

Fidelity's Broadly Diversified International Equity Funds

	Fund Number	Trading Symbol
Fidelity® Global Balanced Fund	334	FGBLX
Fidelity Diversified International Fund	325	FDIVX
Fidelity Aggressive International Fund	335	FIVFX
Fidelity Overseas Fund	094	FOSFX
Fidelity Worldwide Fund	318	FWWFX

Prospectus

December 30, 2004

Like securities of all mutual funds, these securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission has not determined if this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.



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Fund Summary

Investment Summary

Investment Objective

Global Balanced Fund seeks income and capital growth consistent with reasonable risk.

Principal Investment Strategies

Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR)'s principal investment strategies include:

- Investing in equity and debt securities, including lower-quality debt securities, issued anywhere in the world.
- Investing at least 25% of total assets in fixed-income senior securities (including debt securities and preferred stock).
- Allocating investments across countries and regions considering the size of the market in each country and region relative to the size of the world market as a whole.
- Analyzing an issuer using fundamental factors and evaluating each security's current price relative to estimated long-term value to select investments.

Principal Investment Risks

The fund is subject to the following principal investment risks:

- *Stock Market Volatility.* Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments.
- *Interest Rate Changes.* Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt security to decrease.
- *Foreign Exposure.* Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market.
- *Prepayment.* The ability of an issuer of a debt security to repay principal prior to a security's maturity can cause greater price volatility if interest rates change.
- *Issuer-Specific Changes.* The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality) and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Objective

Diversified International Fund seeks capital growth.

Principal Investment Strategies

FMR's principal investment strategies include:

- Normally investing primarily in non-U.S. securities.
- Normally investing primarily in common stocks.
- Allocating investments across countries and regions considering the size of the market in each country and region relative to the size of the international market as a whole.
- Using fundamental analysis of each issuer's financial condition and industry position and market and economic conditions to select investments.

Principal Investment Risks

The fund is subject to the following principal investment risks:

- *Stock Market Volatility.* Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments.
- *Foreign Exposure.* Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market.
- *Issuer-Specific Changes.* The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Objective

Aggressive International Fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

FMR's principal investment strategies include:

- Normally investing primarily in non-U.S. securities, including securities of issuers located in emerging markets.
- Normally investing primarily in common stocks.
- Allocating investments across countries and regions considering the size of the market in each country and region relative to the size of the international market as a whole.
- Using fundamental analysis of each issuer's financial condition and industry position and market and economic conditions to select investments.

Principal Investment Risks

The fund is subject to the following principal investment risks:

Fund Summary – continued

- **Stock Market Volatility.** Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments.
- **Foreign Exposure.** Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market. Emerging markets can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory, and political uncertainties and can be extremely volatile.
- **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Objective

Overseas Fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

FMR's principal investment strategies include:

- Normally investing at least 80% of assets in non-U.S. securities.
- Normally investing primarily in common stocks.
- Allocating investments across countries and regions considering the size of the market in each country and region relative to the size of the international market as a whole.
- Using fundamental analysis of each issuer's financial condition and industry position and market and economic conditions to select investments.

Principal Investment Risks

The fund is subject to the following principal investment risks:

- **Stock Market Volatility.** Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments.
- **Foreign Exposure.** Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market.
- **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money.

Investment Objective

Worldwide Fund seeks growth of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

FMR's principal investment strategies include:

- Investing in securities issued anywhere in the world.
- Normally investing primarily in common stocks.
- Allocating investments across countries and regions considering the size of the market in each country and region relative to the size of the world market as a whole.
- Using fundamental analysis of each issuer's financial condition and industry position and market and economic conditions to select investments.

Principal Investment Risks

The fund is subject to the following principal investment risks:

- **Stock Market Volatility.** Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments.
- **Foreign Exposure.** Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market.
- **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

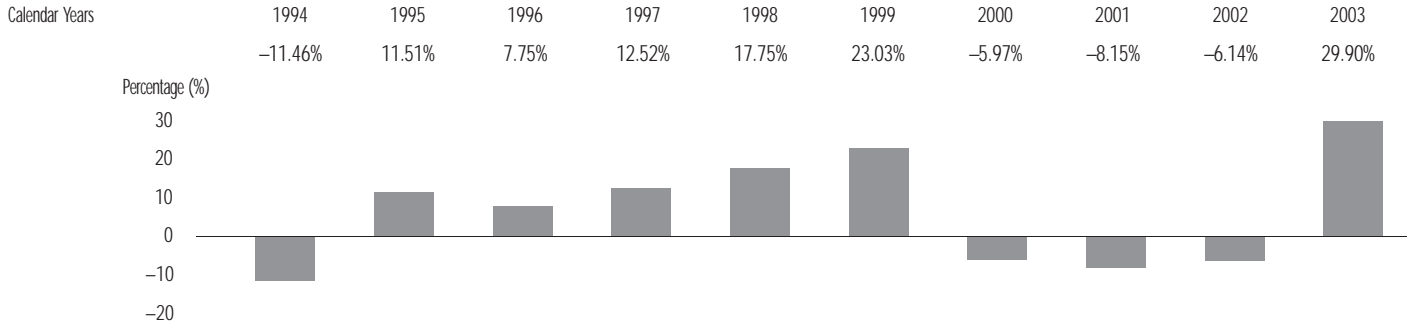
When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money.

Performance

The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in each fund. The information illustrates the changes in each fund's performance from year to year and compares each fund's performance to the performance of a market index and an average of the performance of similar funds over various periods of time. Global Balanced also compares its performance to the performance of a combination of market indexes over various periods of time. Global Balanced also compares its performance to the performance of an additional index over various periods of time. Prior to February 11, 2000, Aggressive International operated under certain different investment policies. Accordingly, the fund's historical performance may not represent its current investment policies. Returns (before and after taxes) are based on past results and are not an indication of future performance.

Year-by-Year Returns

Global Balanced



During the periods shown in the chart for Global Balanced:

Highest Quarter Return

Returns Quarter ended
14.26% December 31, 1999

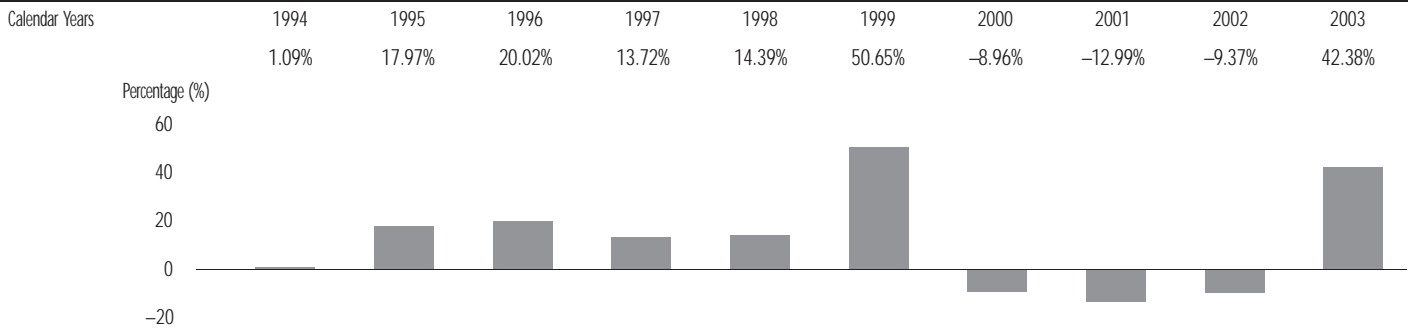
Lowest Quarter Return

-9.91% September 30, 2002

Year-to-Date Return

1.59% September 30, 2004

Diversified International



During the periods shown in the chart for Diversified International:

Highest Quarter Return

Returns Quarter ended
30.41% December 31, 1999

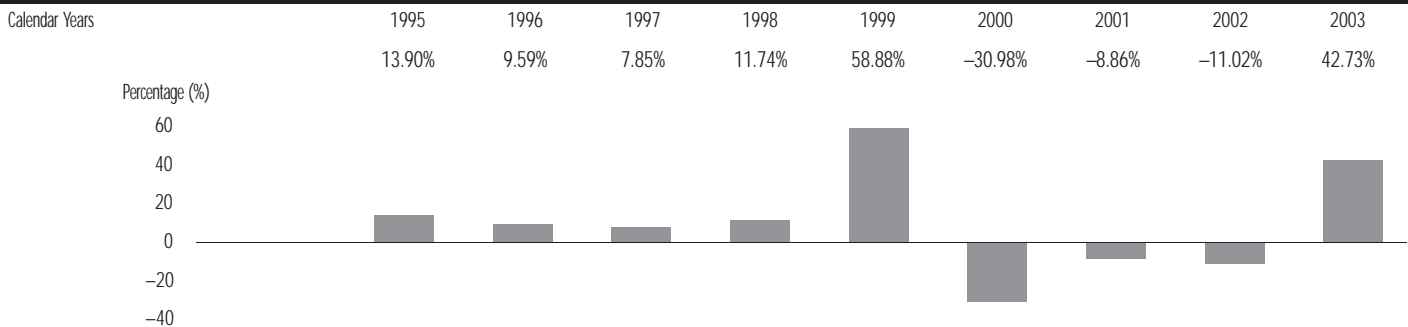
Lowest Quarter Return

-17.17% September 30, 2002

Year-to-Date Return

5.02% September 30, 2004

Aggressive International



During the periods shown in the chart for Aggressive International:

Highest Quarter Return

Returns Quarter ended
34.87% December 31, 1999

Lowest Quarter Return

-19.86% September 30, 2002

Year-to-Date Return

-3.16% September 30, 2004

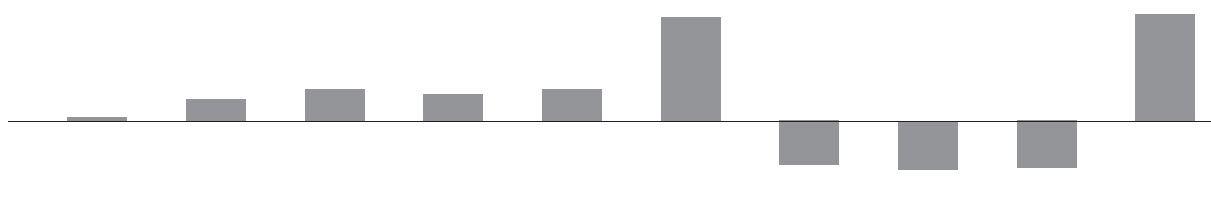
Fund Summary – continued

Overseas

Calendar Years	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	1.27%	9.06%	13.10%	10.92%	12.84%	42.89%	-18.33%	-20.22%	-19.45%	44.30%

Percentage (%)

50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30



During the periods shown in the chart for Overseas:

Highest Quarter Return

Returns
25.06% Quarter ended
December 31, 1999

Lowest Quarter Return

-20.74% September 30, 2002

Year-to-Date Return

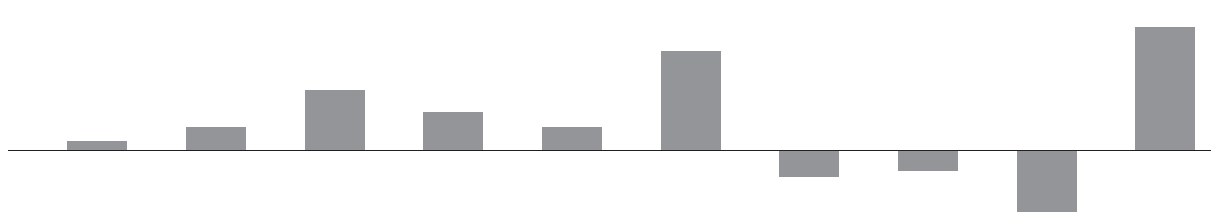
-0.60% September 30, 2004

Worldwide

Calendar Years	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	2.96%	7.19%	18.72%	12.08%	7.18%	30.80%	-8.01%	-6.21%	-18.83%	38.41%

Percentage (%)

40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20



During the periods shown in the chart for Worldwide:

Highest Quarter Return

Returns
20.92% Quarter ended
June 30, 2003

Lowest Quarter Return

-21.22% September 30, 1998

Year-to-Date Return

0.06% September 30, 2004

Average Annual Returns

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the

same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement.

For the periods ended
December 31, 2003

Global Balanced

	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years/Life of fund
Return Before Taxes	29.90%	5.31%	6.21%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	29.40%	4.44%	5.43%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	19.70%	4.12%	4.98%
Morgan Stanley Capital International SM (MSCI [®]) World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	33.67%	-0.60%	7.23%
Citigroup [®] World Government Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	14.91%	5.75%	6.79%
Fidelity Global Balanced Composite Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	25.80%	2.18%	7.33%
Lipper SM Global Flexible Portfolio Funds Average (reflects no deduction for sales charges or taxes)	26.93%	4.29%	8.14%

For the periods ended December 31, 2003	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years/Life of fund
Diversified International			
Return Before Taxes	42.38%	9.02%	11.11%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	42.14%	8.35%	10.09%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	27.92%	7.52%	9.29%
Morgan Stanley Capital International EAFE Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	38.97%	0.17%	4.63%
Lipper International Funds Average (reflects no deduction for sales charges or taxes)	34.74%	1.28%	4.65%
Aggressive International			
Return Before Taxes	42.73%	4.89%	7.06% ^A
Return After Taxes on Distributions	42.61%	4.41%	6.45% ^A
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	27.98%	4.09%	5.90% ^A
Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World (MSCI ACWI) ex USA Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	41.18%	1.49%	3.76% ^A
Lipper International Funds Average (reflects no deduction for sales charges or taxes)	34.74%	1.28%	—
Overseas			
Return Before Taxes	44.30%	1.59%	5.40%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	44.15%	0.64%	4.38%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	29.13%	1.09%	4.27%
Morgan Stanley Capital International EAFE Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	38.97%	0.17%	4.63%
Lipper International (reflects no deduction for sales charges or taxes)	34.74%	1.28%	4.65%
Worldwide			
Return Before Taxes	38.41%	4.86%	7.15%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	38.31%	3.62%	5.83%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	25.08%	3.65%	5.58%
Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	33.67%	-0.60%	7.23%
Lipper Global Funds Average (reflects no deduction for sales charges or taxes)	32.09%	2.20%	7.45%

^A From November 1, 1994.

If FMR were to reimburse certain expenses, returns would be higher during these periods.

Morgan Stanley Capital InternationalSM (MSCI[®]) World Index is a market capitalization-weighted index of equity securities of companies domiciled in various countries. The index is designed to represent the performance of developed stock markets throughout the world and excludes certain market segments unavailable to U.S. based investors. Index returns for periods after October 31, 2001 are adjusted for tax withholding rates applicable to U.S. based mutual funds organized as Massachusetts business trusts.

Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia, Far East (MSCI EAFE[®]) Index is a market capitalization-weighted index of equity securities of companies domiciled in various countries. The index is designed to represent the performance of developed stock markets outside the United States and Canada and excludes certain market segments unavailable to U.S. based investors. Index returns for periods after January 1, 1997 are adjusted for tax withholding rates applicable to U.S. based mutual funds organized as Massachusetts business trusts.

Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World (MSCI ACWI[®]) ex USA Index is a market capitalization-weighted index of stocks domiciled in global developed and emerging markets, excluding the United States. The index is designed to measure equity market performance in global developed and emerging markets outside the United States and excludes certain market segments unavailable to U.S. based investors. Index returns for periods after October 31, 2001 are adjusted for tax withholding rates applicable to U.S. based mutual funds organized as Massachusetts business trusts.

Citigroup World Government Bond Index is a market value-weighted index of investment-grade debt issues traded in various world government bond markets.

Fidelity Global Balanced Composite Index is a hypothetical representation of the performance of the fund's general investment categories and uses a weighting of 60% equity and 40% bond. The following indexes are used to represent the fund's investment categories when calculating the composite index: equity – the MSCI World Index, and bond – the Citigroup World Government Bond Index.

Each Lipper Funds Average reflects the performance of mutual funds with similar objectives.

Fund Summary – continued

Fee Table

The following table describes the fees and expenses that are incurred when you buy, hold, or sell shares of a fund. The

annual fund operating expenses provided below for each fund do not reflect the effect of any reduction of certain expenses during the period.

Shareholder fees (paid by the investor directly)

Sales charge (load) on purchases and reinvested distributions	None
Deferred sales charge (load) on redemptions	None
Redemption fee on shares held less than 30 days (as a % of amount redeemed) ^A	1.00%

^A A redemption fee may be charged when you sell your shares or if your shares are redeemed because your fund balance falls below the balance minimum for any reason, including solely due to declines in net asset value per share.

Annual operating expenses (paid from fund assets)

Global Balanced	Management fee	0.73%
	Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None
	Other expenses	0.47%
	Total annual fund operating expenses	1.20%
Diversified International	Management fee	0.83%
	Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None
	Other expenses	0.32%
	Total annual fund operating expenses	1.15%
Aggressive International	Management fee	0.82%
	Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None
	Other expenses	0.42%
	Total annual fund operating expenses	1.24%
Overseas	Management fee	0.67%
	Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None
	Other expenses	0.38%
	Total annual fund operating expenses	1.05%
Worldwide	Management fee	0.86%
	Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None
	Other expenses	0.37%
	Total annual fund operating expenses	1.23%

A portion of the brokerage commissions that a fund pays may be reimbursed and used to reduce that fund's expenses. In addition, through arrangements with each fund's custodian and transfer agent, credits realized as a result of uninvested cash balances are

used to reduce custodian and transfer agent expenses. Including these reductions, the total fund operating expenses are shown in the table below.

	Total Operating Expenses
Global Balanced	1.19%
Diversified International	1.12%
Aggressive International	1.16%
Overseas	1.01%
Worldwide	1.19%

This **example** helps you compare the cost of investing in the funds with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

Let's say, hypothetically, that each fund's annual return is 5% and that your shareholder fees and each fund's annual operating expenses are exactly as described in the fee table. This example illustrates

the effect of fees and expenses, but is not meant to suggest actual or expected fees and expenses or returns, all of which may vary. For every \$10,000 you invested, here's how much you would pay in total expenses if you sell all of your shares at the end of each time period indicated:

Global Balanced	1 year	\$ 122
	3 years	\$ 381
	5 years	\$ 660
	10 years	\$ 1,455
Diversified International	1 year	\$ 117
	3 years	\$ 365
	5 years	\$ 633
	10 years	\$ 1,398
Aggressive International	1 year	\$ 126
	3 years	\$ 393
	5 years	\$ 681
	10 years	\$ 1,500
Overseas	1 year	\$ 107
	3 years	\$ 334
	5 years	\$ 579
	10 years	\$ 1,283
Worldwide	1 year	\$ 125
	3 years	\$ 390
	5 years	\$ 676
	10 years	\$ 1,489

Fund Basics

Investment Details

Investment Objective

Global Balanced Fund seeks income and capital growth consistent with reasonable risk.

Principal Investment Strategies

FMR invests the fund's assets in equity and debt securities, including lower-quality debt securities, issued anywhere in the world, including the United States. The proportions of the fund's assets invested in each type of security vary based on FMR's interpretation of economic conditions and underlying security values. However, FMR always invests at least 25% of the fund's total assets in fixed-income senior securities (including debt securities and preferred stock).

FMR normally diversifies the fund's investments across different countries and regions. In allocating the fund's investments across countries and regions, FMR will consider the size of the market in each country and region relative to the size of the world market as a whole.

In buying and selling securities for the fund, FMR generally analyzes the issuer of a security using fundamental factors (e.g., growth potential, earnings estimates, and management) and evaluates each security's current price relative to its estimated long-term value.

In addition to the principal investment strategies discussed above, FMR may lend the fund's securities to broker-dealers or other institutions to earn income for the fund.

FMR may also use various techniques, such as buying and selling futures contracts and exchange traded funds, to increase or decrease the fund's exposure to changing security prices, interest rates, or other factors that affect security values. If FMR's strategies do not work as intended, the fund may not achieve its objective.

Investment Objective

Diversified International Fund seeks capital growth.

Principal Investment Strategies

FMR normally invests the fund's assets primarily in non-U.S. securities. FMR normally invests the fund's assets primarily in common stocks.

FMR normally diversifies the fund's investments across different countries and regions. In allocating the fund's investments across countries and regions, FMR will consider the size of the market in each country and region relative to the size of the international market as a whole.

In buying and selling securities for the fund, FMR relies on fundamental analysis of each issuer and its potential for success in light of its current financial condition, its industry position, and economic and market conditions. Factors considered include growth potential, earnings estimates, and management.

In addition to the principal investment strategies discussed above, FMR may lend the fund's securities to broker-dealers or other institutions to earn income for the fund.

FMR may also use various techniques, such as buying and selling futures contracts and exchange traded funds, to increase or decrease the fund's exposure to changing security prices or other factors that affect security values. If FMR's strategies do not work as intended, the fund may not achieve its objective.

Investment Objective

Aggressive International Fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

FMR normally invests the fund's assets primarily in non-U.S. securities, including securities of issuers located in emerging markets. FMR normally invests the fund's assets primarily in common stocks.

FMR normally diversifies the fund's investments across different countries and regions. In allocating the fund's investments across countries and regions, FMR will consider the size of the market in each country and region relative to the size of the international market as a whole.

In buying and selling securities for the fund, FMR relies on fundamental analysis of each issuer and its potential for success in light of its current financial condition, its industry position, and economic and market conditions. Factors considered include growth potential, earnings estimates, and management.

In addition to the principal investment strategies discussed above, FMR may lend the fund's securities to broker-dealers or other institutions to earn income for the fund.

FMR may also use various techniques, such as buying and selling futures contracts and exchange traded funds, to increase or decrease the fund's exposure to changing security prices or other factors that affect security values. If FMR's strategies do not work as intended, the fund may not achieve its objective.

Investment Objective

Overseas Fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

FMR normally invests at least 80% of the fund's assets in non-U.S. securities. FMR normally invests the fund's assets primarily in common stocks.

FMR normally diversifies the fund's investments across different countries and regions. In allocating the fund's investments across countries and regions, FMR will consider the size of the market in each country and region relative to the size of the international market as a whole.

In buying and selling securities for the fund, FMR relies on fundamental analysis of each issuer and its potential for success in light of its current financial condition, its industry position, and economic and market conditions. Factors considered include growth potential, earnings estimates, and management.

In addition to the principal investment strategies discussed above, FMR may lend the fund's securities to broker-dealers or other institutions to earn income for the fund.

FMR may also use various techniques, such as buying and selling futures contracts and exchange traded funds, to increase or decrease the fund's exposure to changing security prices or other factors that affect security values. If FMR's strategies do not work as intended, the fund may not achieve its objective.

Investment Objective

Worldwide Fund seeks growth of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

FMR invests the fund's assets in securities issued anywhere in the world, including the United States. FMR normally invests the fund's assets primarily in common stocks.

FMR normally diversifies the fund's investments across different countries and regions. In allocating the fund's investments across countries and regions, FMR will consider the size of the market in each country and region relative to the size of the world market as a whole.

In buying and selling securities for the fund, FMR relies on fundamental analysis of each issuer and its potential for success in light of its current financial condition, its industry position, and economic and market conditions. Factors considered include growth potential, earnings estimates, and management.

In addition to the principal investment strategies discussed above, FMR may lend the fund's securities to broker-dealers or other institutions to earn income for the fund.

FMR may also use various techniques, such as buying and selling futures contracts and exchange traded funds, to increase or decrease the fund's exposure to changing security prices or other factors that affect security values. If FMR's strategies do not work as intended, the fund may not achieve its objective.

Description of Principal Security Types

Equity securities represent an ownership interest, or the right to acquire an ownership interest, in an issuer. Different types of equity securities provide different voting and dividend rights and priority in the event of the bankruptcy of the issuer. Equity securities include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, and warrants.

Debt securities are used by issuers to borrow money. The issuer usually pays a fixed, variable, or floating rate of interest, and must repay the amount borrowed, usually at the maturity of the security. Some debt securities, such as zero coupon bonds, do not pay current interest but are sold at a discount from their face values. Debt securities include corporate bonds, government securities, repurchase agreements, mortgage and other asset-backed securities, and other securities that FMR believes have debt-like characteristics, including hybrids and synthetic securities.

Principal Investment Risks

Many factors affect each fund's performance. A fund's share price changes daily based on changes in market conditions and interest rates and in response to other economic, political, or financial

developments. A fund's reaction to these developments will be affected by the types of securities in which the fund invests, the financial condition, industry and economic sector, and geographic location of an issuer, and the fund's level of investment in the securities of that issuer. When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money.

The following factors can significantly affect a fund's performance:

Stock Market Volatility. The value of equity securities fluctuates in response to issuer, political, market, and economic developments. In the short term, equity prices can fluctuate dramatically in response to these developments. Different parts of the market and different types of equity securities can react differently to these developments. For example, large cap stocks can react differently from small cap stocks, and "growth" stocks can react differently from "value" stocks. Issuer, political, or economic developments can affect a single issuer, issuers within an industry or economic sector or geographic region, or the market as a whole.

Interest Rate Changes. Debt securities have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In general, the price of a debt security can fall when interest rates rise and can rise when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities and mortgage securities can be more sensitive to interest rate changes.

Foreign Exposure. Foreign securities, foreign currencies, and securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in foreign countries. These risks include fluctuations in foreign currencies; withholding or other taxes; trading, settlement, custodial, and other operational risks; and the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets. All of these factors can make foreign investments, especially those in emerging markets, more volatile and potentially less liquid than U.S. investments. In addition, foreign markets can perform differently from the U.S. market.

Investing in emerging markets can involve risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in more developed foreign markets. The extent of economic development; political stability; market depth, infrastructure, and capitalization; and regulatory oversight can be less than in more developed markets. Emerging market economies can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory, and political uncertainties. All of these factors can make emerging market securities more volatile and potentially less liquid than securities issued in more developed markets.

Prepayment. Many types of debt securities, including mortgage securities, are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment risk occurs when the issuer of a security can repay principal prior to the security's maturity. Securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. In addition, the potential impact of prepayment features on the price of a debt security can be difficult to predict and result in greater volatility.

Fund Basics – continued

Issuer-Specific Changes. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can affect a security's or instrument's credit quality or value. The value of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality) and certain types of other securities tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes.

Lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities often fluctuates in response to company, political, or economic developments and can decline significantly over short periods of time or during periods of general or regional economic difficulty.

In response to market, economic, political, or other conditions, FMR may temporarily use a different investment strategy for defensive purposes. If FMR does so, different factors could affect a fund's performance and the fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Fundamental Investment Policies

The policies discussed below are fundamental, that is, subject to change only by shareholder approval.

Global Balanced Fund seeks income and capital growth consistent with reasonable risk.

Diversified International Fund seeks capital growth.

Aggressive International Fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

Overseas Fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

Worldwide Fund seeks growth of capital.

Shareholder Notice

The following policy is subject to change only upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders:

Overseas Fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in non-U.S. securities.

Country or Geographic Region

FMR considers non-U.S. securities to include investments that are tied economically to a particular country or region outside the U.S. FMR considers a number of factors to determine whether an investment is tied economically to a particular country or region including: the source of government guarantees (if any); the primary trading market; the issuer's domicile, sources of revenue, and location of assets; whether the investment is included in an index representative of a particular country or region; and whether the investment is exposed to the economic fortunes and risks of a particular country or region.

Valuing Shares

Each fund is open for business each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open.

Each fund's net asset value per share (NAV) is the value of a single share. Fidelity normally calculates each fund's NAV as of the close of business of the NYSE, normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time. However, NAV may be calculated earlier if trading on the NYSE is restricted or as permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Each fund's assets are valued as of this time for the purpose of computing the fund's NAV.

To the extent that each fund's assets are traded in other markets on days when the fund is not open for business, the value of the fund's assets may be affected on those days. In addition, trading in some of a fund's assets may not occur on days when the fund is open for business.

Each fund's assets are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations or official closing prices. Certain short-term securities are valued on the basis of amortized cost. If market quotations or official closing prices are not readily available or do not accurately reflect fair value for a security or if a security's value has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded, that security will be valued by another method that the Board of Trustees believes accurately reflects fair value in accordance with the Board's fair value pricing policies. For example, arbitrage opportunities may exist when trading in a portfolio security or securities is halted and does not resume before a fund calculates its NAV. These arbitrage opportunities may enable short-term traders to dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Securities trading in overseas markets present time zone arbitrage opportunities when events affecting portfolio security values occur after the close of the overseas market but prior to the close of the U.S. market. Fair value pricing may be used for high yield debt and floating rate loans when available pricing information is stale or is determined for other reasons not to accurately reflect fair value. To the extent a fund invests in other open-end funds, that fund will calculate its NAV using the NAV of the underlying funds in which it invests as described in the underlying funds' prospectuses. A fund may invest in other Fidelity funds that use the same fair value pricing policies as the fund or in Fidelity money market funds. A security's valuation may differ depending on the method used for determining value. Fair valuation of a fund's portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of the fund's NAV by short-term traders. While each fund has policies regarding excessive trading, these too may not be effective to prevent short-term NAV arbitrage trading, particularly in regard to omnibus accounts.

Shareholder Information

Buying and Selling Shares

General Information

Fidelity Investments was established in 1946 to manage one of America's first mutual funds. Today, Fidelity is the largest mutual fund company in the country, and is known as an innovative provider of high-quality financial services to individuals and institutions.

In addition to its mutual fund business, the company operates one of America's leading brokerage firms, Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC. Fidelity is also a leader in providing tax-advantaged retirement plans for individuals investing on their own or through their employer.

You may buy or sell shares of a fund through a Fidelity brokerage account or a Fidelity mutual fund account. If you buy or sell shares of a fund (other than by exchange) through a Fidelity brokerage account, your transactions generally involve your Fidelity brokerage core (a settlement vehicle included as part of your Fidelity brokerage account).

If you do not currently have a Fidelity brokerage account or a Fidelity mutual fund account and would like to invest in a fund, you may need to complete an application. For more information about a Fidelity brokerage account or a Fidelity mutual fund account, please visit Fidelity's web site at www.fidelity.com, call 1-800-FIDELITY, or visit a Fidelity Investor Center (call 1-800-544-9797 for the center nearest you).

You may also buy or sell shares of the funds through a retirement account (such as an IRA or an account funded through salary deduction) or an investment professional. Retirement specialists are available at 1-800-544-4774 to answer your questions about Fidelity retirement products. If you buy or sell shares of a fund through a retirement account or an investment professional, the procedures for buying, selling, and exchanging shares of the fund and the account features, policies, and fees may differ from those discussed in this prospectus. Fees in addition to those discussed in this prospectus may also apply. For example, you may be charged a transaction fee if you buy or sell shares of a fund through a non-Fidelity broker or other investment professional.

Buying and Selling Information

Internet

www.fidelity.com

Phone

Fidelity Automated Service Telephone (FAST[®]) 1-800-544-5555

To reach a Fidelity representative 1-800-544-6666

Mail

Additional purchases:

Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0003

Redemptions:

Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0035

TDD – Service for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired

1-800-544-0118 (9:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m. Eastern time)

You should include the following information with any order to buy, sell, or exchange shares:

- Your name;
- Your account number;
- Name of fund whose shares you want to buy or sell; and
- Dollar amount or number of shares you want to buy or sell.

Certain methods of contacting Fidelity, such as by telephone or electronically, may be unavailable or delayed (for example, during periods of unusual market activity). In addition, the level and type of service available may be restricted based on criteria established by Fidelity.

Minimums

Initial Purchase	\$2,500
For Fidelity Simplified Employee Pension-IRA, Keogh, and Non-Fidelity Prototype Retirement accounts	\$500
Through regular investment plans in Fidelity Traditional IRA, Roth IRA, and Rollover IRAs ^A	\$200
Subsequent Purchase	\$250
Through regular investment plans	\$100
Balance	\$2,000
For Fidelity Simplified Employee Pension-IRA, Keogh, and Non-Fidelity Prototype Retirement accounts	\$500

^A Requires monthly purchases of \$200 until fund balance is \$2,500.

Investments in shares of Worldwide through the Fidelity Goal-Planner[®] program may be subject to lower fund minimums. There is no minimum balance or initial or subsequent purchase minimum for investments through Portfolio Advisory ServicesSM, a mutual fund or a qualified tuition program for which FMR or an affiliate serves as investment manager, certain Fidelity retirement accounts funded through salary deduction, or fund positions opened with the proceeds of distributions from such retirement

Shareholder Information – continued

accounts. In addition, each fund may waive or lower purchase minimums in other circumstances.

Frequent purchases and sales of fund shares can harm shareholders in various ways, including reducing the returns to long-term shareholders by increasing costs to a fund (such as brokerage commissions), disrupting portfolio management strategies, and diluting the value of the shares of long-term shareholders in cases in which fluctuations in markets are not fully priced into the fund's NAV. Accordingly, the Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures designed to discourage excessive or short-term trading of fund shares. However, there is the risk that the funds' policies and procedures will prove ineffective in whole or in part to detect or prevent frequent trading. A fund may alter its policies at any time without prior notice to shareholders.

There is no minimum holding period and shareholders can sell their shares at any time. Shareholders will ordinarily comply with the funds' policies regarding excessive trading by allowing 90 days to pass after each investment before they sell or exchange from a fund. A fund may take action if shares are held longer than 90 days if the trading is disruptive for other reasons such as unusually large trade size. Each fund reserves the right, but does not have the obligation, to reject any purchase or exchange transaction at any time. In addition, FMR reserves the right to impose restrictions on purchases or exchanges at any time on conditions that are more restrictive on disruptive, excessive, or short-term trading than those that are otherwise stated in this prospectus.

Excessive trading activity is measured by the number of roundtrip transactions in a shareholder's account. A roundtrip transaction occurs when a shareholder buys and then sells shares of a fund within 30 days. Shareholders are limited to two roundtrip transactions per fund within any rolling 90-day period, subject to an overall limit of four roundtrip transactions across all Fidelity funds over a rolling 12-month period. Transactions of \$1,000 or less, systematic withdrawal and/or contribution programs, mandatory retirement distributions, and transactions initiated by a plan sponsor will not count toward the roundtrip limits. For employer-sponsored retirement plans, only participant directed exchanges will count toward the roundtrip limits.

Shareholders with two or more roundtrip transactions in a single fund within a rolling 90-day period will be blocked from making additional purchases or exchange purchases of the fund for 85 days. Shareholders with four or more roundtrip transactions across all Fidelity funds within any rolling 12-month period will be blocked for 85 days from additional purchases or exchange purchases across all Fidelity funds. Any round trip within 12 months of the expiration of a multi-fund block will initiate another multi-fund block for an 85-day period. For repeat offenders, FMR may, but does not have the obligation to, impose long-term or permanent blocks on purchase or exchange purchase transactions in any account under the shareholder's common control at any time, other than a participant's account held through an employer-sponsored retirement plan. Employer-sponsored retirement plan participants whose activity triggers a purchase or exchange block will be permitted a minimum of one trade every calendar quarter. In the event of a block, employer and participant contributions and loan repayments by the participant may still be invested in the fund.

FMR reserves the right, but does not have the obligation to, impose restrictions on purchases or exchanges at any time on conditions that are more restrictive on disruptive, excessive, or short-term trading than those that are otherwise stated in this prospectus.

Qualified wrap programs will be monitored by matching the adviser's orders for purchase, exchange, or sale transactions in fund shares to determine if the adviser's orders comply with the fund's frequent trading policies. Excessive trading by an adviser will lead to fund blocks and the wrap program will cease to be a qualified wrap program. Additions to and withdrawals from a qualified wrap program by the adviser's client will not be matched with transactions initiated by the adviser. Therefore if the adviser buys shares of a fund and an individual client subsequently sells shares of the same fund within 30 days, the client's transaction is not matched with the adviser's and therefore does not count as a roundtrip. However, client initiated transactions are subject to a fund's policies on frequent trading and individual clients will be subject to restrictions due to their frequent trading in a wrap account. Commencing no later than March 31, 2005, wrap account client purchases and sale transactions will be monitored under a fund's monitoring policy as though the wrap clients were fund shareholders. A qualified wrap program is: i) a program whose adviser certifies that it has investment discretion over \$100 million or more in client assets invested in mutual funds at the time of the certification, ii) a program in which the adviser directs transactions in the accounts participating in the program in concert with changes in a model portfolio, and iii) managed by an adviser who agrees to give FMR sufficient information to permit FMR to identify the individual accounts in the wrap program.

Each fund's excessive trade monitoring policy described above does not apply to transactions initiated by the trustee or adviser to a donor-advised charitable gift fund, qualified fund-of-funds or other strategy funds, or omnibus accounts. Trustees or advisers of donor-advised charitable gift funds must certify that they either work from an asset allocation model or direct transactions in the donor accounts in concert with changes in a model portfolio and that donors are limited in their ability to influence investments by the trust. A qualified fund-of-fund is a mutual fund or other strategy fund consisting of qualified plan assets that either applies a fund's policies on frequent trading to shareholders at the top-fund level, or demonstrates that it has policies designed to control frequent trading and that they are reasonably likely to be effective as determined by the fund's Treasurer. The adviser to the top-fund level must also demonstrate to the fund's Treasurer that its investment strategy will not lead to excessive trading. Strategy funds must commence monitoring for excessive trading no later than March 31, 2005. Omnibus accounts are maintained by intermediaries acting on behalf of multiple investors whose individual trades are not ordinarily disclosed to a fund. Short-term trading by these investors is likely to go undetected by a fund and may increase costs and disrupt portfolio management. The funds will monitor aggregate trading in qualified fund-of-funds and known omnibus accounts to attempt to identify disruptive trades, focusing on transactions in excess of \$250,000. There is no assurance that these policies will be effective, or will successfully detect or deter market timing.

The funds' Treasurer is authorized to suspend the funds' policies during periods of severe market turbulence or national emergency

and to grant exemptions from the policy. There is no assurance that the funds' Treasurer will exercise this authority or, if the Treasurer does so, that the funds will be protected from the risks associated with frequent trading. The actions of the Treasurer are periodically reviewed with the Board of Trustees.

The funds do not knowingly accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions of fund shares by investors, except as provided under the funds' policies with respect to known omnibus accounts, qualified fund-of-funds, qualified wrap accounts, donor-advised charitable gift funds, and 30 day roundtrips.

Buying Shares

Effective the close of business on October 25, 2004, new positions in Fidelity Diversified International Fund may no longer be opened. Shareholders of the fund on that date may continue to add to their fund positions existing on that date. Investors who did not own shares of the fund on October 25, 2004, generally will not be allowed to buy shares of the fund except that new fund positions may be opened: 1) by participants in most group employer retirement plans (and their successor plans) if the fund had been established (or was in the process of being established) as an investment option under the plans (or under another plan sponsored by the same employer) since October 25, 2004, and 2) for accounts managed on a discretionary basis by certain registered investment advisers that have discretionary assets of at least \$500 million invested in mutual funds and have included the fund in their discretionary account program since October 25, 2004, and 3) effective December 16, 2004 a mutual fund or a qualified tuition program for which FMR or an affiliate serves as investment manager. These restrictions generally will apply to investments made directly with Fidelity and investments made through intermediaries. Investors may be required to demonstrate eligibility to buy shares of the fund before an investment is accepted.

The price to buy one share of each fund is the fund's NAV. Each fund's shares are sold without a sales charge.

Your shares will be bought at the next NAV calculated after your investment is received in proper form.

A fund may reject for any reason, or cancel as permitted or required by law, any purchase orders, including exchanges.

For example, a fund may reject any purchase orders, including exchanges, from market timers or investors that, in FMR's opinion, may be disruptive to that fund.

Each fund may stop offering shares completely or may offer shares only on a limited basis, for a period of time or permanently.

If you place an order to buy shares and your payment is not received and collected, your purchase may be canceled and you could be liable for any losses or fees a fund or Fidelity has incurred.

Certain financial institutions that have entered into sales agreements with Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC) may enter confirmed purchase orders on behalf of customers by phone, with payment to follow no later than the time when a fund is priced on the following business day. If payment is not received by that time,

the order will be canceled and the financial institution could be held liable for resulting fees or losses.

Under applicable anti-money laundering regulations and other federal regulations, purchase orders may be suspended, restricted, or canceled and the monies may be withheld.

Selling Shares

The price to sell one share of each fund is the fund's NAV, minus the redemption fee (short-term trading fee), if applicable.

Each fund will deduct a 1.00% short-term trading fee from the redemption amount if you sell your shares or your shares are redeemed for failure to maintain the balance minimum after holding them less than 30 days. For this purpose, shares held longest will be treated as being redeemed first and shares held shortest as being redeemed last. The short-term trading fee does not apply to shares that were acquired through reinvestment of distributions. If you sell shares through a retirement account you may or may not pay a short-term trading fee.

Trading fees are paid to the funds rather than Fidelity, and are designed to offset the brokerage commissions, market impact, and other costs associated with short-term shareholder trading.

The trading fee does not apply to i) reinvested dividends, ii) rollovers, transfers, and changes of account registration within a fund as long as the monies never leave the fund, or iii) redemptions in kind. Fidelity may assess trading fees in any of the preceding transactions if the transaction is intended to circumvent a fund's redemption fee policy. Trading fees apply to shares redeemed due to failure to maintain the balance minimum, even if the balance falls below the minimum due to market action.

The trading fee applies to all accounts, including retirement accounts and wrap program accounts, except i) investment advisers that manage accounts that invest in the funds, including Strategic Advisers, an affiliate of FMR, may pay trading fees on behalf of their investors, ii) strategy funds, which are unitized group accounts consisting of qualified plan assets, will be treated as a single entity under the trading fee policy, and iii) intermediaries that hold shares on behalf of investors are required by each fund to track trading fees on shares purchased on or after January 3, 2005, based upon the age of the shares of each individual investor, and to remit the trading fees to each fund. A fund will refuse purchase orders from any identified intermediary who does not agree to track and remit trading fees based on the transactions of underlying investors. The Treasurer may extend the effective date for intermediaries that agree to track and remit redemption fees under an implementation plan that the intermediary commits to completing by a date approved by the funds.

Your shares will be sold at the next NAV calculated after your order is received in proper form, minus the short-term trading fee, if applicable. Normally, redemptions will be processed by the next business day, but it may take up to seven days to pay the redemption proceeds if making immediate payment would adversely affect a fund.

Certain requests must include a signature guarantee. It is designed to protect you and Fidelity from fraud. If you hold your shares in a Fidelity mutual fund account and submit your request to Fidelity

Shareholder Information – continued

by mail, your request must be made in writing and include a signature guarantee if any of the following situations apply:

- You wish to sell more than \$100,000 worth of shares;
- The address on your account (record address) has changed within the last 15 or 30 days, depending on your account, and you wish to sell \$10,000 or more of shares;
- You are requesting that a check be mailed to a different address than the record address;
- You are requesting that redemption proceeds be paid to someone other than the account owner; or
- The redemption proceeds are being transferred to a Fidelity mutual fund account with a different registration.

You should be able to obtain a signature guarantee from a bank, broker (including Fidelity Investor Centers), dealer, credit union (if authorized under state law), securities exchange or association, clearing agency, or savings association. A notary public cannot provide a signature guarantee.

When you place an order to sell shares, note the following:

- If you are selling some but not all of your shares, keep your fund balance above \$2,000 to keep your fund position open (\$500 for fund balances in Fidelity Simplified Employee Pension-IRA, Keogh, and Non-Fidelity Prototype Retirement Accounts), except fund positions not subject to balance minimums.
- Redemption proceeds (other than exchanges) may be delayed until money from prior purchases sufficient to cover your redemption has been received and collected. This can take up to seven business days after a purchase.
- Remember to keep shares in your Diversified International fund position to be eligible to purchase additional shares of the fund.
- Redemptions may be suspended or payment dates postponed when the NYSE is closed (other than weekends or holidays), when trading on the NYSE is restricted, or as permitted by the SEC.
- Redemption proceeds may be paid in securities or other property rather than in cash if FMR determines it is in the best interests of a fund.
- You will not receive interest on amounts represented by uncashed redemption checks.
- Under applicable anti-money laundering regulations and other federal regulations, redemption requests may be suspended, restricted, canceled, or processed and the proceeds may be withheld.

To sell shares issued with certificates, call Fidelity for instructions. Each fund no longer issues share certificates.

Exchanging Shares

An exchange involves the redemption of all or a portion of the shares of one fund and the purchase of shares of another fund.

As a shareholder, you have the privilege of exchanging shares of a fund for shares of other Fidelity funds.

However, you should note the following policies and restrictions governing exchanges:

- The exchange limit may be modified for accounts held by certain institutional retirement plans to conform to plan exchange limits

and Department of Labor regulations. See your retirement plan materials for further information.

- Each fund may refuse any exchange purchase for any reason. For example, each fund may refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in FMR's judgment, the fund would be unable to invest the money effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise potentially be adversely affected.
- Before exchanging into a fund, read its prospectus.
- The fund you are exchanging into must be available for sale in your state.
- Exchanges may have tax consequences for you.
- If you are exchanging between accounts that are not registered in the same name, address, and taxpayer identification number (TIN), there may be additional requirements.
- Under applicable anti-money laundering regulations and other federal regulations, exchange requests may be suspended, restricted, canceled, or processed and the proceeds may be withheld. The funds may terminate or modify the exchange privileges in the future.

Other funds may have different exchange restrictions, and may impose trading fees of up to 2.00% of the amount exchanged. Check each fund's prospectus for details.

Features and Policies

Features

The following features may be available to buy and sell shares of the funds or to move money to and from your account, depending on whether you are investing through a Fidelity brokerage account or a Fidelity mutual fund account. Please visit Fidelity's web site at www.fidelity.com or call 1-800-544-6666 for more information.

Electronic Funds Transfer: electronic money movement through the Automated Clearing House

- To transfer money between a bank account and a Fidelity brokerage account or Fidelity mutual fund account.
- You can use electronic funds transfer to:
 - Make periodic (automatic) purchases of Fidelity fund shares or payments to your Fidelity brokerage account.
 - Make periodic (automatic) redemptions of Fidelity fund shares or withdrawals from your Fidelity brokerage account.

Wire: electronic money movement through the Federal Reserve wire system

- To transfer money between a bank account and a Fidelity brokerage account or Fidelity mutual fund account.

Automatic Transactions: periodic (automatic) transactions

- To directly deposit all or a portion of your compensation from your employer (or the U.S. Government, in the case of Social Security) into a Fidelity brokerage account or Fidelity mutual fund account.
- To make contributions from a Fidelity mutual fund account to a Fidelity mutual fund IRA.
- To sell shares of a Fidelity money market fund and simultaneously to buy shares of another Fidelity fund in a Fidelity mutual fund account.

Policies

The following policies apply to you as a shareholder.

Statements that Fidelity sends to you include the following:

- Confirmation statements (after transactions affecting your fund balance except reinvestment of distributions in the fund or another fund and certain transactions through automatic investment or withdrawal programs).
- Monthly or quarterly account statements (detailing fund balances and all transactions completed during the prior month or quarter).

To reduce expenses, only one copy of most financial reports and prospectuses may be mailed to households, even if more than one person in a household holds shares of a fund. Call Fidelity at 1-800-544-8544 if you need additional copies of financial reports or prospectuses. If you do not want the mailing of these documents to be combined with those for other members of your household, contact Fidelity in writing at P.O. Box 770001, Cincinnati, Ohio 45277-0002.

Electronic copies of most financial reports and prospectuses are available at Fidelity's web site. To participate in Fidelity's electronic delivery program, call Fidelity or visit Fidelity's web site for more information.

You may initiate many **transactions by telephone or electronically**. Fidelity will not be responsible for any loss, cost, expense, or other liability resulting from unauthorized transactions if it follows reasonable security procedures designed to verify the identity of the investor. Fidelity will request personalized security codes or other information, and may also record calls. For transactions conducted through the Internet, Fidelity recommends the use of an Internet browser with 128-bit encryption. You should verify the accuracy of your confirmation statements upon receipt and notify Fidelity immediately of any discrepancies in your account activity. If you do not want the ability to sell and exchange by telephone, call Fidelity for instructions.

You may be asked to provide additional information in order for Fidelity to verify your identity in accordance with requirements under anti-money laundering regulations. Accounts may be restricted and/or closed, and the monies withheld, pending

verification of this information or as otherwise required under these and other federal regulations.

Fidelity may deduct a **small balance maintenance fee** of \$12.00 from a fund balance with a value of less than \$2,000. It is expected that fund balances will be valued on the second Friday in November of each calendar year. Fund positions opened after September 30 will not be subject to the fee for that calendar year. The fee, which is payable to Fidelity, is designed to offset in part the relatively higher costs of servicing smaller fund positions. This fee will not be deducted from fund positions opened after January 1 of that calendar year if those positions use regular investment plans.

You will be given 30 days' notice to reestablish the minimum balance if your **fund balance** falls below \$2,000 (\$500 for fund balances in Fidelity Simplified Employee Pension-IRA, Keogh, and Non-Fidelity Prototype Retirement accounts), for any reason, including solely due to declines in NAV. If you do not increase your balance, Fidelity may sell all of your shares and send the proceeds to you. Your shares will be sold at the NAV, minus the short-term trading fee, if applicable, on the day Fidelity closes your fund position. Certain fund positions are not subject to these balance requirements and will not be closed for failure to maintain a minimum balance.

Fidelity may charge a **fee for certain services**, such as providing historical account documents.

Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions

Each fund earns dividends, interest, and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. Each fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions.

Each fund normally pays dividends and capital gain distributions in December.

Shareholder Information – continued

Distribution Options

When you open an account, specify on your application how you want to receive your distributions. The following distribution options are available for each fund:

- 1. Reinvestment Option.** Your dividends and capital gain distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the fund. If you do not indicate a choice on your application, you will be assigned this option.
- 2. Income-Earned Option.** Your capital gain distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the fund. Your dividends will be paid in cash.
- 3. Cash Option.** Your dividends and capital gain distributions will be paid in cash.
- 4. Directed Dividends[®] Option.** Your dividends will be automatically invested in shares of another identically registered Fidelity fund. Your capital gain distributions will be automatically invested in shares of another identically registered Fidelity fund, automatically reinvested in additional shares of the fund, or paid in cash.

If the distribution option you prefer is not listed on your account application, or if you want to change your current distribution option, visit Fidelity's web site at www.fidelity.com or call 1-800-544-6666 for more information.

If you elect to receive distributions paid in cash by check and the U.S. Postal Service does not deliver your checks, your distribution option may be converted to the Reinvestment Option. You will not receive interest on amounts represented by uncashed distribution checks.

Tax Consequences

As with any investment, your investment in a fund could have tax consequences for you. If you are not investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account, you should consider these tax consequences.

Taxes on distributions. Distributions you receive from each fund are subject to federal income tax, and may also be subject to state or local taxes.

For federal tax purposes, certain of each fund's distributions, including dividends and distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable to you as ordinary income, while certain of each fund's distributions, including distributions of long-term capital gains, are taxable to you generally as capital gains. A percentage of certain distributions of dividends may qualify for taxation at long-term capital gains rates (provided certain holding period requirements are met).

If you buy shares when a fund has realized but not yet distributed income or capital gains, you will be "buying a dividend" by paying the full price for the shares and then receiving a portion of the price back in the form of a taxable distribution.

Any taxable distributions you receive from a fund will normally be taxable to you when you receive them, regardless of your distribution option.

Taxes on transactions. Your redemptions, including exchanges, may result in a capital gain or loss for federal tax purposes. A capital gain or loss on your investment in a fund generally is the difference between the cost of your shares and the price you receive when you sell them.

Fund Services

Fund Management

Each fund is a mutual fund, an investment that pools shareholders' money and invests it toward a specified goal.

FMR is each fund's manager. The address of FMR and its affiliates, unless otherwise indicated below, is 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109.

As of March 30, 2004, FMR had approximately \$8.8 billion in discretionary assets under management.

As the manager, FMR has overall responsibility for directing each fund's investments and handling its business affairs.

Affiliates assist FMR with foreign investments:

- Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. (FMR U.K.), at 25 Lovat Lane, London, EC3R 8LL, England, serves as a sub-adviser for each fund. FMR U.K. was organized in 1986 to provide investment research and advice to FMR. FMR U.K. may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for each fund.
- Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc. (FMR Far East), at Shiroyama JT Mori Bldg., 4-3-1 Toranomom Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan, serves as a sub-adviser for each fund. FMR Far East was organized in 1986 to provide investment research and advice to FMR. FMR Far East may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for each fund.
- Fidelity International Investment Advisors (FIIA), at Pembroke Hall, 42 Crow Lane, Pembroke HM19, Bermuda, serves as a sub-adviser for each fund. As of September 28, 2004, FIIA had approximately \$17.9 billion in discretionary assets under management. FIIA may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for each fund.
- Fidelity International Investment Advisors (U.K.) Limited (FIIA (U.K.)L), at 25 Cannon Street, London, EC4M 5TA, England, serves as a sub-adviser for each fund. As of September 28, 2004, FIIA (U.K.)L had approximately \$10.7 billion in discretionary assets under management. FIIA (U.K.)L may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for each fund.
- Fidelity Investments Japan Limited (FIJ), at Shiroyama JT Trust Tower, 3-1, Toranomom 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan 105-6019, Japan, serves as a sub-adviser for each fund. As of September 28, 2004, FIJ had approximately \$42.1 billion in discretionary assets under management. FIJ may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory and order execution services for each fund from time to time.

FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) serves as a sub-adviser for each fund. FMRC has day-to-day responsibility for choosing investments for each fund.

FMRC is an affiliate of FMR. As of March 30, 2004, FMRC had approximately \$601.2 billion in discretionary assets under management.

Richard Mace is vice president and manager of Global Balanced Fund and Overseas Fund, which he has managed since March 1996, and Worldwide Fund, which he has managed since April 2001. He also manages other Fidelity funds. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 1987, Mr. Mace has worked as a research analyst and manager.

William Bower is vice president and manager of Diversified International Fund, which he has managed since April 2001. He also manages another Fidelity fund. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 1994, Mr. Bower has worked as a research analyst and manager.

Kevin McCarey is vice president and manager of Aggressive International Fund, which he has managed since December 1999. He also manages another Fidelity fund. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 1986, Mr. McCarey has worked as a research analyst and manager.

From time to time a manager, analyst, or other Fidelity employee may express views regarding a particular company, security, industry, or market sector. The views expressed by any such person are the views of only that individual as of the time expressed and do not necessarily represent the views of Fidelity or any other person in the Fidelity organization. Any such views are subject to change at any time based upon market or other conditions and Fidelity disclaims any responsibility to update such views. These views may not be relied on as investment advice and, because investment decisions for a Fidelity fund are based on numerous factors, may not be relied on as an indication of trading intent on behalf of any Fidelity fund.

Each fund pays a management fee to FMR. The management fee is calculated and paid to FMR every month.

For Global Balanced, the fee is calculated by adding a group fee rate to an individual fund fee rate, dividing by twelve, and multiplying the result by the fund's average net assets throughout the month.

For Diversified International, Aggressive International, Overseas, and Worldwide, the fee is determined by calculating a basic fee and then applying a performance adjustment. The performance adjustment either increases or decreases the management fee, depending on how well Diversified International has performed relative to the MSCI EAFE Index or Aggressive International has performed relative to a blend of the performance of the MSCI EAFE Index and the MSCI ACWI ex USA or Overseas has performed relative to the MSCI EAFE Index or Worldwide has performed relative to the MSCI World Index.

For the period prior to March 1, 2001, Aggressive International compared its performance to the MSCI EAFE Index. For the period beginning March 1, 2001, Aggressive International compares its performance to the MSCI ACWI ex USA. Because the performance adjustment is based on a rolling 36 month measurement period, during a transition period Aggressive International's performance will be compared to a blended index return that reflects the performance of the MSCI ACWI ex USA for the portion of the 36 month performance measurement period beginning March 1, 2001 and the performance

Fund Services – continued

of the MSCI EAFE Index for the remainder of the measurement period. At the conclusion of the transition period, the performance of the MSCI EAFE Index will be eliminated from the performance adjustment calculation, and the calculation will include only the performance of the MSCI ACWI ex USA.

For the period prior to April 1, 2001, Worldwide did not have a performance adjustment. During a transition period for the first eleven months from April 1, 2001 to March 1, 2002, there was no performance adjustment for Worldwide and the fund's management fee was equal to the basic fee rate. Beginning March 1, 2002, the fund's performance adjustment took effect and the fund compares its performance to the MSCI World Index. Each month subsequent to the twelfth month, a new month will be added until the performance period equals 36 months. Thereafter, the performance period will consist of the current month plus the previous 35 months.

$$\text{Management fee} = \text{Basic fee} +/\text{- Performance adjustment}$$

The basic fee is calculated by adding a group fee rate to an individual fund fee rate, dividing by twelve, and multiplying the result by a fund's average net assets throughout the month.

The group fee rate is based on the average net assets of all the mutual funds advised by FMR. This rate cannot rise above 0.52%, and it drops as total assets under management increase.

For October 2004, the group fee rate was 0.27% for Global Balanced, International Growth & Income, Diversified International, Aggressive International, Overseas, and Worldwide. The individual

fund fee rate is 0.45% for Global Balanced, Diversified International, Aggressive International, Overseas, and Worldwide.

The basic fee for Diversified International, Aggressive International, Overseas, and Worldwide for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2004 was 0.72%, of each fund's average net assets.

The performance adjustment rate is calculated monthly by comparing over the performance period Diversified International's performance to that of the MSCI EAFE Index or Aggressive International's performance to that of a blend of the performance of the MSCI EAFE Index and the MSCI ACWI ex USA or Overseas's performance to that of the MSCI EAFE Index or Worldwide's performance to that of the MSCI World Index.

For Worldwide, the performance period began on April 1, 2001, and will eventually include 36 months. The performance adjustment took effect on March 1, 2002.

For Diversified International, Aggressive International, and Overseas, the performance period is the most recent 36 month period.

The maximum annualized performance adjustment rate is $\pm 0.20\%$ of the fund's average net assets over the performance period. The performance adjustment rate is divided by twelve and multiplied by the fund's average net assets over the performance period, and the resulting dollar amount is then added to or subtracted from the basic fee.

The total management fee, as a percentage of a fund's average net assets, for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2004, for each fund is shown in the following table.

	Total Management Fee
Global Balanced	0.73%
Diversified International	0.83%
Aggressive International	0.82%
Overseas	0.67%
Worldwide	0.86%

FMR pays FMRC, FMR U.K., FMR Far East, and FIIA for providing sub-advisory services. FMR pays FIIA for providing sub-advisory services, and FIIA in turn pays FIIA (U.K.) L. FIIA or FMR Far East in turn pays FIJ for providing sub-advisory services.

FMR may, from time to time, agree to reimburse the funds for management fees and other expenses above a specified limit. FMR retains the ability to be repaid by a fund if expenses fall below the specified limit prior to the end of the fiscal year. Reimbursement arrangements, which may be discontinued by FMR at any time, can decrease a fund's expenses and boost its performance.

Fund Distribution

FDC distributes each fund's shares.

Each fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act)

that recognizes that FMR may use its management fee revenues, as well as its past profits or its resources from any other source, to pay FDC for expenses incurred in connection with providing services intended to result in the sale of fund shares and/or shareholder support services. FMR, directly or through FDC, may pay significant amounts to intermediaries, such as banks, broker-dealers, and other service-providers, that provide those services. Currently, the Board of Trustees of each fund has authorized such payments.

If payments made by FMR to FDC or to intermediaries under a Distribution and Service Plan were considered to be paid out of a fund's assets on an ongoing basis, they might increase the cost of your investment and might cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

To receive payments made pursuant to a Distribution and Service Plan, intermediaries must sign the appropriate agreement with FDC in advance.

From time to time, FDC may offer special promotional programs to investors who purchase shares of Fidelity funds. For example, FDC may offer merchandise, discounts, vouchers, or similar items to investors who purchase shares of certain Fidelity funds during certain periods. To determine if you qualify for any such programs, contact Fidelity or visit our web site at www.fidelity.com.

No dealer, sales representative, or any other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this prospectus and in the related statement of additional information (SAI), in connection with the offer contained in this prospectus. If given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the funds or FDC. This prospectus and the related SAI do not constitute an offer by the funds or by FDC to sell shares of the funds to or to buy shares of the funds from any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer.

Appendix

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand each fund's financial history for the past 5 years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been

audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (for Global Balanced and Overseas) and Deloitte & Touche LLP (for Diversified International, Aggressive International and Worldwide), independent registered public accounting firms, whose reports, along with each fund's financial highlights and financial statements, are included in each fund's annual report. A free copy of each annual report is available upon request.

Global Balanced					
Years ended October 31,	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 18.06	\$ 14.84	\$ 15.36	\$ 19.10	\$ 18.67
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^B	.10 ^G	.15	.17 ^E	.28	.36 ^C
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.85	3.29	(.66) ^E	(2.46)	.47
Total from investment operations	1.95	3.44	(.49)	(2.18)	.83
Distributions from net investment income	(.32)	(.22)	(.03)	(.32)	(.15)
Distributions from net realized gain	—	—	—	(1.24)	(.25)
Total distributions	(.32)	(.22)	(.03)	(1.56)	(.40)
Redemption fees added to paid in capital ^B	— ^F	— ^F	— ^F	— ^F	— ^F
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 19.69	\$ 18.06	\$ 14.84	\$ 15.36	\$ 19.10
Total Return^A	10.93%	23.49%	(3.20)%	(12.36)%	4.45%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^D					
Expenses before expense reductions	1.20%	1.29%	1.29%	1.29%	1.26%
Expenses net of voluntary waivers, if any	1.20%	1.29%	1.29%	1.29%	1.26%
Expenses net of all reductions	1.19%	1.28%	1.27%	1.27%	1.25%
Net investment income (loss)	.54% ^G	.98%	1.07% ^E	1.69%	1.81%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 137,619	\$ 115,864	\$ 88,263	\$ 88,809	\$ 104,820
Portfolio turnover rate	94%	113%	126%	102%	62%

^A Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the periods shown.

^B Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

^C Investment income per share reflects a special dividend which amounted to \$.04 per share.

^D Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the fund. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the fund during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of any voluntary waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the fund.

^E Effective November 1, 2001, the fund adopted the provisions of the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide for Investment Companies and began amortizing premium and discount on all debt securities. Per-share data and ratios for periods prior to adoption have not been restated to reflect this change.

^F Amount represents less than \$.01 per share.

^G Net investment income per share includes approximately \$.05 per share received as a result of reorganization of an issuer that was in bankruptcy. Excluding this non-recurring amount, the ratio of net investment income to average net assets would have been .26%

Diversified International

Years ended October 31,	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 22.35	\$ 16.90	\$ 18.06	\$ 22.98	\$ 21.34
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^B	.16	.18	.14	.22	.39 ^C
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	3.87	5.40	(1.29)	(3.78)	2.20
Total from investment operations	4.03	5.58	(1.15)	(3.56)	2.59
Distributions from net investment income	(.30)	(.13)	(.01)	(.55)	(.25)
Distributions from net realized gain	—	—	—	(.81)	(.70)
Total distributions	(.30)	(.13)	(.01)	(1.36)	(.95)
Redemption fees added to paid in capital ^B	— ^E	— ^E	— ^E	— ^E	— ^E
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 26.08	\$ 22.35	\$ 16.90	\$ 18.06	\$ 22.98
Total Return^A	18.20%	33.26%	(6.37)%	(16.45)%	12.20%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^D					
Expenses before expense reductions	1.15%	1.24%	1.22%	1.21%	1.14%
Expenses net of voluntary waivers, if any	1.15%	1.24%	1.22%	1.21%	1.14%
Expenses net of all reductions	1.12%	1.22%	1.19%	1.16%	1.12%
Net investment income (loss)	.66%	.96%	.77%	1.08%	1.62%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 19,902,063	\$ 11,542,386	\$ 6,735,472	\$ 5,843,745	\$ 6,287,669
Portfolio turnover rate	55%	51%	55%	86%	94%
^A	Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the periods shown.				
^B	Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.				
^C	Investment income per share reflects a special dividend which amounted to \$.19 per share.				
^D	Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the fund. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the fund during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of any voluntary waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the fund.				
^E	Amount represents less than \$.01 per share.				

Aggressive International

Years ended October 31,	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 14.36	\$ 10.78	\$ 10.78	\$ 15.08	\$ 16.68
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^B	.04	.06	.02	.04	.02
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	.91	3.53	.04	(3.63)	(.65)
Total from investment operations	.95	3.59	.06	(3.59)	(.63)
Distributions from net investment income	(.10)	(.01)	(.06)	(.02)	(.08)
Distributions from net realized gain	—	—	—	(.70)	(.90)
Total distributions	(.10)	(.01)	(.06)	(.72)	(.98)
Redemption fees added to paid in capital ^B	— ^D	— ^D	— ^D	.01	.01
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 15.21	\$ 14.36	\$ 10.78	\$ 10.78	\$ 15.08
Total Return^A	6.65%	33.33%	.50%	(24.71)%	(4.66)%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^C					
Expenses before expense reductions	1.24%	1.23%	1.54%	1.16%	1.21%
Expenses net of voluntary waivers, if any	1.24%	1.23%	1.54%	1.16%	1.21%
Expenses net of all reductions	1.16%	1.16%	1.40%	1.02%	1.16%
Net investment income (loss)	.27%	.50%	.13%	.35%	.12%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 721,144	\$ 554,853	\$ 298,478	\$ 203,107	\$ 459,222
Portfolio turnover rate	161%	212%	188%	242%	344%
^A	Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the periods shown.				
^B	Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.				
^C	Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the fund. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the fund during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of any voluntary waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the fund.				
^D	Amount represents less than \$.01 per share.				

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Overseas

Years ended October 31,	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 29.19	\$ 22.34	\$ 25.98	\$ 40.72	\$ 42.84
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^B	.17 ^F	.18	.11	.20	.25 ^E
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	3.15	6.76	(3.75)	(9.96)	.71
Total from investment operations	3.32	6.94	(3.64)	(9.76)	.96
Distributions from net investment income	(.30)	(.09)	—	(.86)	(.45)
Distributions from net realized gain	—	—	—	(4.12)	(2.63)
Total distributions	(.30)	(.09)	—	(4.98)	(3.08)
Redemption fees added to paid in capital ^B	— ^D	— ^D	— ^D	— ^D	— ^D
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 32.21	\$ 29.19	\$ 22.34	\$ 25.98	\$ 40.72
Total Return^A	11.45%	31.18%	(14.01)%	(27.21)%	1.78%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^C					
Expenses before expense reductions	1.05%	1.04%	1.21%	1.18%	1.19%
Expenses net of voluntary waivers, if any	1.05%	1.04%	1.21%	1.18%	1.19%
Expenses net of all reductions	1.01%	1.00%	1.16%	1.12%	1.16%
Net investment income (loss)	.55% ^F	.75%	.42%	.63%	.55%

Supplemental Data

Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 4,182,103	\$ 3,500,394	\$ 2,862,101	\$ 3,392,740	\$ 4,858,872
Portfolio turnover rate	79%	104%	72%	95%	132%

^A Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the periods shown.

^B Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

^C Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the fund. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the fund during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of any voluntary waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the fund.

^D Amount represents less than \$.01 per share.

^E Investment income per share reflects a special dividend which amounted to \$.08 per share.

^F Net investment income per share includes approximately \$.01 per share received as a result of a reorganization of an issuer that was in bankruptcy. Excluding this non-recurring amount, the ratio of net investment income to average net assets would have been .52%.

Worldwide

Years ended October 31,	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 15.30	\$ 11.91	\$ 13.48	\$ 19.07	\$ 18.87
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^B	.05 ^E	.04	.03	.04	.09
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.44	3.37	(1.60)	(2.98)	1.73
Total from investment operations	1.49	3.41	(1.57)	(2.94)	1.82
Distributions from net investment income	(.07)	(.02)	—	(.40)	(.10)
Distributions from net realized gain	—	—	—	(2.25)	(1.52)
Total distributions	(.07)	(.02)	—	(2.65)	(1.62)
Redemption fees added to paid in capital ^B	— ^D	— ^D	— ^D	— ^D	— ^D
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 16.72	\$ 15.30	\$ 11.91	\$ 13.48	\$ 19.07
Total Return^A	9.77%	28.68%	(11.65)%	(17.21)%	9.80%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^C					
Expenses before expense reductions	1.23%	1.31%	1.24%	1.12%	1.09%
Expenses net of voluntary waivers, if any	1.23%	1.31%	1.24%	1.12%	1.09%
Expenses net of all reductions	1.19%	1.28%	1.20%	1.05%	1.04%
Net investment income (loss)	.29% ^E	.28%	.19%	.29%	.48%

Supplemental Data

Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 1,064,162	\$ 849,087	\$ 647,789	\$ 742,294	\$ 984,038
Portfolio turnover rate	95%	106%	120%	152%	235%

^A Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the periods shown.

^B Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

^C Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the fund. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the fund during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of any voluntary waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the fund.

^D Amount represents less than \$.01 per share.

^E Net investment income per share includes approximately \$.01 per share received as a result of a reorganization of an issuer that was in bankruptcy. Excluding this non-recurring amount, the ratio of net investment income to average net assets would have been .25%.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT OPENING A NEW ACCOUNT

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT ACT), requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person or entity that opens an account.

For individual investors opening an account: When you open an account, you will be asked for your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow Fidelity to identify you. You may also be asked to provide documents that may help to establish your identity, such as your driver's license.

For investors other than individuals: When you open an account, you will be asked for the name of the entity, its principal place of business and taxpayer identification number (TIN) and may be requested to provide information on persons with authority or control over the account such as name, residential address, date of birth and social security number. You may also be asked to provide documents, such as drivers' licenses, articles of incorporation, trust instruments or partnership agreements and other information that will help Fidelity identify the entity.

You can obtain additional information about the funds. Each fund will provide a full list of its holdings on Fidelity's web site, www.fidelity.com (Research tab), 60 days after fiscal quarter-end, and its top ten holdings 15 days or more after calendar quarter-end. A description of each fund's policies and procedures for disclosing its holdings is available in the funds' SAI. The SAI also includes more detailed information about each fund and its investments. The SAI is incorporated herein by reference (legally forms a part of the prospectus). Each fund's annual and semi-annual reports also include additional information. Each fund's annual report includes a discussion of the fund's holdings and recent market conditions and the fund's investment strategies that affected performance.

For a free copy of any of these documents or to request other information or ask questions about a fund, call Fidelity at 1-800-544-8544. In addition, you may visit Fidelity's web site at www.fidelity.com for a free copy of a prospectus or an annual or semi-annual report or to request other information.

The SAI, the funds' annual and semi-annual reports and other related materials are available from the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR) Database on the SEC's web site (<http://www.sec.gov>). You can obtain copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by sending a request by e-mail to publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing the Public Reference Section of the SEC, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102. You can also review and copy information about the funds, including the funds' SAI, at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Call 1-202-942-8090 for information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room.

Investment Company Act of 1940, File Number, 811-04008

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