Two studies were conducted to examine whether facial feedback could modulate implicit racial bias as assessed by the Implicit Association Test (IAT). Participants were surreptitiously induced to smile through the configuration of a pencil in their mouth while viewing photographs of either unfamiliar Black and White males or to perform no somatic configuration (Study 1 only). All participants then completed the IAT with no facial manipulation. Results revealed a spreading attitude effect, with significantly less racial bias against Blacks for participants surreptitiously induced to smile during prior viewing of Black faces.