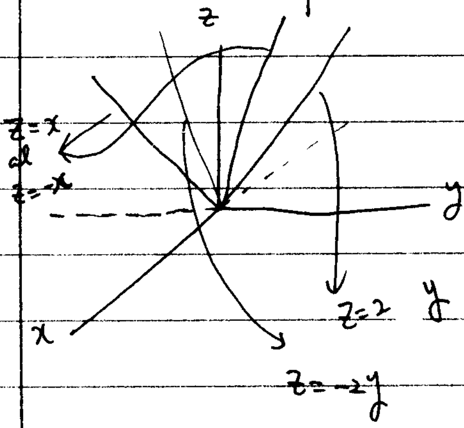
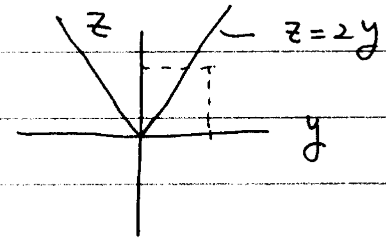
This implies that in $\{(u, v_i, w_\alpha) : |u|<\delta_1, |v_i| \le \frac{\epsilon}{2}, |w_\alpha| \le \delta\} = L$, $L \cap S \longrightarrow \{|u|<\delta_1, |v_i| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}\}$ is proper since S never touches any point of the "tops".



For example.

$\{y=0, |z|<\epsilon, |x|<\epsilon\} \longrightarrow \{y=0, |x|<\epsilon\}$ is proper, but $\exists$ no $\delta>0$ s.t. $\{|y|, |x|, |z|<\delta\} \longrightarrow \{|y|, |x|<\delta\}$ is proper, for

if there is such $\delta>0$, then consider $\{|y|, |z|<\delta, x=0\} \longrightarrow \{|y|<\delta, x=0\}$ which is not proper.



Comment: We don't have to stick with the same ϵ. We only have to have some ϵ's satisfying the main key point. $\lrcorner$

Following these reductions we come to the essential point.

Completion of the proof. The idea is this. We are given a proper holomorphic mapping