Dr. Hideaki Koizumi, Senior Chief Scientist of Hitachi's Research & Development Group, to Be Appointed a Fellow of Hitachi

Tokyo, March 11, 2004 --- Hitachi, Ltd. (NYSE:HIT / TSE:6501) today announced that Dr Hideaki Koizumi, Senior Chief Scientist of Hitachi's Research & Development Group, is to be appointed a Fellow, Hitachi's highest ranking specialist position, on April 1 this year. As a Fellow, Dr. Koizumi will have the same privileges and authority as Hitachi's Officers.

Since joining Hitachi in 1973, Dr. Koizumi has led Hitachi's research and development in the fields of environmental measurement and medical imaging as one of the world's preeminent scientists in these disciplines. In 1976, he developed the basic principles for Polarized Zeeman-effect Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, which can analyze trace metals, including those in living organisms and the atmosphere, with a high degree of accuracy. These principles were featured in the U.S. magazine *Science*, and made a list of the top 50 important discoveries in Japan that was prepared to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the country's accession to an industrial property protection convention in 1985. Spectrophotometers based on this technology are widely used today, both in Japan and overseas, for taking measurements as part of environmental protection activities. Approximately 7,000 units have been shipped so far. For his achievement, Dr. Koizumi was awarded the Science & Technology Agency Minister's Prize (now Director-General's Award of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology), Award of Merit for Science and Technology in 1976. He was the youngest-ever recipient of this award at the time.

In the medical imaging field, Dr. Koizumi led a project to develop MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging). Efforts to create a business out of MRI led to the successful commercialization in 1986 of Japan's first MRI system (magnetic field strength 0.5T) featuring superconducting technology. In 1992, a functional MRI scanner was developed, making possible the imaging of brain functions. And together with The University of Tokyo, Dr. Koizumi succeeded in partially imaging high-order brain functions, including nerve activity, which are thought to be related to such unique human traits as imagination and visual memory.

Subsequently, Optical Topography®, which was announced in 1995, won Dr. Koizumi high marks worldwide as an epochmaking brain-function imaging technology unique to Hitachi. The technology was commercialized in 2001 by Hitachi Medical Corporation. To date, approximately 60 units have already been shipped. Optical Topography® is a safe, patient-friendly brain imaging technique that uses light to measure hemodynamic changes in the brain. And since there is no need for a special measuring environment or patient restraint during examinations, brain functions can be measured in a natural state. For this reason, Optical Topography® has opened the way to entirely new fields such as imaging brain functions in babies, a task that was previously thought impossible, and application in studies of learning and education.

For this achievement, Optical Topography® was selected in January 2003 as one of the four new technologies in 2002 that could change the world by MIT's *Technology Review*, a U.S-based science magazine first published in 1899. In November 2003, Dr. Koizumi had the honor and privilege of lecturing at The 400th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences and having an audience with Pope John Paul II. And in March this year, the development and commercialization of Optical Topography® equipment was selected for the 50th Okochi Memorial Prize, which recognizes excellence in production technology.

As a way of rewarding employees, who through their groundbreaking achievements bring Hitachi's technological excellence to the fore in the world, Hitachi bestows upon them the title of Fellow. Dr. Koizumi is the fifth Hitachi Fellow. Hitachi is determined to continue contributing to progress in society by relentlessly challenging the frontiers of technology.

About Hitachi, Ltd.
Hitachi, Ltd., (NYSE:HIT) headquartered in Tokyo, Japan, is a leading global electronics company, with approximately 340,000 employees worldwide. Fiscal 2002 (ended March 31, 2003) consolidated sales totaled 8,191.7 billion yen ($68.3 billion). The company offers a wide range of systems, products and services in market sectors, including information systems, electronic devices, power and industrial systems, consumer products, materials and financial services. For more information on Hitachi, please visit the company's Web site at http://www.hitachi.com.

Biography

1. Date of Birth : October 5, 1946

2. Education

June, 1971	:	Graduated from the Department of Pure and Applied Science, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo

3. Professional Background

October, 2003	:	Corporate Chief Scientist, Research & Development Group
April, 2003	:	Senior Chief Researcher, Advanced Research Laboratory
April, 2001	:	Senior Chief Researcher, Central Research Laboratory
April, 1999	:	General Manager, Advanced Research Laboratory
August, 1992	:	Chief Researcher, Central Research Laboratory
February, 1983	:	Senior Engineer, Department of Optical Instruments, Naka Works
April, 1979	:	Engineer, Department of Optical Instruments, Naka Works
September, 1973	:	Joined Hitachi, Ltd.
July, 1971	:	Joined Nissei Sangyo Co., Ltd. (Now Hitachi High-Technologies Corporation)

4. Major Professional Membership

-Director “Brain-Science & Education” Program, Japan Science and Technology Corporation (now Japan Science and Technology Agency), Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology since 2001

-Advisory Group, OECD since 2002

-Committee, Super Science High School Program, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology since 2002

-Reviewer, Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute since 1999

-Specialist Committee, Atomic Energy Commission of Japan since 2000

-Academic Advisor, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology since 2000

-Guest Researcher, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Neuroscience since 1995

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Information contained in this news release is current as of the date of the press announcement, but may be subject to change without prior notice.
