Let $F$ be a family of $r$-subsets of $1,2,...,n$. We say that $F$ is intersecting if every pair of its sets intersect. The special case when some element (its center) is in each of its sets is called a star. The Erdos-Ko-Rado Theorem (1961 [really 1938]) states that, when $n > 2r$, the largest intersecting family is a star. The Hilton-Milnor Theorem (1967) states that, when $n > 2r$, the largest non-star intersecting family is a near-star: a star with an extra set not containing its center. Vikram Kamat and I recently devised the first injective proofs of these classical results. I will share them with you in this talk.