An (orientable) hyperbolic manifold $M$ is $K$-quasiconformally homogeneous if, given any two points $x, y \in M$, there exists a $K$-quasiconformal homeomorphism $f : M \to M$ such that $f(x) = y$. If $M$ is $K$-quasiconformally homogeneous for some $K$, we say that it is uniformly quasiconformally homogeneous.

In this talk we will discuss the geometric and topological constraints on uniformly quasiconformally homogeneous hyperbolic manifolds. In dimensions $n \geq 3$ we will characterize such manifolds. The situation is dimension two is more mysterious. (Received October 01, 2004)