962-05-1226 **Erin M. Flickinger*** (applerin@hotmail.com), USC P.O. Box 81054, Columbia, SC 29225-0112, and **Daniel J. Schaal** (DANIEL_SCHAAL@SDSTATE.EDU), Dept. of Mathematics and Statistics, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57007. *Rado Numbers for* $c(x1 + x2 + \ldots + xm - 1) = xm$. Preliminary report.

For every positive integer c, and every integer $m >= 3, Let L(c, m)$ represent the following equation. $L(c, m) : c(x1 + x2 + \ldots + xm - 1) = xm$. For every positive integer c, and every integer $m >= 3$, let $r = R(c, m)$ be the least integer such that for every coloring $f : 1, 2, \ldots, r \rightarrow 0, 1$, there exists solution, $(x1, x2, \ldots, xm)$, to $L(c, m)$ such that $f(x1) = f(x2) = \ldots = f(xm)$. In this paper, we determine that $R(c, m) = c[((m - 1)^2)c^2 + (m - 2)]$ for every positive integer c, and every integer $m >= 3$. (Received October 02, 2000)