

**Lydia Nga** (known as "Auntie Lydia") of the Cook Islands Tourism Corp. wears the islands' traditional flower "ei," a first cousin to a Hawaiian lei. steve HAGGERTY / ColorWorld

## In the Cook Islands, it's time and tide

The tiny Pacific nation, population 15,000, has embraced the future while preserving the past. For visitors, there are blue lagoons, great seafood, fresh produce, eco-tours, and bicycling up a volcano.



By Anne Z. Cooke TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE



VARUA, Rarotonga, Cook Islands — It was a quiet afternoon on Rarotonga, in the Cook Islands, when Lydia Nga got the news.

Overnight, her howeland — 15 Polynesian islands west of Tahiti, a paradise geographically smaller than the city of Philadelphia — had grown exponentially, reborn as a 690,000-square-mile nation. But it wasn't the islands that grew. In

1982, the Third United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea ruled that coastal nations had jurisdiction over an "exclusive economic zone," defined as a 200-mile stretch of ocean measured from the shoreline. Most countries welcomed the idea. But for a tiny nation like the Cooks, population 15,000, it was a Cinderella promise.

Fast-forward 35 years to last August and our first visit to Rarotonga, the main island, lured by the thought of shimmer-See **COOK ISLANDS** on N5



Brunch at the Aitutaki Lagoon Resort on Aitutaki, Cook Islands. The resort offers over-water cabins, cruises of the famed lagoon, and snorkeling among its coral reef. STEVE HAGGERTY / ColorWorld

## A Pacific idyll on the Cook Islands

**COOK ISLANDS** from N1 ing blue lagoons, gentle hometown breezes, smiles, and fewer tourist visits per year than Florida's Disney World gets in two davs.

"And how about that economic zone, the one the guidebook described?" my husband asked. Had success spoiled Rarotonga's Polynesian charms?

Not really, according to my friend Kathy, who stays up on these things. "The last time we looked, the Cooks were like Hawaii in the 1960s, 50 years behind everybody else," she said. (I knew what she was thinking: If it doesn't have a spa, it isn't luxury.) "Ask around, see what people say, and let me know,' she added.

As our overnight flight from Los Ang ed over a clutch of green volcanic peaks, my first view of the lagoon, sandy shoreline, scattered roofs, and rows of palms was reassuring. I figured we'd greet the dawn with a stroll along the beach, cool off in the lagoon — maybe even snorkel near the outer reef, where the coral clumps into mounds. But Nga, my email contact in the tourist office, now known affectionately as Auntie Lydia, had a request. So, before bolting for the lagoon, we paid a visit to ocean specialist Kevin Iro to hear about the Marae Moana Marine Park conservation project, and to learn why an indepth survey of every fold and ripple within the Cook's 690,000 square miles is long overdue. "Marae Moana means ocean domain," said Iro, an athletic figure in shorts, ushering us and a half-dozen high school kids into a cramped lecture room with rows of desks, its only decor a large TV screen for presentations and a half-dozen back-lit photos of tropical fish and coral. "The ocean domain is a mind-set, an idea," he said, putting a chart up on the screen. "It's a shift in the way we see ourselves." Not as separate islands, he said, but as a single marine nation. And as the owner of vast, still-untapped resources, the government needed to appoint a task force to head the project. It was also time for a just-caught, grilled fish sandwich at one of Rarotonga's many oceanside cafes, where picnic-table seating guarantees conversation. And so began our education.



Foot Island — where "been there, loved it" passport stamps are issued and a grilled chicken picnic, we headed back.

On our last evening, we squeezed in one of the twice-a-month dinners served at the Plantation House, the colonial home of former restaurant owner Louis Enoka. Dinner there, prepared by chef Minar Henderson for 20 to 26 guests and served twice a month only, offers not just a blend of islandgrown ingredients but an evening with islanders for whom cultural traditions and 21st-century science go hand in hand.

Finding an empty chair, I was boggle-eyed to find I was sitting next to the prime minister, Henry Puna, who studied

If our tablemates happened to be islanders on a

With Storytellers Eco Cycle Tours on Rarotonga, finishing up a half-day ride on the inland road, the historic, 1,000-year-old track built at the base of volcanoes. STEVE HAGGERTY / ColorWorld lunch break, they described the Cooks' historic connection with New Zealand, where almost evervone has relatives and yearly visits are the norm. canoes. When it's time for college,

ambitious students generally go to New Zealand or Australia. At the Moorings Cafe, we learned that New Zealand's Maoris originally came from Rarotonga. Facing a fight with a rival clan, they loaded up their oceangoing canoes - vakas — and pushed off for parts unknown. And raw sea slugs? They are a fa-

vorite snack. At Charlie's Cafe, I was thrilled to be sitting with people speaking Cook Island Maori, one of the few Polynesian languages still in common use. A required subject in school, it lives on despite colonial rule, a minor role in World War II, tourism, and even cellphones.

Curious about the rest of Rarotonga, we decided to rent mountain bikes to explore the 20-mile-long island-circling road, "a good way to get your bearings," according to my guidebook. We could have raced but it was much more fun to poke along, stop at vista points, look for craft shops, and wave at friendly motorcycle riders.

It was so energizing, in fact, that we joined a second guided ride with Dave and Tami Furnell, owners of Storytellers Eco Cycle Tours, a local outfitter. With rain threatening and 11 of us geared up and

ready, we headed for the inland road, the historic, 1,000-year-old ara metua, a grassy, gravelly track built at the base of the vol-

Following Tami among the farm fields, we discovered why restaurant food was so fresh. Away from the coast, it was all produce: taro (the edible-leaf variety), salad greens and tomatoes, pumpkins and red peppers, onions and bananas, and orchards growing limes, oranges, papaya, star fruit, and noni.

Stopping beside the nonis, prized as a health tonic and mosquito repellent,

Tami pulled off some of the soft, smelly fruit, broke it into pieces, and to a chorus of "yuck, icky, sticky" and gales of laughter, dared us to rub it over our necks, arms, and legs.

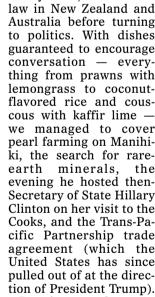
Because no visit would be complete without a couple of days on neighboring Aitutaki, world famous for its lagoon, we flew over, checked into an over-water cabin at the Aitutaki Lagoon Resort, and booked a lagoon cruise with Tere, owner of Te King Lagoon Cruises.

Piling into Tere's 12-passenger boat, we sped south across the lagoon, rounding the islets, search-

ing for coral gardens and stopping to snorkel. And after you've spent a morning in the heart of one of these shimmering turquoise aquariums — lakes within a coral reef - you can't help but marvel.

Protected from wind and waves but continuously refreshed by the ocean spillover, lagoons' unique ecosystems nurture birds, fish, crabs, clams, mollusks, coral, and even people.

And while we gazed around us, literally in awe, Tere peppered us with Maori legends, celebrity anecdotes, and marine biology. After a stop at One



But it was the panseared mahi mahi with ginger and garlic that added a somber note.

Global warming is creating rising seas, threatening atolls like Aitutaki, we agreed. "Yes, we're wor-ried," Puna said, "but we're doing our part. Right now, 50 percent of the islands' electric power comes from solar installations. By 2020, the Cook Islands will be 100 percent solar."

If only the rest of us could say that.



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Blue-lipped clams, members of the giant clam family, thrive in Aitutaki Lagoon in the Cook Islands.