97. The parallel axis theorem gives $I = I_{\text{com}} + Mh^2$ for the rotational inertia about any axis (parallel to the axis used to compute I_{com}). Let us assume that an axis has already been chosen through the center of mass of the body such that I_{com} is as small as it possibly can be. Since $Mh^2 >$ for all nonzero values of h, then $I > I_{\text{com}}$ from the parallel axis theorem as long as $h \neq 0$. Thus, with $h = 0$ we get $I = I_{\text{com}}$ and therefore the smallest possible value of rotational inertia.