

# Evil priest ups goth factor

**GothKill**

*Wild Eye Releasing*

GothKill isn't as depraved as its cover would suggest, but if you accept its budget and look at it as a horror comedy (sort of), then I think you'll end up on the same vibe as the filmmakers.

There is some sexiness on tap, considering this film takes place in a goth club and boasts a little fetishism. There are pretty girls at which to look and weird stuff at which to gawk. I mean, it's a goth club, right?

So why are we in a goth club? Why are these goth kids being offed?

That goes back a few centuries.

A priest back in the good old witch burning days has decided that the church is corrupt and is sending "witches" to the pyre for all the wrong reasons (what's the right reason?). Some good his conscience does him. He ends up burned at the stake, too.

And he doesn't get any martyrdom's salvation out of the deal. No, instead, he decides to tell off the church - severe ties with it - and speak down some kind of occult prophecy, the thrust of which is that he will return, kick butt in the name of the Fiery Basement Below (you know what I mean) and take names.

And all that.

So, yeah, he comes back, all right, though you have to wonder at his choice of venue. He's got to rack up enough souls to populate his own special corner of the Netherworld of Fire and Flame (yeah, that's right). He wants to rule his own diabolical kingdom.

So why, of all places, a goth club - Other than the obvi-



ous reason that the filmmakers wanted to bring back a heretic priest and put him in a goth club? I mean, it's not a bad idea if you've got Mistress Juliya, some fetish performers and some avant-garde artists you can toss in front of the camera.

Mistress Juliya, for those who don't know, rose to public awareness - or at least my awareness - on Fuse TV (originally MuchUSA), a music-video type station. She hosted the program "Uranium" on that network, which was a metal-oriented program. She's sort of (I'm borrowing from Wikipedia here) a heavy metal journalist of sorts.

Here, she has a cameo turn as a demoness serving our resurrected priest. This happens in one of the scenes actually set in the Realm of Perdition (H-E-double-hockey-sticks). Note: most of the movie is set on Earth, i.e. at the goth club, so don't get your hopes up for some extravagant Hellscape (there, I went and said it). It's

just the bad priest and his two attractive demonesses in superimposed over fire and such.

But they are fun scenes.

However, most of the action, as noted, unfolds in the club. Turns out this is no ordinary club. Nope. Behind the scenes is a cult that has ties to worship of the heretic priest. (He's not a good dude to worship, he's hell on his cult members.)

Of course, this cult seems more interested in power, sex, all that stuff. But the priest is back for real and this cult's plans - along with the plans of everybody else in the joint - are getting trashed in favor of the resurrected priest's scheme to nab some peons to lord it over Down There (yeah, yeah, yeah).

So, anyway, that's pretty much it. It's low-budget, indie fare. This is neither great nor terrible. It's a fun enough, but more so if you're into underground scare flicks with a sense of humor and a little titillation.

—Kristofer Upjohn

# WILL OR TRUST? Understanding the differences

NEW YORK (AP) — One of the big mysteries in the chaotic days following Michael Jackson's death was whether he left behind a will.

After initially stating the entertainer likely died without one, the superstar's family reversed course and produced a 7-year-old will this week.

The five-page document filed in court simply transferred Jackson's estate into a family trust, leaving a slew of questions unanswered about the King of Pop's finances.

The setup is common in California and numerous other states, where trusts are used in place of wills partly as a way to avoid court proceedings and keep financial matters private. There are other reasons to set up a trust rather than a will.

A will generally spells out a one-time distribution of assets, while a trust can stipulate that assets are distributed over time. So if you have young children, a trust could see that they get their inheritance in installments upon certain milestones, such as a birthday, graduating college or marriage.

Here are some common questions and answers about wills and trusts.

**Q:** What goes into setting up a will or trust?

**A:** There are no additional fees or filings that come with drawing up a trust. But it will likely be more complicated, and therefore more expensive, than drawing up a will.

Costs vary widely depending on the size and complexity of the estate, but attorneys could charge up to several thousands of dollars for either document. For the most basic estates, a will could cost around \$500, said Steve Akers, managing director of Bessemer Trust Co. a wealth-management firm in New York City.

Once the document you pick is drawn up, be sure to let family members or those

named in the trust or will know where to find it. Anybody who has possession of your will — often your attorney — is obliged to file it in court upon your death.

It's common to leave copies of trusts with your attorney or designated trustees, said Akers, who is also chairman of the real property, trust and estate law division at the American Bar Association.

**Q:** What role does the court play in either scenario?

**A:** One common reason for setting up a trust, rather than a will, is to avoid court proceedings.

Wills must be filed in a probate court to be executed, meaning they become public documents. Depending on where you live, court proceedings can be costly and time-consuming, sometimes taking as long as a couple years.

"The length can vary dramatically from state to state. In some states, it can require several trips to court and the filing of numerous documents," Akers said.

Administrative court fees come out of the estate; costs can be between 1 percent and 3 percent of the estate.

The use of a will is more common in states with simpler court procedures, where hearings can be as quick as 15 minutes. This usually requires the presence of only one person close to the deceased, often the executor of the will or a family member.

With a trust, your assets are simply transferred to the designated trustee (or trustees) upon your death. A brief "pour-over will" usually declares that any remaining assets be transferred into the trust upon your death. This was what happened in Jackson's case.

You can also set up a "trust within a trust" or a trust within a will, usually for a single beneficiary.