voltage by the output from the transmitter worn on the arm that touches to the input device **2**, becomes dominant therein.

[**0140**] **FIG. 23** shows an example of construction in which a transmitter can perform both transmission and reception. In is noted that a construction of system connected to the other linear electrodes **21**X2 to **21**X4 and **21**Y1 to **214** of the input device **2** is substantially as same as that of the linear electrode **21**X1.

[**0141**] A communication device **310** is worn on the human body **1**. An amplifier **324** is connected to a linear electrode **21**X1 of the input device **2**. A receiving high input impedance amplifier **331** and a transmitting high input impedance amplifier **332** constructs the amplifier **324**. The receiving high input impedance amplifier **331** amplifies the inducing voltage generated at the linear electrode **21**X1 and supplies the amplified voltage to the coordinate detecting unit **232** and the modulation circuit **234**. The coordinate detecting unit **232** detects a coordinate from the supplied signal and outputs the detection coordinate to an output terminal **235**. The modulation circuit **234** demodulates the signal supplied from the amplifier section **324** and outputs the demodulated signal to an input and output terminal **321**.

[**0142**] The input and output terminal **321** is connected to a personal computer (not shown in the figure), outputs the output signal to the personal computer, obtains a signal transmitted from the personal computer, and supplies the obtained signal to a microprocessor **322** in demodulation circuit **234**.

[**0143**] The microprocessor **322** converts the signal obtained by way of the input and output terminal **321** into a predetermined-formatted signal and outputs the formatted signal to a modulator **323**. The modulator **323** modulates the inputted signal in an FM manner and outputs the modulated signal to a transmitting high inputting impedance amplifier **332** in the amplifier section **324**. The transmitting high input impedance amplifier **332** amplifies the inputted signal and outputs the amplified signal to the linear electrode **21**X1 of the input device **2**. The signal supplied to the linear electrode X1 is received by the communication device **310** by way of the human body **1**.

[**0144**] **FIG. 24** shows a view of outline of an example of construction of the communication device **310**. In this example, the communication device **310** is worn on the arm **1**A of the user (human body **1**) using a band **161**. The transmission electrode **162**, the ground electrode **163**, and the reception electrode **351** are provided on a surface where the communication **310** and the arm **1**A are touched. Further, the communication device **310** has an LED **164** that is illuminated corresponding to-a transmission state of the communication **310**.

[**0145**] **FIG. 25** shows an example of construction of inside of the communication device **310**. A signal source **251**, a modulator **252**, a band-pass filter **253**, an amplifier **254**, a transmission electrode **162**, and an LED **164** are substantially as same as those of the transmitter of **FIG. 19**. Therefore, the explanation is omitted.

[**0146**] A reception electrode **351** outputs a signal received by way of the human body **1** to an amplifier **352**. The amplifier **352** amplifies the input signal and outputs the amplified signal to a demodulator **353**. The demodulator **353** demodulates the signal supplied from the amplifier **352** and supplies the demodulated signal to a signal processor **354**. The signal processor **354** applies a predetermined process to the inputted signal.

[**0147**] One end of a battery **255** is grounded. A required electrical power is supplied to the signal source **251**, the modulator **252**, the band-pass filter **253**, the amplifiers **254** and **352**, the demodulator **353**, and the signal processor **354** from the other end of the battery **255**. A ground electrode **163** is connected to each of the grounds point of the signal source **251**, the modulator **252**, the band-pass filter **253**, the amplifiers **254** and **352**, the battery **255**, demodulator **353**, and the signal processors **354**.

[**0148**] Following will be explained about the operation. The operation of transmission of the communication **310** is substantially as same as that of the system of **FIG. 18**. The explanation is omitted. Namely, the following will be done about an operation of reception.

[**0149**] A signal transmitted by the personal computer is supplied to the microprocessor **322** of the demodulation circuit **234** by way of the input and output terminal **321**. The microprocessor **322** converts the inputted signal into a predetermined-formatted signal and outputs the formatted signal to the modulator **323**.

[**0150**] The modulator modulates the signal inputted from the microprocessor **322** in an FM manner and supplies the modulated signal to the transmitting high input impedance amplifier **332** of the amplifier section **324**. The transmitting high input impedance amplifier **332** amplifies a transmission signal modulated by the modulator **323** and outputs the amplified signal to the linear electrode **21**X1 of the input device **2**.

[**0151**] When the arm **1**A of the human body **1** touches the linear electrode **21**X1, the reception electrode **351** of the communication device **310** by way of the arm **1**A receives the signal outputted from the linear electrode **21**X1. The signal received by the reception electrode **351** is supplied to the amplifier **352**. The amplifier **352** amplifies the supplied signal and outputs the amplified signal to the demodulator **353**. The demodulator **353** demodulates the amplified signal by the amplifier **352** and supplies the modulated signal to the signal processor **354**. The signal processor **354** processes the signal inputted from the demodulator **353**.

[**0152**] Thus, the transmission and the reception processing is performed, by way of the human body **1**, between the ambience-side communication device whose transmission and reception terminal is the input device **2** and the communication device **310** regarded as a wearable communication device worn on the human body **1**.

[**0153**] Referring to a flowchart of **FIG. 26**, it will be explained about a half-duplex communication processing through the ambience-side communication device whose transmission and reception terminal is the input device **2** of **FIG. 23**.

[**0154**] At Step S1, the ambience-side communication device outputs a marker signal from the linear electrodes **21**Xi and **21**Yi of the input device **2**. The marker signal is periodically transmitted, in which detection is performed whether or not the user (human body **1**) touches the input