Principle of Monodromy B simply connected.

$\forall\ p \in B$, we have E_p abstract set. Assume that we have assigned to every point (p,q) of a certain subset D of $B \times B$ a mapping φ_{pq} of E_p to E_q in such a way that

1. D is a connected nbhd of the diagonal Δ in $B \times B$
2. φ_{pq} is 1-1 $\forall\ (p,q)$ in D; φ_{pp} is the identity mapping
3. If $\varphi_{pq}, \varphi_{qr}, \varphi_{pr}$ are all defined, we have $\varphi_{pr} = \varphi_{qr} \circ \varphi_{pq}$.

Then $\exists$ a mapping ψ which assigns to every $p \in B$ an element $\psi(p) \in E_p$ in such a way that $\psi(q) = \varphi_{pq}(\psi(p))$ whenever φ_{pq} is defined. Moreover if p_0 is a given point of B, ψ may be selected in such a way that $\psi(p_0)$ is any pre-assigned element $e^0_{p_0}$ of E_{p_0} and ψ is then uniquely determined.