marrow's girlfriend Adrienne gave birth to their daughter LeTesha and they attended high school while raising her.<ref name=IceCentury-30/> While filming [*Breakin'*](/wiki/Breakin') in 1984, he met Darlene Ortiz, who had been at the club in which the film was being shot. They began a relationship and Ortiz was featured on the covers of [*Rhyme Pays*](/wiki/Rhyme_Pays) and [*Power*](/wiki/Power_(Ice-T_album)).<ref name=IceCentury-89/> Ice-T and Ortiz had son Ice Tracy Marrow in 1992.<ref name=IceCentury-89/> Ice-T married swimsuit model [Nicole "Coco Marie" Austin](/wiki/Coco_Austin)[[35]](#cite_note-35) in January 2002.<ref name=CocoOfficialBio>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web) NOTE: Archived version specifies: "the couple dated a few months and then was married in January 2002."</ref> In celebration of their impending 10th wedding anniversary, the couple renewed their wedding vows on June 4, 2011.[[34]](#cite_note-34) They own a condominium in [North Bergen, New Jersey](/wiki/North_Bergen,_New_Jersey),<ref name=MSNBC>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>[[37]](#cite_note-37)[[38]](#cite_note-38) and built a home in [Edgewater, New Jersey](/wiki/Edgewater,_New_Jersey) that was completed at the end of 2012.[[39]](#cite_note-39)[[40]](#cite_note-40) On July 27, 2015, Austin said she had announced three days earlier, on the set of their newly begun talk show [Ice & Coco](/wiki/Ice_&_Coco) , that she and Ice-T were expecting their first child together.[[41]](#cite_note-41)[[42]](#cite_note-42) On August 3, 2015, they revealed they are having a girl and will be naming her Chanel.[[43]](#cite_note-43) On November 28, 2015, the couple announced their child had been born, without specifying a date.[[44]](#cite_note-44)[[45]](#cite_note-45)

## Activism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

During the popularity of [Public Enemy](/wiki/Public_Enemy_(group)), Ice-T was closely associated with the band and his recordings of the time showed a similar political viewpoint. He was referred to as "The Soldier of the Highest Degree" in the booklet for [*Fear of a Black Planet*](/wiki/Fear_of_a_Black_Planet) and mentioned on the track "Leave This Off Your F\*\*\*in' Charts". He also collaborated with fellow anti-censorship campaigner [Jello Biafra](/wiki/Jello_Biafra) on his album [*The Iceberg/Freedom Of Speech... Just Watch What You Say!*](/wiki/The_Iceberg/Freedom_Of_Speech..._Just_Watch_What_You_Say!).

On June 5, 2008, Ice-T joked that he would be voting for [John McCain](/wiki/John_McCain) in the [2008 American elections](/wiki/2008_American_election), speculating that his past affiliation with [Body Count](/wiki/Body_Count) could hurt Barack Obama's chances if he endorsed him, so he'd choose instead to ruin John McCain's campaign by saying he supported him.[[46]](#cite_note-46)[[47]](#cite_note-47)

## Personal disputes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

### LL Cool J[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

Ice-T had a non-publicized feud with [LL Cool J](/wiki/LL_Cool_J) in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Apparently, this was instigated by LL's claim to be "the baddest rapper in the history of rap itself".[[48]](#cite_note-48) Ice-T recorded disses against LL on his 1988 album *Power*. On the album was the track, "[I'm Your Pusher](/wiki/I'm_Your_Pusher)", in which a rap music addict declines to buy an LL Cool J record. The album also contains the posse rap track, "The Syndicate", which took aim at LL's lyrical ability, claiming that rapping about oneself so frequently was a "first grade topic".[[49]](#cite_note-49) The song also mocked the song's hook "I'm Bad", which identified it as an LL diss specifically. In the book *Check the Technique: Linear Notes for the Hip-Hop Junkies*, Ice-T said that the song "Girls L.G.B.N.A.F." was also intended as a diss to LL Cool J, by making a crude song to contrast with the love songs that LL was making at the time.[[50]](#cite_note-50) On LL's response, [To da Break of Dawn](/wiki/To_da_Break_of_Dawn) in 1990, he dissed Kool Moe Dee (whose feud with LL was far more publicized) as well as MC Hammer. He then devoted the third verse of the song to dissing Ice-T, mocking his rap ability ("take your rhymes around the corner to rap rehab"), his background ("before you rapped, you was a downtown car thief"), and his style ("a brother with a perm deserves to get burned"). He also suggested that the success of *Power* was due to the appearance of Ice-T's girlfriend Darlene on the album cover. Ice-T appeared to have ignored the insults and he had also defended LL Cool J after his arrest in the song "Freedom of Speech".[[51]](#cite_note-51) In August 2012, Ice-T said that the rivalry was "never serious" and that he needed a nemesis to create "an exciting dispute".[[52]](#cite_note-52)

### Soulja Boy Tell 'Em[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

In June 2008, on DJ Cisco's *Urban Legend* mixtape, Ice-T criticized [DeAndre Cortez "Soulja Boy Tell 'Em" Way](/wiki/Soulja_Boy_Tell_'Em) for "killing hip hop" and his song "[Crank That](/wiki/Crank_That)" for being "garbage" compared to the works of other hip-hop artists such as [Rakim](/wiki/Rakim), [Das EFX](/wiki/Das_EFX), [Big Daddy Kane](/wiki/Big_Daddy_Kane) and [Ice Cube](/wiki/Ice_Cube). One of the comments in the exchange was when Ice-T told Way to "eat a dick".[[53]](#cite_note-53) The two then traded numerous videos back and forth over the Internet. These videos included a cartoon and video of Ice-T dancing on Way's behalf and an apology, but reiteration of his feelings that Way's music "sucks", on Ice-T's behalf.[[54]](#cite_note-54) Rapper [Kanye West](/wiki/Kanye_West) defended Way saying “He came from the ‘hood, made his own beats, made up a new saying, new sound and a new dance with one song.”[[55]](#cite_note-55)

## Discography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

**Studio albums**

* 1987: [*Rhyme Pays*](/wiki/Rhyme_Pays)
* 1988: [*Power*](/wiki/Power_(Ice-T_album))
* 1989: [*The Iceberg/Freedom of Speech...Just Watch What You Say*](/wiki/The_Iceberg/Freedom_of_Speech...Just_Watch_What_You_Say)
* 1991: [*O.G. Original Gangster*](/wiki/O.G._Original_Gangster)
* 1993: [*Home Invasion*](/wiki/Home_Invasion_(album)) 1996: [*Ice-T VI: Return of the Real*](/wiki/Ice-T_VI:_Return_of_the_Real)
* 1999: [*The Seventh Deadly Sin*](/wiki/The_Seventh_Deadly_Sin)
* 2006: [*Gangsta Rap*](/wiki/Gangsta_Rap_(album))

**With** [**Body Count**](/wiki/Body_Count)

* 1992: [*Body Count*](/wiki/Body_Count_(album))
* 1994: [*Born Dead*](/wiki/Born_Dead)
* 1995: [*Cop Killer Mixes*](/wiki/Cop_Killer_Mixes)
* 1997: [*Violent Demise: The Last Days*](/wiki/Violent_Demise:_The_Last_Days) 2006: [*Murder 4 Hire*](/wiki/Murder_4_Hire) 2014: [*Manslaughter*](/wiki/Manslaughter_(album))

**Collaboration albums**

* 1983: *Breaking And Entering* (with The Radio Crew)
* 1988: *Rhyme Syndicate Comin' Through* (with Rhyme $yndicate)
* 1995: [*Murder Squad Nationwide*](/wiki/Murder_Squad_Nationwide) (with [South Central Cartel](/wiki/South_Central_Cartel))
* 1997: *$port Ya Vest In Tha West* (with [DJ Aladdin](/wiki/DJ_Aladdin) & Tha West Coast Rydaz)
* 2000: [*Pimp to Eat*](/wiki/Pimp_to_Eat) (with [Analog Brothers](/wiki/Analog_Brothers))
* 2000: [*WWF Aggression*](/wiki/WWF_Aggression) *(performed* [*Godfather's*](/wiki/Charles_Wright_(wrestler)) *theme "Pimpin' Ain't easy")*
* 2004: *Repossession* (with SMG)
* 2008: *Urban Legends* (with Black Ice)

**Compilation albums**

* 1994: [*The Classic Collection Music*](/wiki/The_Classic_Collection_(Ice-T)) 1996: *Cold As Ever*
* 2000: [*Greatest Hits: The Evidence*](/wiki/Greatest_Hits:_The_Evidence)
* 2002: *Westside*
* 2004: [*Gang Culture*](/wiki/Gang_Culture_(album))
* 2014: *Greatest Hits*

## Awards and nominations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

**Grammy Awards**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Nominated work** | **Award** | **Result** |
| align=center|[1991](/wiki/Grammy_Awards_of_1991) | *Back on the Block* | Best Rap Performance by a Duo or Group | [Template:Won](/wiki/Template:Won) |
| align=center|[1992](/wiki/Grammy_Awards_of_1992) | "New Jack Hustler (Nino's Theme)" | Best Rap Solo Performance | [Template:Nom](/wiki/Template:Nom) |

[MTV Video Music Awards](/wiki/MTV_Video_Music_Award)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Nominated work** | **Award** | **Result** |
| align=center|[1989](/wiki/1989_MTV_Video_Music_Awards) | "Colors" | [Best Rap Video](/wiki/MTV_Video_Music_Award_for_Best_Rap_Video) | [Template:Nom](/wiki/Template:Nom) |
| align=center|[1989](/wiki/1989_MTV_Video_Music_Awards) | "Colors" | [Best Video from a Film](/wiki/MTV_Video_Music_Award_for_Best_Video_from_a_Film) | [Template:Nom](/wiki/Template:Nom) |
| align=center|[1991](/wiki/1991_MTV_Video_Music_Awards) | "New Jack Hustler (Nino's Theme)" | [Best Rap Video](/wiki/MTV_Video_Music_Award_for_Best_Rap_Video) | [Template:Nom](/wiki/Template:Nom) |

## Filmography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Film** | **Role** | **Notes** |
| 1984 | [*Break Dance'*](/wiki/Break_Dance') | Rap Talker | Debut on film |
| rowspan=2|1985 | [*Break Dance 2: Electric Boogaloo*](/wiki/Break_Dance_2:_Electric_Boogaloo) | Radiotron Rapper |  |
| [*Rappin'*](/wiki/Rappin') | Himself |  |  |
| rowspan=2|1991 | [*New Jack City*](/wiki/New_Jack_City) | Scotty Appleton | Nominated: [MTV Movie Award for Best Breakthrough Performance](/wiki/MTV_Movie_Award_for_Best_Breakthrough_Performance) |
| [*Ricochet*](/wiki/Ricochet_(film)) | Odessa |  |  |
| rowspan=2|1992 | *Why Colors?* |  |  |
| [*Trespass*](/wiki/Trespass_(1992_film)) | King James |  |  |
| rowspan=3|1993 | [*CB4*](/wiki/CB4) | Himself |  |
| [*Who's the Man?*](/wiki/Who's_the_Man?) | Nighttrain/Chauncey |  |  |
| [*Gift*](/wiki/Gift_(1993_film)) | Himself | Video |  |
| 1994 | [*Surviving the Game*](/wiki/Surviving_the_Game) | Jack Mason | First leading role |
| rowspan=2|1995 | [*Tank Girl*](/wiki/Tank_Girl_(film)) | T-Saint |  |
| [*Johnny Mnemonic*](/wiki/Johnny_Mnemonic_(film)) | J-Bone |  |  |
| 1996 | [*Frankenpenis*](/wiki/John_and_Lorena_Bobbitt) |  | Direct-to-video |
| rowspan=4|1997 | [*Below Utopia*](/wiki/Below_Utopia) | Jim |  |
| [*Rhyme & Reason*](/wiki/Rhyme_&_Reason_(film)) | Himself | Documentary |  |
| [*Mean Guns*](/wiki/Mean_Guns) | Vincent Moon |  |  |
| *The Deli* | Phil The Meat Man |  |  |
| rowspan=2|1998 | *Crazy Six* | Raul |  |
| [*Pimps Up, Ho's Down*](/wiki/Pimps_Up,_Ho's_Down) | Himself | Documentary |  |
| rowspan=10|1999 | [*Sonic Impact*](/wiki/Sonic_Impact) | Agent Taja |  |
| [*The Wrecking Crew*](/wiki/The_Wrecking_Crew_(1999_film)) | Menace |  |  |
| [*The Heist*](/wiki/The_Heist_(2001_film)) | C-Note |  |  |
| *Frezno Smooth* | DJ Superfly |  |  |
| [*Judgment Day*](/wiki/Judgment_Day_(1999_film)) | Matthew Reese | Video |  |
| [*Urban Menace*](/wiki/Urban_Menace) | Narrator |  |  |
| [*Stealth Fighter*](/wiki/Stealth_Fighter) | Owen Turner | Also executive producer |  |
| [*Final Voyage*](/wiki/Final_Voyage) | Josef |  |  |
| [*Jacob Two Two Meets the Hooded Fang*](/wiki/Jacob_Two_Two_Meets_the_Hooded_Fang) | Justice Rough, The Judge |  |  |
| [*Corrupt*](/wiki/Corrupt_(1999_film)) | Corrupt |  |  |
| rowspan=4|2000 | *Gangland* | Officer Dunn |  |
| [*Leprechaun in the Hood*](/wiki/Leprechaun_in_the_Hood) | Mack Daddy | Video |  |
| Luck of the Draw (2000 film)|*Luck of the Draw* | Macneilly |  |  |
| [*The Alternate*](/wiki/The_Alternate_(film)) | Agent Williams |  |  |
| rowspan=14|2001 | *Kept* | Jack Mosler |  |
| *Stranded* | Jeffries | Johnathan |  |
| *Crime Partners 2000* | King Fischer |  |  |
| [*3000 Miles to Graceland*](/wiki/3000_Miles_to_Graceland) | Hamilton |  |  |
| *Point Doom* | Ringman |  |  |
| *Deadly Rhapsody* | Wilson |  |  |
| [*'R Xmas*](/wiki/'R_Xmas) | The Kidnapper |  |  |
| *Guardian* | Max |  |  |
| [*Tara*](/wiki/Tara_(2001_film)) | Grady |  |  |
| [*Ticker*](/wiki/Ticker_(2001_film)) | Terrorist Commander |  |  |
| *Out Kold* | Goldie |  |  |
| *Ablaze* | Albert Denning |  |  |
| *Air Rage* | Matt Marshall | Video |  |
| [*Porn Star: The Legend of Ron Jeremy*](/wiki/Porn_Star:_The_Legend_of_Ron_Jeremy) | Himself | Documentary |  |
| rowspan=3|2002 | *On the Edge* | Slim Jim |  |
| *Stranded* | Jeffries |  |  |
| *Big Pun Still Not a Player* | Himself | Documentary |  |
| rowspan=4|2003 | [*Beef*](/wiki/Beef_(film)) | Himself | Documentary |
| [*Cwalk: It's a Way of Livin*](/wiki/Crip_Walk) | Himself | Documentary |  |
| [*Tupac: Resurrection*](/wiki/Tupac:_Resurrection) | Himself | Documentary |  |
| *Crime Partners* | King Fischer |  |  |
| rowspan=3|2004 | [*Lexie*](/wiki/Lexie) | Rasheed | Video |
| *Up In Harlem* | Ice T |  |  |
| [*Beef II*](/wiki/Beef_II) | Himself | Documentary |  |
| rowspan=2|2005 | *Tracks* | Officer Brian Clark |  |
| [*Fuck*](/wiki/Fuck_(film)) | Himself | Documentary |  |
| 2006 | *Copy That* | Ice-T |  |
| 2007 | *Apartment 309* | Detective Shearod |  |
| 2008 | [*A Family Underground*](/wiki/A_Family_Underground) | Himself | Direct-to-DVD Documentary |
| rowspan=2|2009 | [*Good Hair*](/wiki/Good_Hair_(film)) | Himself | Documentary |
| *Tommy and the Cool Mule* | Jackie A (voice) |  |  |
| 2010 | [*The Other Guys*](/wiki/The_Other_Guys) | Narrator | Uncredited |
| 2011 | [*The (R)evolution of Immortal Technique*](/wiki/Immortal_Technique) | Himself | Documentary |
| rowspan=2|2012 | [*Something From Nothing: The Art Of Rap*](/wiki/Something_From_Nothing:_The_Art_Of_Rap) | Himself | Actor, Director, Producer |
| [*Iceberg Slim: Portrait of a Pimp*](/wiki/Iceberg_Slim) | Himself | Actor, Producer |  |
| rowspan=2|2013 | *Santorini Blue* | Dr. Lewis |  |
| *Assaulted: Civil Rights Under Fire* | Narrator |  |  |
| 2014 | *Crossed the Line* | Miguel |  |
| rowspan=2|2015 | *What Now* | Himself |  |
| *The Ghetto* | Victor |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

### Television[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Film** | **Role** | **Notes** |
| 1983 | [*Fame*](/wiki/Fame_(1982_TV_series)) | One of the 'Enforcers' | Episode: "[Break Dance](/wiki/List_of_Fame_(1982_TV_series)_episodes#The_Episodes_3)" |
| 1985 | [*The Merv Griffin Show*](/wiki/The_Merv_Griffin_Show) | Himself | Interview and live performance |
| 1989 | [*Yo! MTV Raps*](/wiki/Yo!_MTV_Raps) | Himself | 3 episodes |
| 1989-94 | [*The Arsenio Hall Show*](/wiki/The_Arsenio_Hall_Show) | Himself | 7 interviews and live performances |
| 1990 | *Rapmania: The Roots of Rap* | Himself | TV Movie |
| 1990-92 | *Ebony/Jet Showcase* | Himself | 2 Episodes |
| 1990 | [*The Earth Day Special*](/wiki/The_Earth_Day_Special) | Himself | Television special |
| 1991 | [*Soul Train*](/wiki/Soul_Train) | Himself |  |
| 1994-08 | [*Late Night with Conan O'Brien*](/wiki/Late_Night_with_Conan_O'Brien) | Himself | Interview and musical guest |
| 1995 | [*New York Undercover*](/wiki/New_York_Undercover) | Danny Up/Danny Cort | Episode: "[CAT](/wiki/List_of_New_York_Undercover_episodes#Season_1_(1994–1995))" Episode: "[Catman Comes Back](/wiki/List_of_New_York_Undercover_episodes#Season_1_(1994–1995))" Episode: "[The Finals](/wiki/List_of_New_York_Undercover_episodes#Season_2_(1995–1996))" (as Danny Cort) |
| c. 1995 | *Baadasss TV* | Co-host | Two series each of 6 episodes. |
| rowspan=3|1996 | [*Swift Justice*](/wiki/Swift_Justice) | Earl Borgese | Episode: "Takin' Back the Street" |
| [*MADtv*](/wiki/MADtv) | Host | [Season 2 episode 2](/wiki/MADtv_(season_1)#Episodes) |  |
| [*Later... with Jools Holland*](/wiki/Later..._with_Jools_Holland) | Himself | Episode #7.4 |  |
| rowapan=2|1997 | [*Duckman: Private Dick/Family Man*](/wiki/Duckman:_Private_Dick/Family_Man) | Taanzi | Episode: "[Ebony, Baby](/wiki/List_of_Duckman_episodes#Season_4:_1997)" |
| 1997 | [*Space Ghost Coast to Coast*](/wiki/Space_Ghost_Coast_to_Coast) | Himself | Episode: Needledrop |
| 1997–98 | [*Players*](/wiki/Players_(1997_TV_series)) | Isaac 'Ice' Gregory | Main Cast |
| rowspan=3|1998 | [*Welcome to Paradox*](/wiki/Welcome_to_Paradox) | Revell | Episode: "[The Winner](/wiki/List_of_Welcome_to_Paradox_episodes)" |
| [*Exiled*](/wiki/Exiled:_A_Law_&_Order_Movie) | Seymour 'Kingston' Stockton | Television film |  |
| [*The Roseanne Show*](/wiki/The_Roseanne_Show) | Himself | Interview |  |
| rowspan=4|1999 | [*L.A. Heat*](/wiki/L.A._Heat_(TV_series)) | Cage | Episode: "Rap Sheet" |
| [*Batman Beyond*](/wiki/Batman_Beyond) | Ramrod | Episode: "[Splicers](/wiki/List_of_Batman_Beyond_episodes#Season_Two:_1999–2000)" |  |
| [*V.I.P*](/wiki/V.I.P._(TV_series)) | The Prophet | Episode: "Val the Hard Way" Episode: "Val Goes To Town" |  |
| [*Sin City Spectacular*](/wiki/Penn_&_Teller's_Sin_City_Spectacular) | Himself |  |  |
| rowspan=4| 2000 | [*The Disciples*](/wiki/The_Disciples) | The Sensei | Television film |
| *PhatClips* | Himself | Interview |  |
| [*WrestleMania 2000*](/wiki/WrestleMania_2000) | Himself | Performer |  |
| [*Behind the Music*](/wiki/Behind_the_Music) | Himself | Episode: Ice-T |  |
| 2000–present | [*Law & Order: Special Victims Unit*](/wiki/Law_&_Order:_Special_Victims_Unit) | [Detective Odafin "Fin" Tutuola](/wiki/Fin_Tutuola) | Replaced [Monique Jeffries](/wiki/Monique_Jeffries) starting with Season 2, Main Cast |
| 2001 | [*The Roast of Hugh Hefner*](/wiki/Comedy_Central_Roast) | Himself | Roaster |
| 2001 | [*Weakest Link*](/wiki/Weakest_Link_(U.S._game_show)) | Himself | Game show |
| 2002 | *Beyond Tough* | Himself | Host |
| 2003 | [*Chappelle's Show*](/wiki/Chappelle's_Show) | Himself |  |
| 2005 | [*Law & Order*](/wiki/Law_&_Order) | [Detective Odafin "Fin" Tutuola](/wiki/Fin_Tutuola) | Episode: "[Flaw](/wiki/List_of_Law_&_Order_episodes_(season_16))" (second half of cross-over with *Law & Order: SVU* episode "[Design](/wiki/Law_&_Order:_Special_Victims_Unit_(season_7))"). |
| 2006 | [*Ice-T's Rap School*](/wiki/Ice-T's_Rap_School) | Himself | Reality show |
| rowspan=2|2007 | *Belzer Vizion* | Himself | Interview |
| [*Comedy Central Roast of Flavor Flav*](/wiki/Comedy_Central_Roast) | Himself | Roaster |  |
| 2008 | [*The Jace Hall Show*](/wiki/The_Jace_Hall_Show) | Himself | Episode: "Blizzard's World of Warcraft Feat. Ice T. & Coco" |
| 2009 | [*The Magic 7*](/wiki/The_Magic_7) | Dr. Scratch (voice) | Animated TV movie |
| 2009-10 | [*I Get That a Lot*](/wiki/I_Get_That_a_Lot) | Himself | [TV special](/wiki/TV_special) |
| 2010 | [*All Star Mr & Mrs*](/wiki/All_Star_Mr_&_Mrs) | Himself with his wife Coco | Final round |
| 2010 | [*The Jace Hall Show*](/wiki/The_Jace_Hall_Show) | Himself | 3 episodes |
| 2011–13 | [*Ice Loves Coco*](/wiki/Ice_Loves_Coco) | Himself | Reality Show |
| 2011-13 | [*30 Rock*](/wiki/30_Rock) | [Detective Odafin "Fin" Tutuola](/wiki/Fin_Tutuola) | Episodes: [¡Qué Sorpresa!](/wiki/¡Qué_Sorpresa!), [Hogcock](/wiki/Hogcock) & [Last Lunch](/wiki/Last_Lunch) |
| 2011 | [*Comedy Central Roast of Donald Trump*](/wiki/Comedy_Central_Roast) | Himself | Audience member |
| 2011 | [*The Colbert Report*](/wiki/The_Colbert_Report) | Himself | Guest |
| 2011 | [*Lopez Tonight*](/wiki/Lopez_Tonight) | Himself | Guest |
| 2011 | [*Give it up for Greg Giraldo*](/wiki/Greg_Giraldo) | Himself | Documentary |
| 2012 | [*Live! with Kelly*](/wiki/Live!_with_Kelly) | Himself | Interview |
| 2014 | [*Late Night with Seth Meyers*](/wiki/Late_Night_with_Seth_Meyers) | Himself | Interview |
| 2014 | [*Alternative Press Music Awards*](/wiki/Alternative_Press_Music_Awards) | Himself |  |
| 2014 | [*Celebrities Undercover*](/wiki/Celebrities_Undercover) | Himself | 1 episode |
| 2014–15 | [*Chicago P.D.*](/wiki/Chicago_P.D._(TV_series)) | [Detective Odafin "Fin" Tutuola](/wiki/Fin_Tutuola) | Episodes: "Conventions", "The Number of Rats" |
| 2015 | [*Ice & Coco*](/wiki/Ice_&_Coco) | Himself |  |
| 2016 | [*Unbreakable Kimmy Schmidt*](/wiki/Unbreakable_Kimmy_Schmidt) | Himself | Episode: "Kimmy Sees a Sunset!" |
|  |  |  |  |

### Video games[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Video game** | **Role** | **Notes** |
| 2000 | [*Sanity: Aiken's Artifact*](/wiki/Sanity:_Aiken's_Artifact) | Agent Nathaniel Cain | Voice |
| 2002 | [*UFC: Tapout*](/wiki/UFC:_Tapout) | Himself | Voice |
| rowspan=2|2004 | [*Def Jam Fight for NY*](/wiki/Def_Jam_Fight_for_NY) | Himself | Voice |
| [*Grand Theft Auto: San Andreas*](/wiki/Grand_Theft_Auto:_San_Andreas) | [Madd Dogg](/wiki/List_of_characters_in_Grand_Theft_Auto:_San_Andreas#Madd_Dogg) | Voice |  |
| 2006 | [*Scarface: The World Is Yours*](/wiki/Scarface:_The_World_Is_Yours) |  | Voice |
| 2011 | [*Gears of War 3*](/wiki/Gears_of_War_3) | Griffin | Voice |

### Videos[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Name** | **Role** | **Notes** |
| 1984 | [*Be Somebody... or Be Somebody's Fool!*](/wiki/Be_Somebody..._or_Be_Somebody's_Fool!) | Himself | Music arranger: vocal arrangements for Mr. T |
| 1989 | *The Iceberg Video* | Himself | Includes music videos and live performances |
| 1990 | *Slammin' Rap Video Magazine* | Himself | Interview |
| 1991 | [*O.G. The Original Gangster Video*](/wiki/O.G._Original_Gangster) | Himself | Includes music videos from [O.G. Original Gangster](/wiki/O.G._Original_Gangster) |
| 2002 | *The Repossession Live* | Himself | Concert video |
| rowspan=2|2005 | *Smokeout Festival Presents: Body Count and Ice-T* | Himself | Concert video |
| *Live in L.A.* | Himself | Concert video |  |

### As a producer[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Title** | **Notes** |
| 1999 | [*Judgment Day*](/wiki/Judgment_Day_(1999_film)) | Executive producer |
| 1999 | [*Stealth Fighter*](/wiki/Stealth_Fighter) | Executive producer |
| 1999 | [*Urban Menace*](/wiki/Urban_Menace) | Video |
| 1999 | [*Corrupt*](/wiki/Corrupt_(1999_film)) | Film |
| 2000 | [*The Wrecking Crew*](/wiki/The_Wrecking_Crew_(1999_film)) | Film |
| 2002 | *Beyond Tough* | TV series documentary, co-producer |
| 2004 | *Up in Harlem* | Associate producer |
| 2008 | *Ice-T presents: 25 to life* | Executive producer |
| 2010 | *The Peacemaker* | TV Series, executive producer 6 episodes |
| 2011-13 | [*Ice Loves Coco*](/wiki/Ice_Loves_Coco) | Executive producer, 29 episodes |
| 2011 | *Planet Rock: The Story of Hip-Hop and the Crack Generation* | TV movie documentary |
| 2012 | [*Something From Nothing: The Art Of Rap*](/wiki/Something_From_Nothing:_The_Art_Of_Rap) | Executive producer |
| 2012 | [*Iceberg Slim: Portrait of a Pimp*](/wiki/Iceberg_Slim) | Executive producer |
| 2015 | [*Ice & Coco*](/wiki/Ice_&_Coco) | TV series, executive producer |

## Bibliography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

* *The Ice Opinion: Who Gives a Fuck?*, with Heidi Siegmund, [St. Martin's Press](/wiki/St._Martin's_Press), 1994
* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)
* *Kings of Vice*, with Mal Radcliff, Forge Books, 2011
* *Mirror Image*, with Jorge Hinojosa, Forge Books 2013

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

[Template:Commons category](/wiki/Template:Commons_category)

* [Template:Official website](/wiki/Template:Official_website)
* [Template:Official website](/wiki/Template:Official_website)
* [Template:Discogs artist](/wiki/Template:Discogs_artist)
* [Template:IMDb name](/wiki/Template:IMDb_name)
* [Template:YouTube](/wiki/Template:YouTube)
* [*Conspiracy Worldwide Radio* Ice T interview](http://conspiracyworldwide.podomatic.com/entry/eg/2009-12-12T07_58_44-08_00) (December 2009)

[Template:IceT](/wiki/Template:IceT) [Template:Body Count](/wiki/Template:Body_Count)

[Template:Authority control](/wiki/Template:Authority_control)

[Template:DEFAULTSORT:Ice-T](/wiki/Template:DEFAULTSORT:Ice-T) [Category:Ice-T](/wiki/Category:Ice-T) [Category:African-American male actors](/wiki/Category:African-American_male_actors) [Category:American male film actors](/wiki/Category:American_male_film_actors) [Category:American male television actors](/wiki/Category:American_male_television_actors) [Category:American male voice actors](/wiki/Category:American_male_voice_actors) [Category:Activists for African-American civil rights](/wiki/Category:Activists_for_African-American_civil_rights) [Category:African-American male rappers](/wiki/Category:African-American_male_rappers) [Category:African-American rock singers](/wiki/Category:African-American_rock_singers) [Category:American activists](/wiki/Category:American_activists) [Category:American heavy metal singers](/wiki/Category:American_heavy_metal_singers) [Category:American podcasters](/wiki/Category:American_podcasters) [Category:American punk rock singers](/wiki/Category:American_punk_rock_singers) [Category:Gangsta rappers](/wiki/Category:Gangsta_rappers) [Category:Grammy Award winners](/wiki/Category:Grammy_Award_winners) [Category:Male actors from Los Angeles, California](/wiki/Category:Male_actors_from_Los_Angeles,_California) [Category:Rappers from Los Angeles, California](/wiki/Category:Rappers_from_Los_Angeles,_California) [Category:1958 births](/wiki/Category:1958_births) [Category:Living people](/wiki/Category:Living_people) [Category:Body Count members](/wiki/Category:Body_Count_members) [Category:Charly Records artists](/wiki/Category:Charly_Records_artists) [Category:Hip hop activists](/wiki/Category:Hip_hop_activists) [Category:Louisiana Creole people](/wiki/Category:Louisiana_Creole_people) [Category:Participants in American reality television series](/wiki/Category:Participants_in_American_reality_television_series) [Category:People from Newark, New Jersey](/wiki/Category:People_from_Newark,_New_Jersey) [Category:People from South Los Angeles, California](/wiki/Category:People_from_South_Los_Angeles,_California) [Category:People from Summit, New Jersey](/wiki/Category:People_from_Summit,_New_Jersey) [Category:People from North Bergen, New Jersey](/wiki/Category:People_from_North_Bergen,_New_Jersey) [Category:People from Edgewater, New Jersey](/wiki/Category:People_from_Edgewater,_New_Jersey) [Category:Priority Records artists](/wiki/Category:Priority_Records_artists) [Category:Sire Records artists](/wiki/Category:Sire_Records_artists) [Category:United States Army soldiers](/wiki/Category:United_States_Army_soldiers) [Category:Virgin Records artists](/wiki/Category:Virgin_Records_artists) [Category:West Coast hip hop musicians](/wiki/Category:West_Coast_hip_hop_musicians) [Category:20th-century American male actors](/wiki/Category:20th-century_American_male_actors) [Category:21st-century American male actors](/wiki/Category:21st-century_American_male_actors) [Category:African-American military personnel](/wiki/Category:African-American_military_personnel)