Verbindungsmanner were not businessmen at all, but informant-politicians from China and Japan. Which came first, the politician or the Farben employee? What was this: government influence of business or vice versa? Laissez faire or faire laissez? These steps in Asia were not crimes but to the judge who had thought Farben to be a "big business like any other," the facts might serve to illuminate Ilgner's state-of-mind about future events in Europe.

Ilgner came back with a trunkful of information which he consolidated into an "extensive study of the economic developments of the Asiatic countries." He had been in Asia a full year. Before he had completed his travelog, the Commercial Committee set up a subordinate called the "East Asia Committee" to continue the study of Near and Far East resources. Then he wrote his public report. In it, he advocated for Asia in slightly different form what the Nazis had put in their platform two years before, for Germany —"The nationalization of industries", but failing to mention that he had already hired the Verbindungsmanner. The Report met immediate resentment from the Nazi Party as a whole. Like Marxian angels, their concepts of government-economics danced on the pinheads of his Marxian concepts of business. They disliked the report, Ilgner said, because it represented Farben plans for a "peaceful expansion, through trade, in Asia."

But Hitler was interested. He wanted to see the Report, and Ilgner sent it to him. He read it immediately and told Ilgner that he was pleased. He still expressed "pleasure" after Goebbels and others complained that Ilgner was not even a Naxi. Hitler was unmoved by Goebbel's insistence that Ilgner join the Party. Something about the man or his ideas attracted der Fuehrer.