*11 T.C. 731 (1948)*

A U.S. estate can deduct contributions to foreign charities from its gross income if the will stipulates the funds are to be used exclusively for charitable or educational purposes, even if the charities are not domestic entities.

**Summary**

The Tax Court addressed whether an ancillary administrator of a Canadian estate could deduct contributions made to Canadian charities and annuities paid to Canadian residents from the estate's U.S. income. The court held that contributions to Canadian charities were deductible under Section 162(a) of the Internal Revenue Code because the will directed the funds to be used exclusively for charitable purposes. However, annuities paid to Canadian residents were deductible only if they were subject to U.S. income tax; payments considered tax-exempt pensions under a U.S.-Canada treaty were not deductible.

**Facts**

Emily St. A. Tait, a Canadian resident, died owning business properties in West Virginia. Her will directed the Toronto General Trusts Corporation to pay annuities to several individuals and to divide the residue of her estate equally among four Canadian charities. L.F. Woods was appointed ancillary administrator to manage the U.S. properties. The income from the U.S. properties was combined with the income from Canadian sources, and used to pay administration expenses, annuities, and contributions to the charities.

**Procedural History**

The ancillary administrator filed a fiduciary income tax return, claiming a deduction for the amounts distributed to the Canadian charities. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue disallowed the deduction, leading to this case before the Tax Court.

**Issue(s)**

1. Whether the estate is entitled to a deduction under Section 162(a) for income used exclusively for charitable and educational purposes, specifically contributions to the four Canadian charities.
2. Whether the estate is entitled to a deduction under Section 162(b) for income distributed to the individual beneficiaries, considering that some beneficiaries were former employees and residents of Canada.

**Holding**

1. Yes, because the will stipulated that the funds be used exclusively for charitable or educational purposes, satisfying the requirements of Section 162(a).

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2. No, for the annuities paid to former employees deemed to be tax-exempt pensions under the U.S.-Canada treaty, but yes for the annuity paid to Cecil Noble, because this payment was not proven to be tax-exempt.

**Court's Reasoning**

Regarding the charitable contributions, the court emphasized that Section 162(a) allows a deduction for any part of the gross income, without limitation, which is paid or permanently set aside to be used exclusively for charitable or educational purposes. Since the will directed funds to specific Canadian charities organized and operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes, the court presumed that any funds available to these organizations would be used exclusively for those purposes. The court noted, "Tax provisions as to charities are begotten from motives of public policy and are not to be narrowly construed."

Regarding the annuities, the court distinguished between payments that were essentially tax-exempt pensions and payments that were not. Payments to former employees, characterized as "periodic payments made in consideration for services rendered," were deemed tax-exempt under the U.S.-Canada tax treaty and thus were not deductible by the estate. However, the annuity paid to Cecil Noble, for which there was no evidence of a service relationship, was potentially taxable in the U.S. and therefore deductible to the extent it was paid out of U.S.-sourced income. The court referenced *Old Colony Trust Co. et al., Executors*, 38 B. T. A. 828 stating that the income of an estate is to be taxed to either the fiduciary or the beneficiary distributee, and that it may not be permitted to escape tax by falling in some way between the two.

**Practical Implications**

This case clarifies that U.S. estates can deduct contributions to foreign charities if the governing instrument mandates the funds be used exclusively for charitable purposes, even if the charities are not domestic. However, it underscores the importance of determining the taxability of distributions to foreign beneficiaries. If payments qualify as tax-exempt under treaties or other provisions, the estate cannot deduct those payments from its U.S. income. Practitioners should carefully analyze the nature of the relationship between the decedent and the beneficiary, as well as any applicable tax treaties, to determine the taxability of the distributions. The case highlights that a taxpayer seeking a deduction must show that he comes within the terms of the applicable statute. New Colonial Ice Co. v. Helvering, <span normalizedcite="[292 U.S. 435]">292 U.S. 435.

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