For $p=1$ we may obtain a clear picture of what the residues look like. Let D be an irreducible divisor and $x_0 \in D$ a simple point. ⌈ Simple point means smooth point, see p44. Whitney ⌋
The boundary γ_D of a normal disc to D in M at x_0 is then a 1-cycle in $H_1(M-D, \mathbb{Z})$ that bounds in M, and the class of γ_D is independent of x_0, since the smooth points of D form a connected manifold (Fig. 4).

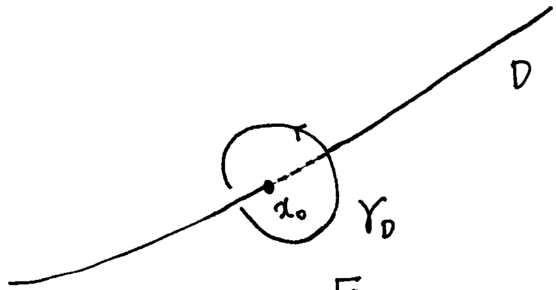

Figure 4

⌈ If y_0 is another simple point of D, since D^* is connected ($\Rightarrow$ path-connected) by p21 ($\because$ D is irreducible), $\exists$ a path α s.t $\alpha(0) = x_0$, $\alpha(1) = y_0$.
$\Rightarrow \exists$ a tube σ s.t $\partial\sigma = \gamma_{D,x_0} - \gamma_{D,y_0}$.
$\Rightarrow [\gamma_{D,x_0}] = [\gamma_{D,y_0}]$. $\Rightarrow$ The class of γ_D is independent of x_0 ⌋

Now suppose that $D = D_1 + \cdots + D_k$ is a divisor with irreducible components D_i. We may choose the γ_{D_i} to lie in $U = M - D$, and we claim that any circle γ in

$$\operatorname{Ker}\{H_1(U,\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_1(M,\mathbb{Z})\}$$

is homologous to a linear combination of the γ_{D_i}.

⌈ Since $M-D$ is open & dense in M, and M is