

The examples involving mapping tori of automorphisms of surfaces are wrong. However, the main results of the paper are correct.

Subsequent to the writing of the paper, we noticed a simple Arzela-Ascoli argument that proves the main result, which we record here, since it might help some readers. Suppose  $G$  is a finite group then a subset of  $\text{Hom}(G: \text{Lipschitz homeo}(M))$  has compact closure (by Arzela) iff it lies in the  $K$ -bi-Lipschitz homeomorphisms for some  $K$ . Newman's theorem (that there is an  $\epsilon$ , so that every effective  $G$  action has an orbit of diameter  $> \epsilon$ ) implies that the trivial representation is isolated in this space. Thus the effective  $K$ -bilipschitz  $G$ -actions form a compact set. Now, set  $G_n = \mathbb{Z}/n!$  and then we have a sequence of maps of the spaces of effective  $K$ -bilipschitz  $G_n$ -actions to the ones of  $G_{n-1}$  and none of these compact spaces are empty; therefore the inverse limit of these spaces is nonempty and there is an effective  $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$  action.