Recently Egon Schulte and I proved that every finite abstract $d$-polytope $Q$ has a finite regular cover. (Certainly $Q$ is covered by the universal $d$-polytope $U_d$, which is regular, but infinite, when $d \geq 2$.) Along with the technique of *mixing* string groups generated by involutions, we employ the monodromy group of $Q$. If time permits, I will say a bit more about such groups, including why - on odd days of the month - I think the phrase ‘monodromy group’ is here misapplied.