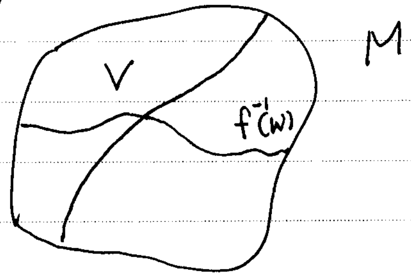
$f^{-1}(f(M-V)\cap W) = (M-V)\cap f^{-1}(W)$

$\Rightarrow \quad M-V - f^{-1}(f(M-V)\cap W) = M-V - f^{-1}(W)$

$(M-V)\cap f^{-1}(W)$ is an algebraic subvariety of $M-V$.

I guess: Anyway, $V\cup f^{-1}(W)$ is an algebraic variety in M, at least I hope.



Thus $M-V-f^{-1}(W) \xrightarrow{f} N-W-g^{-1}(V)$ is biholomorphic.

Let $V\cup f^{-1}(W) = V'$, and $W\cup g^{-1}(V) = W'$.

$\Rightarrow$ $f(D-V')$ is a subvariety of $N-W'$

For any open set U (in N) biholomorphic to Δ,

$f(D-V')\cap U$ is an analytic subvariety of $U-W'$.

$\Rightarrow$ $\overline{f(D-V')\cap U}$ in U is an analytic subvariety of U by the Levi extension theorem (II) on P396. $\Rightarrow$ $\overline{f(D-V')}$ is an analytic subvariety of N. Thus $f_*(D)$ is well-defined.

$V' = V\cup f^{-1}(W)$ might not be analytic, but, I think, $\overline{f(D-V')}$ is an algebraic variety in N. Not so clear ???. Consider the following

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [D] & & \\ \sigma \uparrow\downarrow & & \\ M & \xleftarrow{g} & N-W \end{array}$$

where $(\sigma=0) = D$.