Moreover, by a similar reasoning, all the $F_2 \cap Y$ are translates of each other and Y is also a j-fold cylinder in directions $e_1, \cdots, e_j$ over K_1. In addition, since each two of $F_1 \cap K$, X and $F_2 \cap Y$ determine each other uniquely, so do K, X and Y.

This completes the proof.

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University of California
Davis, California 95616, USA

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The result of Grant used in Proposition 1.1 is false [2]. But the proposition can be established as follows. It is known that for $\tilde{A}$, a countable atomless Boolean algebra, $\mathrm{Aut}(\tilde{A})$ is simple and uncountable [1]. A result of Marsh implies that the definable automorphisms are a normal subgroup of $\mathrm{Aut}(\tilde{A})$. The uncountability and simplicity of $\mathrm{Aut}(\tilde{A})$ show that the definable automorphisms of $\tilde{A}$ are trivial. Hence the automorphisms of its generic copy A are trivial. We wish to thank F. D. Hammer for informing us of the papers of Ziegler and Monk.

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