In 2014, military research was enriched by a publication in two languages (Lithuanian and English), *Wars of Lithuania: A Systemic Quantitative Analysis of Lithuania's Wars in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*. As is noted in the introduction by its editor Gediminas Vitkus, the authors were encouraged to undertake this publication and the whole project by a book published in the USA in 2010, which presented the findings of the qualitative war research project ‘Correlates of War’ conducted since 1963. Vitkus’ first reflection on the subject was introduced in the article ‘A New Gust of Behaviourism in Military Studies’, published in 2010. In it, the author rather comprehensively presented the ‘Correlates of War’ international project, initiated by the political scientist J. David Singer from the University of Michigan. Singer acted on the assumption that conclusions published on the basis of previous research into the causes of wars are insufficiently justified from a scientific point of view. The initiator of ‘Correlates of War’ expected the gap in the research to be filled with data accumulated by following a unified system. The accumulation and uploading of the unified data into a common database could serve as a basis for empirically justified summaries, and for identifying the principal war correlates. This data could contribute to a scientific establishment of the relationship between countries’ involvement in war, and the character of the polarity of the international system; it could allow us to identify the frequency of wars and the cyclical character of their intensity; countries that were inclined to resolve conflicts through military force would become visible; and a relationship between numbers of war victims and the desire to achieve victory at any cost would be disclosed. The data would also enable a systematic view of the impact of *belonging to alliances* on countries’ decisions to become involved in war. Ultimately, all these answers would lead to a conclusion as to how, why and when wars start.