



TRADITIONAL VALUES COALITION

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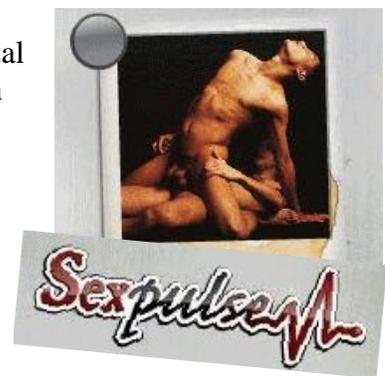
Summary of NIH Grants (“List of Horribles”)

Part 5 – *SEXPULSE: \$5 Million for gay porn site*

University of Minnesota HIV/STI Intervention & Prevention Studies

The Mens INternet Sex (MINTS) Study created SexPulse to see if an “internet-based sexual health promotion intervention” (code for ‘porn site’) can “reduce unprotected anal intercourse.”

The study placed banner ads on the most highly subscribed homosexual websites and asked users – Men who use the Internet to seek Sex with Men (MISM) – to take a “needs assessment.” In effect, the University of Minnesota trolled websites full of horny gay men and asked “What will keep your interest online?”



The answer? **Gay porn.**

NIH has spent at least \$5 million of taxpayer money for gay porn.

Currently, MINTS has been approved funding through 2015 to update SexPulse.

“...SexPulse looks like a sexually explicit gaming website, with provocative pictures of nude men, cartoons, and cheeky icons..”

Josephine Marcotty,
Minneapolis Star Tribune July 5, 2008

MEN’S INTERNET SEX STUDY III (MINTS-III) FOR HIV PREVENTION

NIH Grant #: 5R01MH063688-11
http://projectreporter.nih.gov/project_info_detail.s.cfm?aid=8287702&icde=12175401

2012: \$683,033
2011: \$601,944
2010: \$640,312
2009: n/a

MEN’S INTERNET SEX STUDY II (MINTS-II) FOR HIV PREVENTION

NIH Grant #: 5R01MH063688-08
http://projectreporter.nih.gov/project_info_detail.s.cfm?aid=7467966&icde=12175401

2008: \$532,958
2007: \$570,175
2006: \$557,807
2005: \$541,515
2004: \$591,981

INTERNET HIV PREVENTION FOR INTERNET-USING LATINO MSM

NIH Grant #: 5R01MH063688-03
http://projectreporter.nih.gov/project_info_description.cfm?aid=6616737&icde=12175401&ddparam=&ddvalue=&ddsub=&cr=14&csb=default&cs=ASC

2003: \$297,000
2002: \$297,000
2001: \$295,545

Principle Investigator: **Simon Rosser** | Study Section: **National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)** | NIH Program Official: **Willo Pequegnat**

The “needs assessment” found that gay men *required* pornography for them to complete online HIV prevention education. To increase recruitment of Men who use the Internet to seek Sex with Men (MISM), compensation included \$80 for the pretest, \$25 for each follow-up survey, and a quarterly e-raffle with a monetary first prize of \$150 “to maintain study contact.”

Dr. B.R. Simon Rosser, Principle Investigator/NIH grant recipient, and the MINTS team sought to fulfill every “need” of their online respondents by creating the sexually explicit and pornographic SexPulse website.

“If this is successful, it is huge,” Rosser said. “We can flick a switch and make it [gay porn] available to every gay man in the world.”

B. R. Simon Rosser, University of Minnesota
National Institutes of Health Principal Investigator
Minneapolis Star Tribune July 5, 2008

In her portfolio, SexPulse web developer, Susan Quakkelar explains, “[i]n order to teach this to the target audience, highly graphic material was included in the course. Therefore, finding team members who were willing and able to work on the project proved very challenging...”

Available on SexPulse:

- ✓ pornographic images
- ✓ highly sexually graphic text
- ✓ naked men evaluating their body
- ✓ dancing penises throughout the site that “reward” the participant with sexually explicit videos
- ✓ a penis-themed version of Space Invaders ejaculating towards negative terms used for homosexuals (which explode upon impact).



The following is a list of “needs” of Men who use the Internet to seek Sex with Men (MISM)*

17. Since the Internet is so sexually explicit, how explicit should online HIV prevention education be for MISM?

Table 3. Acceptability of Sexually Explicit Media (N=2,716 MISM)³³	Acceptable* (%)	Unacceptable* (%)
Images of men fully nude	95	2
Pictures of two men kissing	94	2
Seeing sexually explicit images	93	2
Use of formal sex terms (e.g. anal sex, masturbation)	93	2
Explicit demonstration of how to put a condom on	92	2
Images of men masturbating	92	3
Polite/indirect language describing sex(e.g. make love)	92	3
Reading sexually explicit text (e.g. stories about sex)	92	3
Images of men engaged in oral sex	92	3
Images of men engaged in anal sex	91	3
Pictures of penises	91	3
Street language (e.g., sucking, fucking, jerking off)	90	5
Hear sexually explicit audio (e.g., men talking sexually)	88	3
Images of men engaged in group sex	87	7
Animations (e.g. cartoons) of sexual activity	84	6
Images of male-female sex	74	13

* <http://www.fenwayhealth.org/site/DocServer/Rosser.pdf?docID=7591>

Was it worth \$5 million?

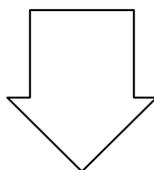
After round one, SexPulse was determined to have a 20% efficacy rate in the first three months for participants, but no long-term effects.

Who is responsible?

Dr. Francis Collins, Director of NIH, who approves every grant.

The MINTS team thanked “**Dr. Willo Pequegnat**, at the National Institute of Mental Health, Office of AIDS Research for her leadership in promoting Internet-based approaches to HIV prevention.”

View the SexPulse website



WARNING: *SexPulse* features some extremely graphic images and should not be viewed at a workplace, near children, or at a public facility of any sort. Traditional Values Coalition strongly urges viewers to be aware of their environment before clicking on the image below.

