In 1916, I. Schur proved the following theorem: For every integer \( t \) greater than or equal to 2, there exists a least integer \( n = S(t) \) such that for every coloring of the integers in the set \( 1, 2, \ldots, n \) with \( t \) colors there exists a monochromatic solution to \( x + y = z \). The integers \( S(t) \) are called Schur numbers and are known only for \( t = 2, t = 3 \) and \( t = 4 \). R. Rado, who was a student of Schur, found necessary and sufficient conditions to determine if an arbitrary linear equation admits a monochromatic solution for every coloring of the natural numbers with a finite number of colors. 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 \( 1, 2, \ldots, n \) with \( t \) 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 will introduce a variation of the classical Rado numbers. The least integer \( n \), provided that it exists, such that for every coloring of the real numbers from 1 to \( n \) with \( t \) colors there exists a monochromatic solution to \( L \) is called the \( t \)-color continuous Rado number for \( L \). (Received September 21, 2011)