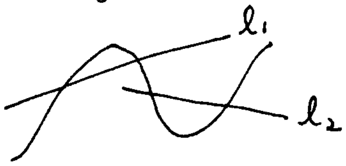
generic $C_1, C_2, \cdots C_5$. $\Rightarrow$ $\{V_c \cap W'\}_{c\in W}$ is a family of divisors on $W'$. $\Rightarrow$ By the argument above, we have only to prove that $\{V_c \cap W'\}_{c\in W}$ has no base points. Actually, we need more i.e., $c \longmapsto V_c$ is 'continuous' more precisely, if $c$ is near $c'$, then $V_c$ is close to $V_{c'}$.

This is immediate: for any conic of rank two, we can obviously find a conic not tangent to it.

「 For any smooth conic $C$, $\exists$ a conic of rank two which is not tangent to $C$.




$\Rightarrow$ Since we transform $l_1$ & $l_2$ to $(X_0=0)$ & $(X_1=0)$, we may transform any conic of rank two to $l_1 + l_2$. ⊕ $n=4$. $V_{c_1} \cap V_{c_2} \cap \cdots \cap V_{c_5} \cap W' = \phi$ for generic $C_1, C_2, \cdots C_5$.

Assertion 3 remains. We must prove that the family $\{\tilde{V}_c\}$ has no base points in $E$. To do this, note that for any point $\partial L \in W_2$ and a normal vector $v$ to $W_2$ at $\partial L$ represented by a line $\{C_\lambda\}$ in $W$, the proper transform $\tilde{V}_c$ will contain the point of $E$ corre-