

PROSTITUTION ON THE FARM: FEMALE ATHLETES AFTER SCHOOL

Carmen M. Cusack

I. INTRODUCTION

Prostitutes were discovered to be farmers. This Article is about undercover operations and research showing a major trend. Law is discussed to demonstrate the kind of behavior discovered. The Conclusion discusses where to take the development of these issues.

II. LAW

Prostitution is illegal. The penal code prevents it. Each state provides a definition or elements. For example, the Texas Penal Code, in penal § 43.02 said that prostitution is “(a) A person commits an offense if the person knowingly offers or agrees to receive a

fee from another to engage in sexual conduct.”¹ Arkansas adds that an expectation of or offer for also constitute in prostitution.² Prostitution sexual activity is a misdemeanor.³ A victim of trafficking is not an offender.⁴ These women should not be considered to be those women.

A man accused of soliciting a prostitute in Texas waived his right to a jury trial, was found guilty during a bench trial, and Sohrab Mehdi appealed.⁵ His two-year imprisonment sentence was suspended, but he received community supervision for a three-year term.⁶ The issue on appeal was that the factfinder was not rational since there was insufficient evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that Mehdi knowingly agreed to pay.⁷ The appeals court affirmed the trial court's judgment.⁸

¹ Texas Penal Code § 43.02(a) (2024).

² AR Code § 5-70-102(a) (2024).

³ *Id.* at (b).

⁴ *Id.* at (c). § 5-18-103.

⁵ Mehdi v. State, No. 01-24-00279-CR (1st Dist. Ct. App. Texas) (2025).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

The facts explain how the evidence was collected.⁹ In January 2023, Lieutenant David Hall, a county investigator for the District Attorney's office's human trafficking division deterred the culture of sexual massages with an undercover operation.¹⁰ Trial evidence of a foot massage parlor in Sugar Land, Texas, which had been shut-down following prosecution, allowed undercovers to use the storefront to achieve the result of a prostitution case.¹¹

Hall put an “open” sign on the door, decorated the business with pornography posters and women’s lingerie, wired cameras/microphones, and kept the doors locked for discretion.¹² Undercovers posed as a receptionist and a greeter.¹³ The undercovers wore lingerie to appear to be prostitutes.¹⁴ Hall testified that Mehdi was then arrested.¹⁵

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Mehdi* (1st Dist., 2025).

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

Detective Kiki Wang from the Houston Police Department's Human Trafficking Unit posed as the spa's manager.¹⁶ Detective Melanie Jones with the Houston Police Department and Officer Tiffany Juarez with the Missouri City Police Department were decoy officers.¹⁷ Wang would find out what kind of girl the defendant wanted.¹⁸ Wang offered girls of different races.¹⁹ Then a decoy would meet the defendant in the massage room.²⁰

The defendant, Mehdi, arrived in the afternoon and was let in to the massage room.²¹ He asked Wang for any black ladies.²² He left soon after and told Wang that he would come back later.²³ County legal businesses cannot lock their doors during regular business hours, but might be allowed to in the county where he exited through the locking door.²⁴

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Mehdi* (1st Dist., 2025).

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

²³ *Mehdi* (1st Dist., 2025).

²⁴ *Id.*

He returned in the evening, was greeted by Wang and Jones, who walked him to the room.²⁵ He did not request any sexual services.²⁶ Jones of the vice division testified.²⁷ Jones invented, taught, and promoted classes for female undercovers to work in hotels and on pimp cases.²⁸ Low key clients avoid approaching sex workers on the street, and communicate using gestures or other nonverbal cues.²⁹

Women on farms are subject to analysis of income.³⁰ In *WIFE*, Women Involved in Farm Economics (WIFE) sued the Department of Agriculture for their own payment.³¹ The court of appeals held that they are not individual payees unless they had their own farms before marriage and

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ *Mehdi* (1st Dist., 2025).

³⁰ *WIFE v. Dep't of Agriculture*, 682 F.Supp. 599, 608 (D.D.C.1988) (reversed). *Women Involved in Farm Economics v. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture*, 876 F.2d 994 (D.C. Cir. 1989) (*Women Involved in Farm Economics v. Clayton K. Yeutter, Secretary of Agriculture, et al.*, No. 89-366 (U.S. Sup. Ct., Oct., 1989) (cert. denied), *see* U.S. Department of Justice, justice.gov/osg/media/211896/dl?inline).

³¹ *WIFE* (D.D.C.1988).

maintained the distinction.³² The Court denied cert. to the group that did not maintain its own costs on the farm.³³ The husband/wife regulation was challenged on administrative law, equal protection, and due process grounds.³⁴

The district court granted a motion for summary judgment by WIFE.³⁵ The court's holding was that the regulation was irrational.³⁶ The unconstitutional law was analyzed on appeal though the lower court avoided strict scrutiny because husband/wife did not "directly and substantially interfere[]" with the fundamental right to marry.³⁷ Lower court analysis used rational review because it believed the regulation to be unrelated to any legitimate governmental interest considered by Congress under the farm support programs at

³² *WIFE* (D.C. Cir. 1989).

³³ *WIFE* (U.S. Sup., 1989).

³⁴ *WIFE* (D.D.C.1988).

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ 682 F.Supp. at 601 (quoting *Zablocki v. Redhail*, 434 U.S. 374, 387, 98 S.Ct. 673, 681, 54 L.Ed.2d 618 (1978)); *WIFE* (D.D.C.1988).
WIFE (D.C. Cir. 1989).

bar.³⁸ Subsidies were legitimate concerns due to participation and allocation.³⁹

III. WOMEN

Women around the world, like in the U.S. are in four groups: mothers with a certain child's well-being in mind; child athletes/farmers; schoolhouse teachers; and businesswomen. The groups are natural and legal. They are born into them. The groups are evenly distributed, and thus, they are expected to participate until they become adults. Some show certain talent and are selected for specific work. Throughout adulthood they are all bound to these roles by the social contract, and their bodily health.

Mothering is the norm, but when the girls in the group get strong messages throughout childhood (e.g., from school, religion, mental voices, etc.) regarding future events, they know they are part of this group. Typically, they do not have jobs outside the home. They almost all work fulltime for their

³⁸ *WIFE* (D.D.C.1988).

³⁹ *Id.*

families, and achieve the designated markers in rearing a child. Girls may play sports for up to one year, but those that play school sports for two years go on to become farmers with men. Most men, around three-quarters, farm in addition to their professional titles. The girls, as women, possess great strength and endurance. Schoolhouse teachers begin training after puberty to teach children basic language and culture. Men do not teach children at schoolhouses. Some chalk-board teaching in public school by males affects a small percentage of students. More than half of students exit education before the end of their first year of adulthood having received no personal attention scholastically from the schoolhouse teacher. Businesswomen usually inherit the trait from both parents or from a donor who replaces the parental inheritance biologically. This full membership in the group comes with financial perks, like not farming at all if male. No lawyers or medical doctors are professional businesswomen, yet many doctors of an advanced

sort are. They pair with each other or do not have children.

IV. FARMERS

In this Section, farmers are one-quarter of all females and three-quarters of males. Farmers produce food and substances. They contribute to the movement of materials and processes individually and in groups. Farmers that are male usually have other jobs that utilize the resources that they farm. Those are their professions.

Female farmers, like one-quarter of male farmers, live on or around farms. They share land with other families and individuals. The rights of the community members are developed in light of their needs and available lands. No farmers have extra rights to sell sex or human bodies.

A look at farms showed that many locations had sex workers. One female is the prostitute in the extra house, but the others use makeup while working around the shared farm to illegally promote prostitution at the extra house. They mainly targeted

men, but also women and children, rarely. The research avenues that observed, documented, and moved against them also rehabilitated them and saved farms.

V. CONCLUSION

Farms should eliminate sexual threats according to the undercover operation and guidelines imposed. Discoveries that are scientific should follow this study. The outcomes will aid legal research; reduce the potential case load; assist trafficking victims of the future; promote sports; and improve farming. The legal community should continue to expect academic normalcy while looking for alternate uses of the structure.