1046-05-1065 **Bill Kay*** (`kayw@mailbox.sc.edu`), 1400 Greene Street, PO Box 80941, Columbia, SC 29225, and **Greg Brockman** (`gbrockm@fas.harvard.edu`). *Elementary Techniques for Erdos-Ko-Rado-like Theorems.*

The well-known Erdos-Ko-Rado Theorem states that if F is a family of k-element subsets of $1, 2, ..., n (n \leq 2k - 1)$ such that every pair of elements in F has a nonempty intersection, then the size of F is at most $\binom{n-1}{k-1}$. The theorem also provides necessary and sufficient conditions for attaining the maximum. We present elementary methods for deriving generalizations of the Erdos-Ko-Rado Theorem on several classes of combinatorial objects. We also extend our results to systems under Hamming intersection. (Received September 14, 2008)