1077-05-2699 **Dusty Sabo*** (sabo@sou.edu), Mathematics Department, Southern Oregon University, 1250 Siskiyou Blvd., Ashland, OR 97520, and **Daniel Schaal**, **Donald Vestal** and **Jacent Tokaz**. *On Disjunctive Rado Numbers.*

Let L represent a linear equation and let t be an integer greater than or equal to 2. The least integer n, provided that it exists, such that for every coloring of the integers in the set 1, 2, ... , nwith t colors there exists a monochromatic solution to L is called the t-color Rado number for L. If such an integer n does not exist, then the t-color Rado number for L is infinite. In this talk we present a variation of Rado numbers. Let L1 and L2 represent linear equations. The least integer n, provided that it exists, such that for every coloring of the integers in the set 1, 2, ... , n with 2 colors there exists either a solution to L1 monochromatic in the first color or a solution to L2 monochromatic in the first color is called the disjunctive Rado number for L1 and L2. We will present some exact disjunctive Rado numbers for particular equations that have recently been determined. (Received September 22, 2011)