$\cap\ \pi^{-1}(V - (\{\gamma' = 0\} \cup \{D(k) = 0\})) \longrightarrow V - (\{\gamma' = 0\} \cup \{D(k) = 0\})$
is a finite sheeted covering.

$\Rightarrow\ \pi : \{f = g = 0\} \longrightarrow V$ is $(\deg k)(\deg \gamma)$ sheeted branched covering.

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$$\begin{array}{ll} V \subset \mathbb{C}^n & \text{Assume that } \pi^l(V) \text{ is irreducible at } 0 \text{ for all } l. \\ \pi \downarrow & V \not\supset \{z_1 = \cdots = z_{n-1} = 0\} \\ \pi(V) \subset \mathbb{C}^{n-1} & \\ \pi \downarrow & \pi(V) \not\supset \{z_1 = \cdots = z_{n-2} = 0\} \\ \pi^2(V) \subset \mathbb{C}^{n-2} & \\ \pi^{k-1}(V) \subset \mathbb{C}^{n-k+1} & \\ \pi \downarrow & \\ \pi^k(V) \subset \mathbb{C}^{n-k} & \end{array}$$

Suppose $\pi^k(V)$ contains an open nbd of 0.
$\Rightarrow$ By P13. assertion 3, $\pi^{k-1}(V)$ is analytic hypersurface. $\Rightarrow$ $\pi : \pi^{k-1}(V) \longrightarrow \pi^k(V)$ is finite sheeted branched covering.
$\Rightarrow$ For generic points in $\pi^k(V)$, $\exists$ open set $U \subset \pi^k(V)$ s.t $\{(z_1, \cdots z_{n-k}, h(z_1, \cdots z_{n-k})) \mid (z_1, \cdots z_{n-k}) \in U\}$ is an open subset of $\pi^{k-1}(V)$. More precisely, $\exists$ finite # of h's.
$\Rightarrow$ By the assertion 3, since $\pi^{k-2}(V)$ is an analytic subvariety of $\mathbb{C}^{n-k+2}$, $\pi^{k-2}(V) = \{f_1 = \cdots = f_l = 0\}$.