

WELCOME ABOARD

UNITED STATES SHIP
SIMON LAKE
(AS-33)





U.S.S. SIMON LAKE (AS-33)

SHIP'S DATA
U.S.S. SIMON LAKE (AS-33)
Polaris Submarine Tender

The SIMON LAKE is the first ship named after this famous submarine inventor. She is the first ship of a new class of submarine tenders. Submarine tenders are usually named for star constellations and men known for their work with submarines.

Built by
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD
Bremerton, Washington

Assigned to PSNS 6 August 1962
Keel laid 7 January 1963
Launched 8 February 1964
Commissioned 7 November 1964

HULL

Length Overall ----- 642 feet
Beam ----- 85 feet
Displacement ----- 21,265 tons
Draft ----- 23 feet, 7 inches

MACHINERY

Propulsion Shafts ----- One
Type of Propulsion ----- Steam Turbine
Speed ----- 20 knots

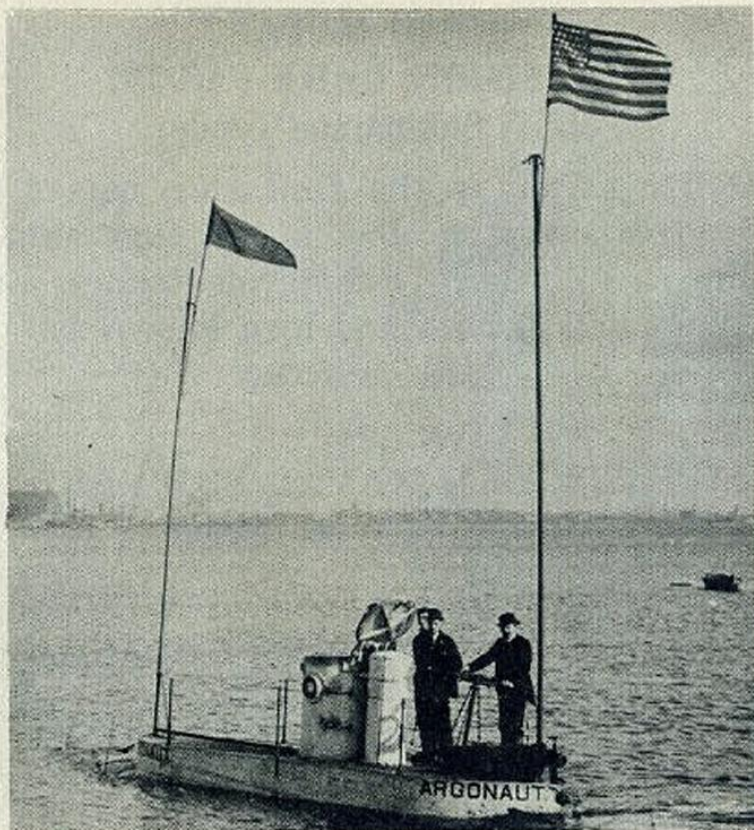
ARMAMENT

3"/50 caliber, rapid fire, twin mounts ----- Two

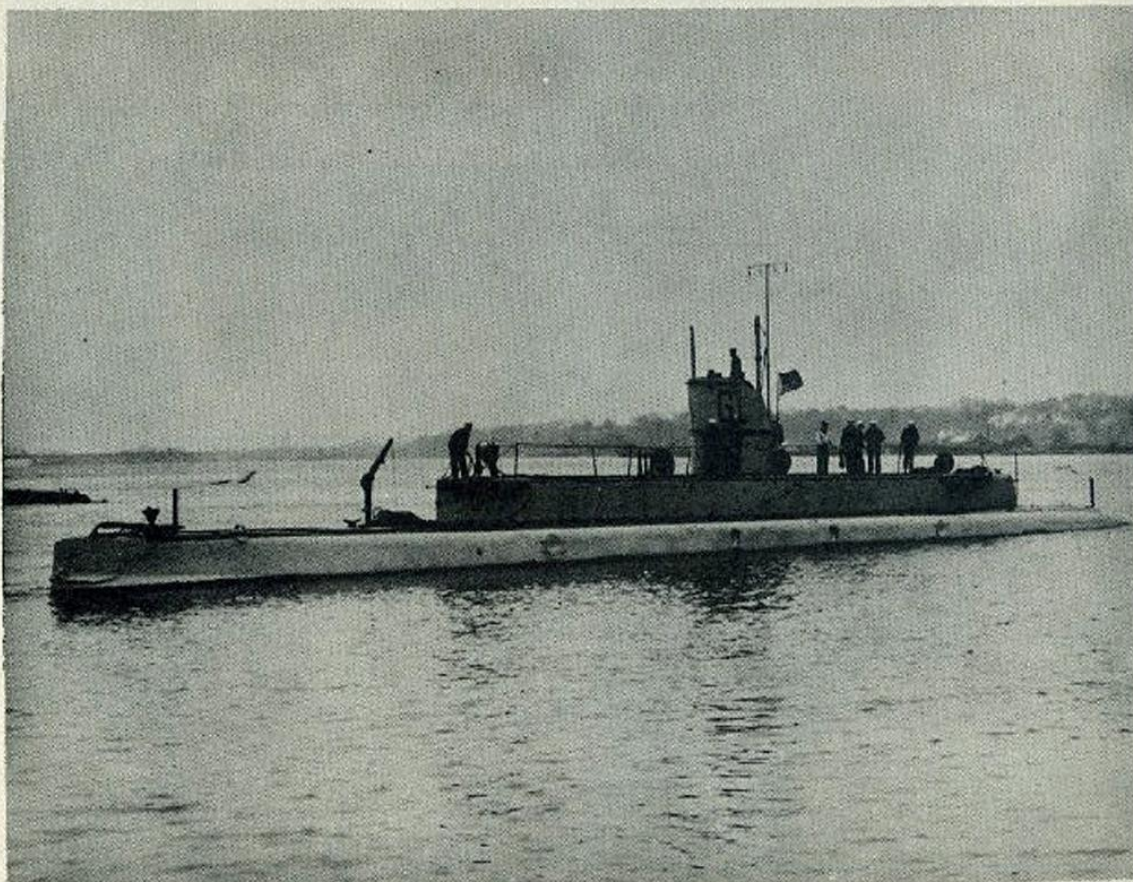
COMPLEMENT

55 Officers 1,020 Men

SPONSORS
MRS. HERBERT DIAMOND
MRS. CECIL FORD
Daughters of Simon Lake, Submarine Inventor



ARGONAUT
First Submarine built by Simon Lake in 1894



USS G-1
Simon Lake's first submarine for the U.S. Navy, 1912



**Simon Lake, Submarine Inventor
(1866 - 1945)**

Simon Lake, born 4 September 1866, son of John Christopher Lake, an inventor and foundry owner, attended public schools in Philadelphia and Toms River, New Jersey and was graduated from the Clinton Liberal Institute at Fort Plain, New York. After a course in mechanical drawing he became a partner in his father's business.

Lake's main ambition since his childhood had been to build submarines for the United States Navy. His first submarine, ARGONAUT, was built in 1894. He was not a wealthy man and had a difficult time financing the building of this boat. Since the submarine was still considered experimental, the United States Government held trials to see if the Lake submarine or that of his rival inventor Holland was to be adopted. Neither was considered satisfactory at that time and Lake's much improved submarine PROTECTOR was built in 1901. PROTECTOR was the first successfully tested even-keeled submarine.

American naval authorities were slow in considering PROTECTOR and she was sold to Russia. Lake spent the next seven years in Europe where he advised on submarine construction as well as designing and building. On return to the United States he founded the Lake Torpedo Boat Company which built submarines for both the Austrian and American Governments. His first submarine for the United States Navy was USS G-1 constructed at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company under a sub-contract from the Lake Torpedo Boat Company. Commissioned on 28 October 1912, the G-1 set a record by submerging to a depth of 256 feet. Soon the United States Government adopted the Lake type of submarine to be built in its Navy yards under royalty to the Lake company. There was universal recognition of the efficiency of his underseas craft and his influence on designs of United States Navy submarines has endured over the years to reach the era of the atomic and hydrodynamic design.

Simon Lake's interest was not in the military uses of underwater craft but rather, throughout his life he attempted to convince the world of the commercial and peaceful uses of the submarine. Although his boyhood dream never came true he went on to make many significant salvage and marine inventions and served in an advisory capacity during World War II. As the inventor of the first even-keeled submarine, Simon Lake was one of the greatest factors in the development of the submarine and before his death, 23 June 1945, he had seen many of his early visions become reality.

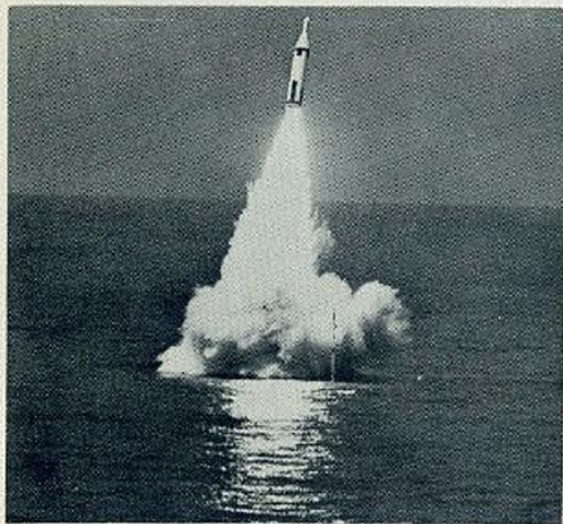
MISSION
of the
U.S.S. SIMON LAKE (AS-33)
POLARIS Submarine Tender.

The Mission of SIMON LAKE is to provide vital mobile base facilities and support for Fleet Ballistic Missile submarines, especially for those POLARIS submarines deployed to advanced operating bases. Without base mobility, the POLARIS system would be completely dependent on fixed bases. With base mobility the capability exists to move the geographic location of operations of the POLARIS force, should the need arise, even to change the location to a completely different area of the globe, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

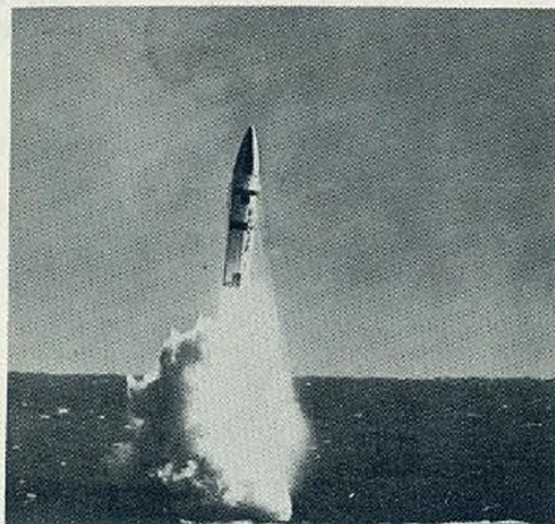
SIMON LAKE has been designed to service and repair virtually every part and piece of equipment in a nuclear POLARIS submarine. Modern electronic and industrial equipment provides the capability for meeting any need POLARIS submarines may have.

SIMON LAKE can supply all needs of a submarine for weapons, food, fuel, reactor repair, consumable supplies and replacement parts, as well as for electrical power, water and other services alongside. As the Navy's newest and most modern POLARIS tender, this "floating shipyard" is a major achievement in maintaining

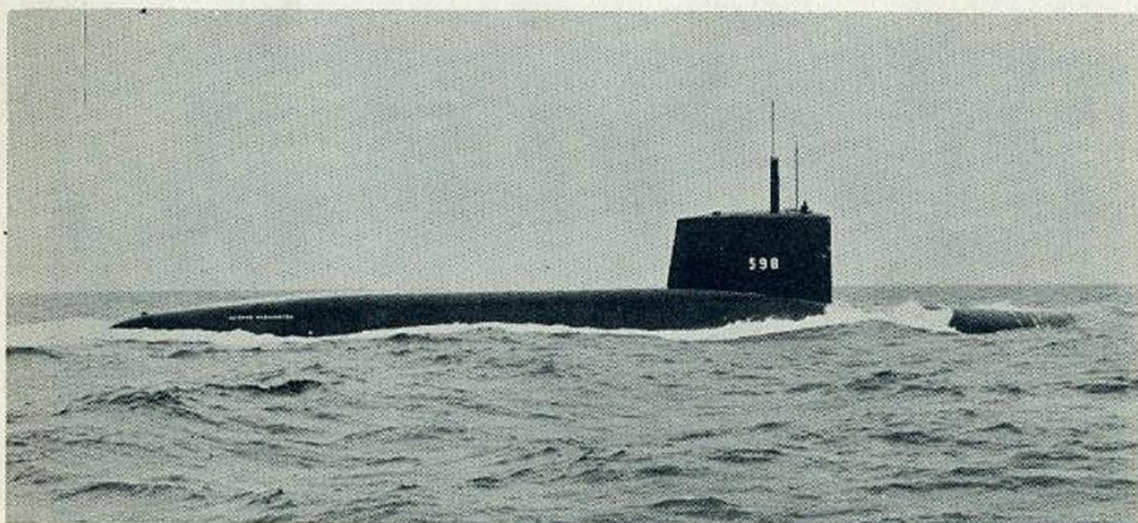
P O L A R I S O N S T A T I O N



Polaris A-2 Missile
1500 Nautical Mile range

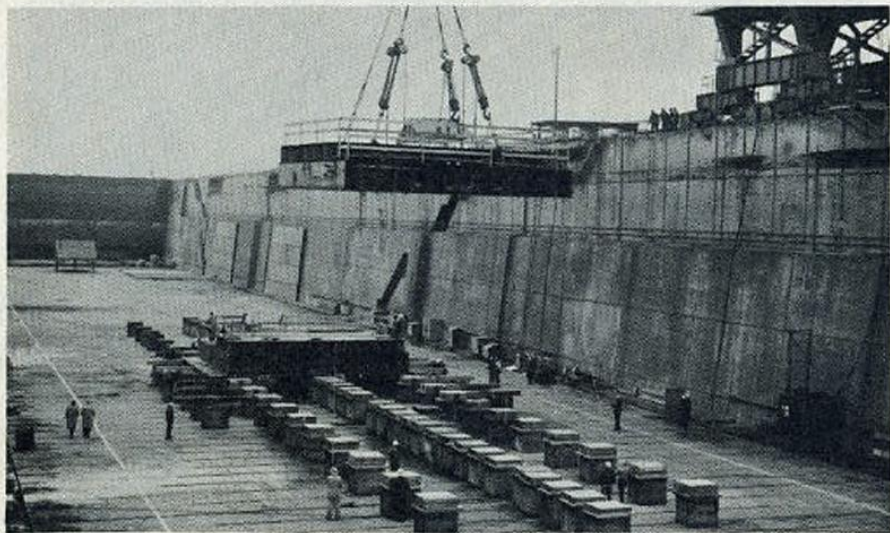


Polaris A-3 Missile
2500 Nautical Mile range

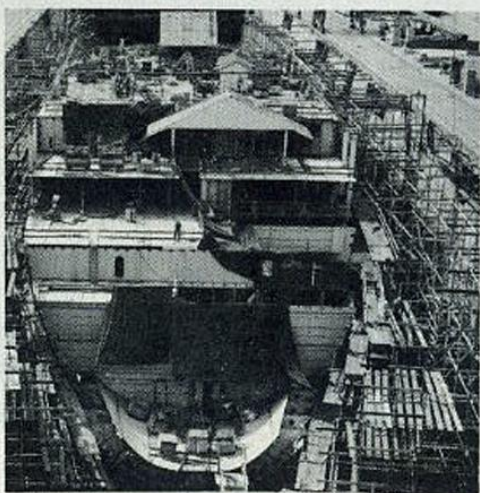


U.S.S. George Washington (SSBN-598)
First Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine

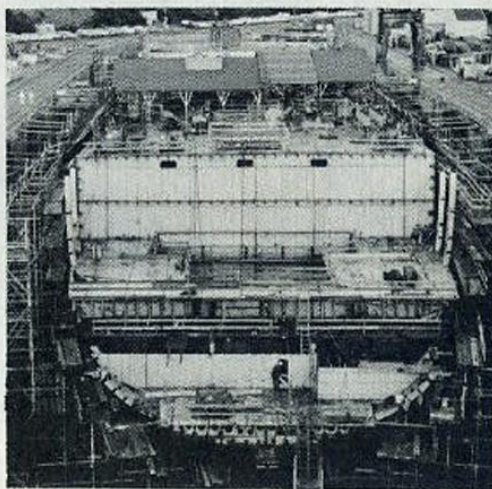
FROM KEEL LAYING



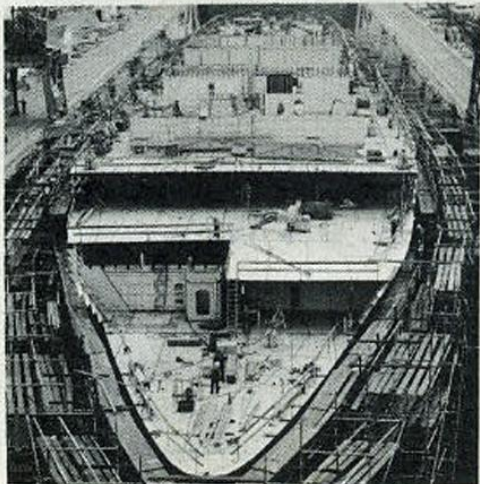
KEEL LAYING
7 January 1963



15 April 1963



1 July 1963



4 October 1963

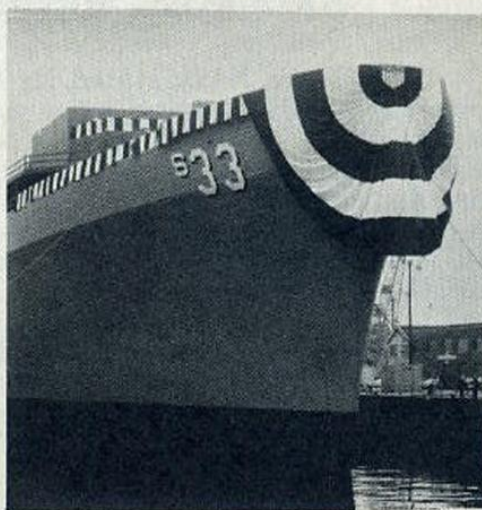


28 January 1964

TO COMMISSIONING



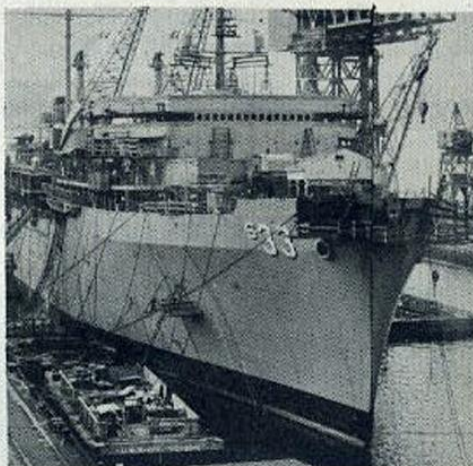
**Christened by Sponsors
8 February 1964**



**Waterborne
8 February 1964**



30 July 1964



12 October 1964

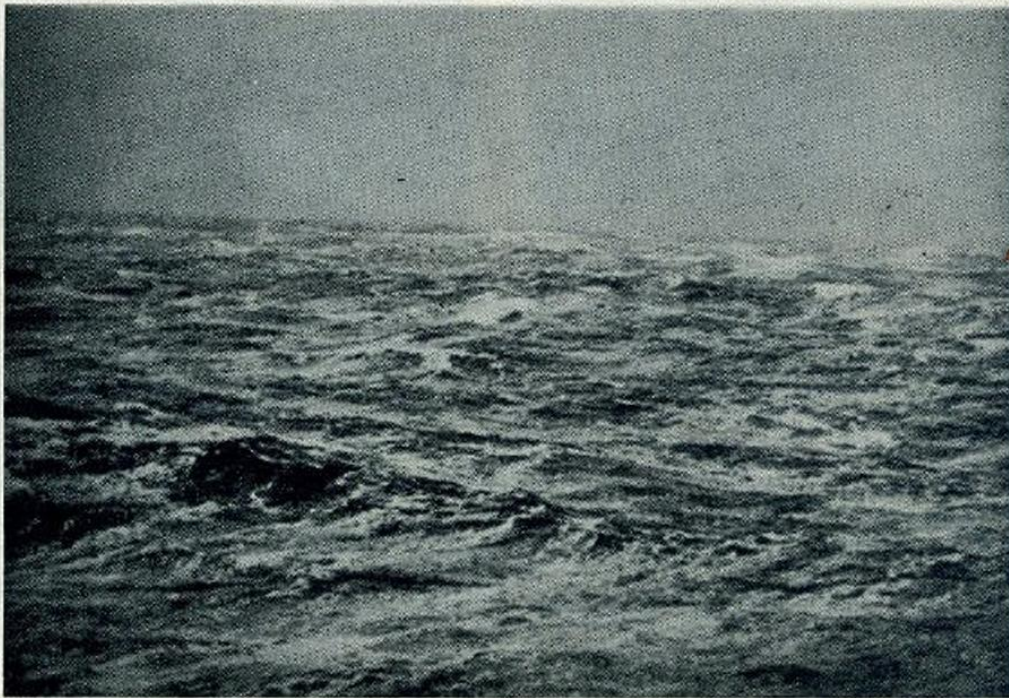


7 November 1964

HISTORY OF THE FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE WEAPON SYSTEM

In 1955 the Navy stated its long range objective to develop a solid-propellant ballistic missile for use in submarines. This was within an over-all plan for the development of the liquid-propelled JUPITER missile after the National Security Council recommended, and the President approved, "that a 1500 mile ballistic missile system be developed." In 1956 the Secretary of Defense authorized the Navy to proceed with the development of the POLARIS missile, a smaller solid-propellant missile, and to terminate participation in the JUPITER Program. By the end of 1956 the Secretary of the Navy had established the Navy Ballistic Missile Committee to direct the high-priority FBM system and gave the Special Projects Office, headed by RADM William F. Raborn, USN, the responsibility for the development of the entire missile system. The first Fleet Ballistic Missile test flight occurred from Cape Canaveral on 11 January 1958.

Also, in January 1958, construction was begun on the first three FBM submarines. The first one, USS GEORGE WASHINGTON (SSBN-598) had been laid down as USS SCORPION, but was cut in two and had a 130 foot weapon system section inserted. She was launched at the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Connecticut on 9 June 1959, commissioned on 30 December of that year, and on 20 June 1960 successfully launched the first two POLARIS missiles ever launched from a submerged submarine. On 15 November 1960 she departed from Charleston, South Carolina for her first FBM operational patrol during which she set a new record of 66 days, 10 hours submerged continuously. The first Commanding Officer of USS SIMON LAKE (AS-33), Captain James B. Osborn, was the first Commanding Officer of GEORGE WASHINGTON.



Polaris On Station

The USS PROTEUS (AS-19), a World War II submarine tender converted for POLARIS submarine use, was commissioned on 8 July 1960 in Charleston, S.C. as the first POLARIS Tender. After performing the first upkeep in New London, Connecticut on the newly returned GEORGE

WASHINGTON, PROTEUS sailed in February 1961, for Holy Loch, Scotland and established the first POLARIS advanced base.

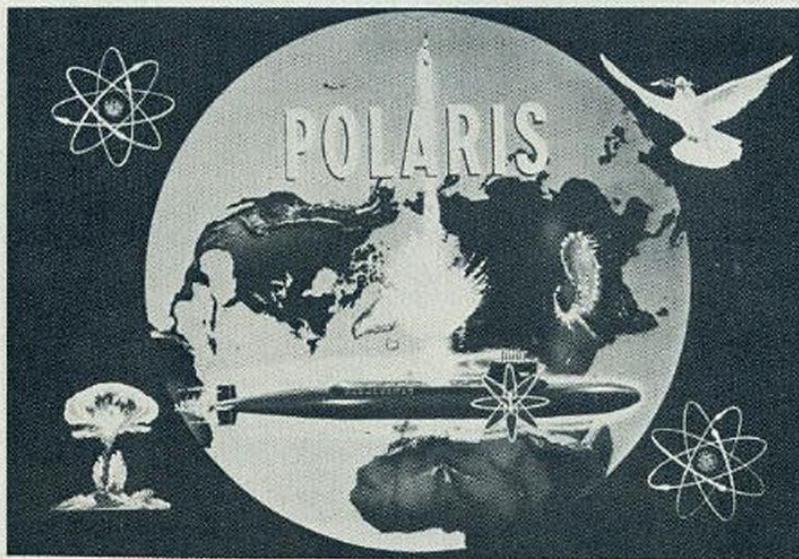
On 6 May 1962 the USS ETHAN ALLEN, operating in the Pacific successfully fired a POLARIS missile with a nuclear warhead. Successful nuclear detonation was achieved.

The first of the largest class submarine ever built, the USS LA-FAYETTE (SSBN-616) was christened on 8 May 1962 at Groton, Connecticut by Mrs. John F. Kennedy, wife of the late President.

By August 1964 funds for the construction of five POLARIS tenders had been authorized. Four FBM tenders are now operational: USS PROTEUS (AS-19), USS HUNLEY (AS-31) and USS HOLLAND (AS-32), the latter two having been built from the keel up as FBM tenders, and SIMON LAKE. USS CANOPUS (AS-34), which is being built at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp., Pascagoula, Miss., is the fifth tender. HUNLEY relieved PROTEUS in Holy Loch in March 1963, and HOLLAND then relieved PROTEUS in Rota, Spain in April 1964, this location being the second advanced FBM base. PROTEUS established the third advanced POLARIS base at Guam late in 1964.

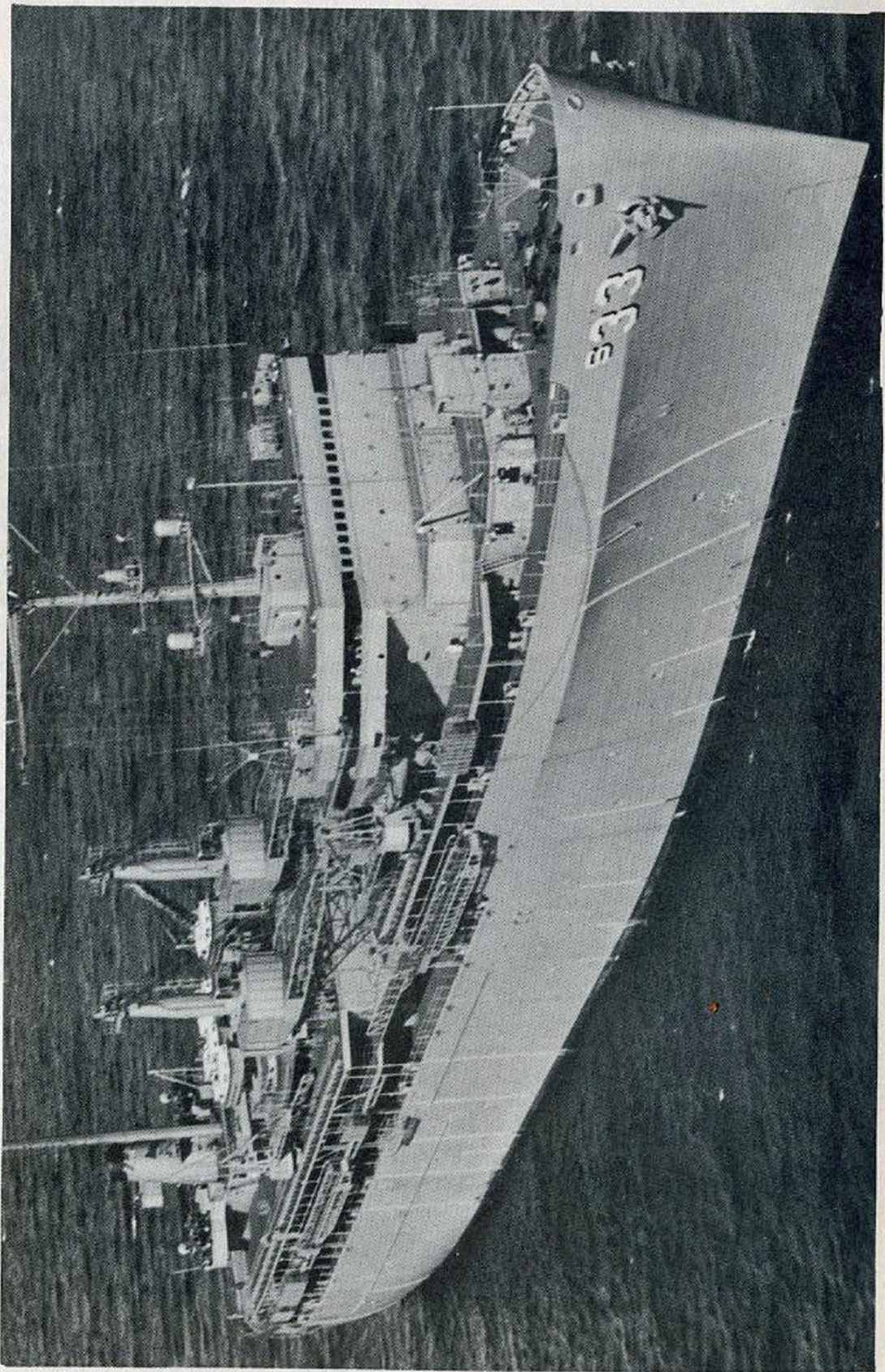
From the inception of the POLARIS concept to the newest 2500 mile missile, from the first POLARIS submarine tender, PROTEUS, to SIMON LAKE, the newest and most advanced submarine tender ever built, the entire POLARIS program has been keynoted by the dedicated efforts and coordination of thousands of military personnel, a significant portion of American industry and the development of new concepts of logistics and industrial management never before adapted to military administration.

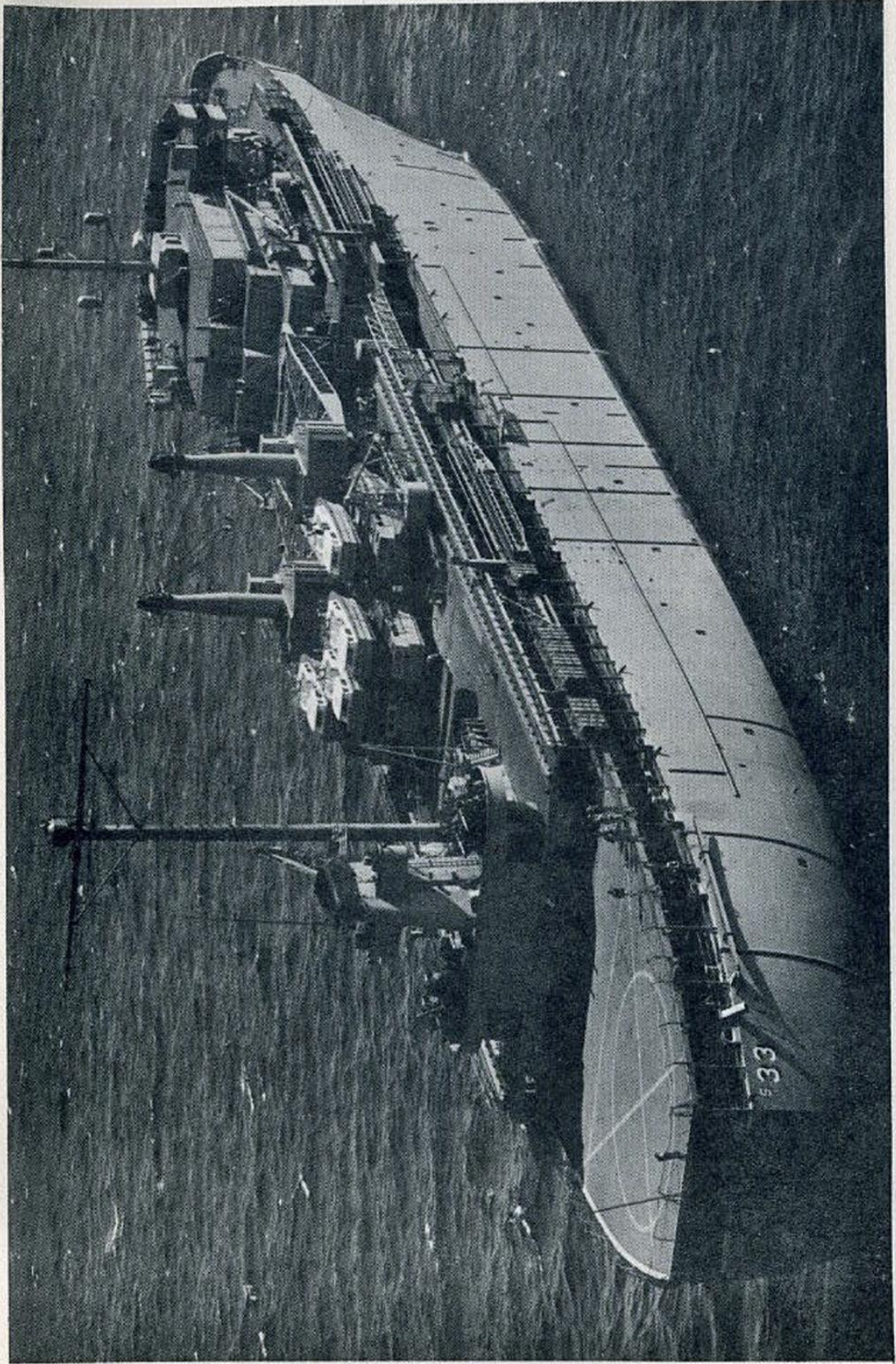
Today, with her vast complex of modern industrial equipment, her advanced Data Processing Computer, her capacity to provide every imaginable service to her submarines, and most important, with the training and experience of her 1075 officers and men, SIMON LAKE is proud of her place in the FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE WEAPON SYSTEM which, with 41 nuclear submarines and 5 tenders will be entirely operational by 1967.



“THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF OUR
ARMS IS PEACE, NOT WAR”

JOHN F. KENNEDY, 28 March 1961







THE SHIP'S INSIGNE

The ship's insigne has been selected to symbolize SIMON LAKE'S mission of POLARIS support. SIMON LAKE, the newest and most modern submarine tender, is in the foreground. The missile in the background, superimposed on a field of blue, signifies the POLARIS Weapons System, the nation's most invulnerable deterrent. The dolphins depict the Submarine Service, and the Nuclear POLARIS Submarines which SIMON LAKE will support.



Reviewed and approved

By direction

15 March 1965