One can take advantage of results associated with the genus of curves to explain Hilbert’s Irreducibility Theorem in the form: if \( f(x, y) \) is an irreducible polynomial in \( \mathbb{Z}[x,y] \) of degree at least 1 in \( x \), then there are infinitely many integers \( y_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \) such that \( f(x, y_0) \) is irreducible over \( \mathbb{Q} \). This explanation will be elaborated on or the speaker may decide to talk instead on a connection that Linnik’s theorem, on the smallest prime in an arithmetic progression, has with estimating the smallest \( y_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \) such that \( f(x) + y_0g(x) \) is irreducible in \( \mathbb{Z}[x] \), where \( f(x) \) and \( g(x) \) are fixed relatively prime polynomials in \( \mathbb{Z}[x] \). Or then again, maybe the speaker will discuss both topics. (Received September 15, 2013)