As the prevailing view after World War One was that the modernisation of the Romanian economy was the sine qua non condition for development, it would have been difficult to approach without addressing the problems of scientific organization. Romanian intellectuals had already emphasized the problem by the end of the 19th century. The importance of the ideas of scientific organization were not at all a caprice of the epoch, but rather an exigency of the Romanian economy. The significance of this intellectual approach was to place Romania on the same level as that of the developed states worldwide, and to render it equal in structure and rhythm to all other European civilizations. There were early attempts to introduce Taylorism in Europe by organizing some Romanian enterprises as to reach the general European level. This fact proves the interest of Romanian economists and engineers, between the two World Wars, in applying modern principles of enterprise organization available at that time. Their studies, experiments and results were, at the time, comparable to those achieved in more industrially developed European countries. The importance of applied principles of scientific organisation in Romanian Agriculture was obviously due to the fact that the labour force in this sector of the economy represented 40% of the product value and our agricultural holdings were not well organised.