UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For Quarter ended June 30, 2000 Commission file number: 1-3285

MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

State of Incorporation: Delaware
I.R.S. Employer Identification No. 41-0417775

Executive offices: 3M Center, St. Paul, Minnesota 55144

Telephone number: (651) 733-1110

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes X . No .

On June 30, 2000, there were 395,291,674 shares of the Registrant's common stock outstanding.

This document contains 29 pages.
The exhibit index is set forth on page 26.

<TABLE>

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries

PART I. Financial Information

Consolidated Statement of Income
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)
(Unaudited)

<CAPTION>

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Net sales	$4,224	$3,863	$8,276	$7,639
Operating expenses				
Cost of goods sold	2,379	2,188	4,645	4,350
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,068	975	2,089	1,940
Other income - net	--	(104)	(50)	(104)
Total	3,447	3,059	6,684	6,186
Operating income	777	804	1,592	1,453
Other income and expense				
Interest expense	26	26	52	57
Investment and other income - net	(6)	(7)	(12)	(15)
Total	20	19	40	42
Income before income taxes and minority interest	757	785	1,552	1,411
Provision for income taxes	265	291	547	516
Minority interest	22	18	48	35
Net income	$ 470	$ 476	$ 957	$ 860
Weighted average common				

shares outstanding - basic	395.6	403.2	396.6	402.8
Earnings per share - basic	$ 1.19	$ 1.18	$ 2.41	$ 2.14
Weighted average common				
shares outstanding - diluted	399.2	407.4	400.5	406.5
Earnings per share - diluted	$ 1.18	$ 1.17	$ 2.39	$ 2.12

<FN>
<F1>
The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
are an integral part of this statement.
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<TABLE>

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
(Dollars in millions, except per-share amounts)
<CAPTION>

<S>	(Unaudited) June 30, 2000 <C>	December 31, 1999 <C>
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 420	$ 387
Other securities	16	54
Accounts receivable - net	3,009	2,778
Inventories		
Finished goods	1,226	1,103
Work in process	607	544
Raw materials and supplies	419	383
Total inventories	2,252	2,030
Other current assets	1,057	817
Total current assets	6,754	6,066
Investments	559	487
Property, plant and equipment	13,646	13,379
Less accumulated depreciation	(7,936)	(7,723)
Property, plant and equipment - net	5,710	5,656
Other assets	1,910	1,687
Total	$14,933	$13,896
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Short-term debt	$ 1,871	$ 1,130
Accounts payable	1,078	1,008
Payroll	358	361
Income taxes	708	464
Other current liabilities	959	856
Total current liabilities	4,974	3,819
Long-term debt	1,193	1,480
Other liabilities	2,343	2,308
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, 472,016,528 shares issued,		
$.01 par value ($.50 par value - 1999)	5	236
Capital in excess of par value	291	60
Retained earnings	11,173	10,741
Treasury stock, at cost	(4,127)	(3,833)
June 30, 2000: 76,724,854 shares		
December 31, 1999: 73,305,711 shares		
Unearned compensation - ESOP	(314)	(327)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		
Cumulative translation - net	(753)	(694)
Minimum pension liability adjustments - net	(30)	(30)
Debt and equity securities, unrealized gain - net	178	136
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	(605)	(588)
Stockholders' equity - net	6,423	6,289
Total	$14,933	$13,896

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Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(Dollars in millions)
(Unaudited)

<CAPTION>

	Six months ended June 30 2000	1999
<S>	<C>	<C>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	$ 957	$ 860
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	457	449
Accounts receivable	(206)	(176)
Inventories	(155)	91
Implant litigation - net	31	57
Other - net	69	432
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,153	1,713
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(466)	(513)
Acquisitions of businesses	(297)	(2)
Proceeds from sale of businesses	1	203
Other changes - net	(21)	(41)
Net cash used in investing activities	(783)	(353)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Change in short-term debt - net	454	(694)
Repayment of long-term debt	(15)	(105)
Proceeds from long-term debt	3	1
Purchases of treasury stock	(498)	(223)
Reissuances of treasury stock	129	200
Dividends paid to stockholders	(460)	(452)
Distributions to minority interests	(26)	(9)
Net cash used in financing activities	(413)	(1,282)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	76	(31)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	33	47
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	387	211
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 420	$ 258

<FN>
<F1>
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Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

The interim consolidated financial statements are unaudited but, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. These adjustments consist of normal, recurring items, except for non-recurring items relating to the termination of a product distribution agreement in the first quarter of 2000 and gains on divestitures, net of an investment valuation adjustment, in the second quarter of 1999. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year. The interim consolidated financial statements and notes are presented as permitted by the requirements of Form 10-Q and do not contain certain information included in the company's annual consolidated financial statements and notes. This Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the company's consolidated financial statements and notes included in its 1999 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Acquisitions:
In separate transactions during the second quarter of 2000, 3M acquired 81 percent of Quante AG (a telecommunications company) and 100 percent of four smaller businesses for a total purchase price of $297 million in cash plus 128,994 shares of 3M common stock. The stock had a fair market value of $11 million and was previously held as 3M treasury stock. All of these transactions were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The preliminary estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed relating to these acquisitions are summarized below:

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
Amounts in millions - Asset (Liability):
<S> <C>

Accounts receivable	$ 86
Inventories	109
Other working capital - net	(95)
Property, plant and equipment	129
Purchased intangible assets	167
Other assets	29
Interest bearing debt	(99)
Long-term liabilities	(18)
Net assets acquired	$308

</TABLE>

The purchased intangible assets, including goodwill, are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the periods benefited, ranging from three to twenty years. The company has made a tender offer of about $35 million for the remaining shares outstanding of Quante AG. Proforma information related to these acquisitions is not included as the impact of these acquisitions on the company's results of operations is not considered to be significant.

Specialty Material - Perfluorooctanyl Chemistry Phase Out:
In May 2000, 3M announced its intent to substantially phase out production by the end of 2000 of the perfluorooctanyl chemistry used to produce certain repellents and surfactant products. These include many Scotchgard brand products, such as soil, oil and water repellent products; coatings used for oil and grease resistance on paper packaging; fire-fighting foams; and specialty components for other products. The affected product lines represent about $300 million in annual sales with an operating income margin around 20 percent.

The company continues to analyze the expected costs in connection with exiting these operations and has determined that no charges should be recorded during the second quarter of 2000. As of June 30, 2000, the company did not record any severance charges as the accounting requirements for recording severance charges had not been met. As of June 30, 2000, the company has sufficient identifiable cash flows to recover the carrying value of the affected equipment and believes it is likely that such equipment has alternative future uses. Accordingly, no impairment or accelerated depreciation expense has been recorded. The company expects to complete final assessments in the second half of 2000 regarding equipment and personnel.

Company Restructuring Charge:
As of December 31, 1999, the company-wide restructuring program, initiated in the second half of 1998, was substantially complete. This is discussed in the 1999 Form 10-K. Because certain employees can defer receipt of termination benefits for up to 12 months, cash payments in the first six months of 2000 relate primarily to previous terminations. Selected information relating to the restructuring follows.

<TABLE>
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Restructuring Liability (Millions)	Employee Termination Benefits	Other	Total
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
December 31, 1999 liability	$ 31	$ 8	$ 39
Cash payments			
First quarter 2000	(18)	(1)	(19)
Second quarter 2000	(1)	(1)	(2)
June 30, 2000 liability	$ 12	$ 6	$ 18

</TABLE>

Financial Instruments:
In the second quarter of 2000, the company entered into additional forward contracts, primarily in European euros, to reduce exchange rate risk arising from cross-border financing activities denominated in foreign currencies. This increased the forward contracts face amounts from $997 million at year-end 1999 to about $1.2 billion at June 30, 2000. The amounts at risk are not material because the company has the ability to generate offsetting foreign currency cash flows.

Business Segments:
In the first quarter of 2000, business segment operating income for 1999 was restated for minor amounts, to be consistent with year 2000 management reporting practices. Certain costs previously included in Corporate and Unallocated were allocated to the individual business segments. 3M net sales and operating income by segment for 1999 and 2000 follow.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Business Segment Information (Millions)	Six Months 2000	Six Months 1999	Second Quarter 2000	Second Quarter 1999	First Quarter 2000	First Quarter 1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Net sales						
Industrial	$1,784	$1,678	$ 873	$ 836	$ 911	$ 842
Transportation, Graphics and Safety	1,784	1,583	912	806	872	777
Health Care	1,559	1,561	794	793	765	768
Consumer and Office	1,379	1,276	692	638	687	638
Electro and Communications	1,147	927	642	485	505	442
Specialty Material	607	584	302	292	305	292
Corporate and Unallocated	16	30	9	13	7	17
Total Company	$8,276	$7,639	$4,224	$3,863	$4,052	$3,776
Operating income						
Industrial	$ 338	$ 302	$ 153	$ 154	$ 185	$ 148
Transportation, Graphics and Safety	422	319	213	171	209	148
Health Care	351	338	158	194	193	144
Consumer and Office	207	183	102	95	105	88
Electro and Communications	194	172	105	90	89	82
Specialty Material	108	115	57	60	51	55
Corporate and Unallocated	(28)	24	(11)	40	(17)	(16)
Total Company	$1,592	$1,453	$ 777	$ 804	$ 815	$ 649

</TABLE>

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Business Segment Information (Millions)	Net sales Year 1999	Net sales Fourth Quarter 1999	Net sales Third Quarter 1999	Operating income Year 1999	Operating income Fourth Quarter 1999	Operating income Third Quarter 1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Industrial	$ 3,394	$ 865	$ 851	$ 612	$ 156	$ 154
Transportation, Graphics and Safety	3,228	819	826	675	172	184
Health Care	3,118	789	768	680	159	183
Consumer and Office	2,688	700	712	401	97	121
Electro and Communications	2,014	553	534	402	111	119
Specialty Material	1,166	284	298	185	20	50
Corporate and Unallocated	51	13	8	1	27	(50)
Total Company	$15,659	$4,023	$3,997	$2,956	$ 742	$ 761

</TABLE>

First quarter 2000 operating income includes a $50 million benefit relating to the termination of a product distribution agreement in the Health Care segment. Third quarter 1999 operating income includes a $43 million gain related to divestitures, mainly in the Health Care area, and Corporate and Unallocated includes $73 million in litigation expense partially offset by a $26 million change in estimate that reduced the restructuring charge. Second quarter 1999 operating income includes gains on divestitures, net of an investment valuation adjustment, of $30 million in Health Care and $74 million in Corporate and Unallocated.

Accounting Pronouncements:
In December 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, "Revenue Recognition." An amendment in June 2000 delayed the effective date until the fourth quarter of 2000. The company is reviewing the requirements of this standard and has not yet determined the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS No. 133, as amended, must be adopted by the company no later than January 1, 2001. The company is reviewing the requirements of this standard. Although the company expects that this standard will not materially affect its financial position or results of operations, it has not yet finalized its determination of the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

Earnings Per Share:
The difference in the weighted average common shares outstanding for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share is attributable to the assumed exercise of the Management Stock Ownership Program (MSOP) stock options for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2000 and 1999. Certain MSOP options outstanding were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because they would not have had a dilutive effect (about 13.5 million to 16.0 million shares for all periods presented).

Comprehensive Income:
The components of total comprehensive income are shown below. In the second quarter of 2000 and 1999, deferred income taxes for the unrealized gain on debt and equity securities totaled $8 million and $23 million, respectively, and in the first six months of 2000 and 1999 totaled $25 million and $29 million, respectively.

Total Comprehensive Income	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
(Millions)	2000	1999	2000	1999
Net income	$ 470	$ 476	$ 957	$ 860
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Cumulative translation - net	(4)	(26)	(59)	(210)
Debt and equity securities, unrealized gain - net	13	37	42	48
Total comprehensive income	$ 479	$ 487	$ 940	$ 698

Common Stock:
At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on May 9, 2000, the company's shareholders approved amendments to the company's Restated Certificate of Incorporation (i) to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock of the company to 1.5 billion shares and (ii) to change the par value of the company's common stock to $.01 per share. This change resulted in a reclassification of $231 million from common stock to capital in excess of par value.

Other:
Discussion of legal matters is cross-referenced to this Form 10-Q, Part II, Item 1, Legal Proceedings, and should be considered an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the company's independent auditors, have performed a review of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included herein, and their review report thereon accompanies this filing.

Review Report of Independent Auditors

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company:

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries as of June 30, 2000, and the related consolidated statements of income for each of the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, and of cash flows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2000 and 1999. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures to financial data and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

We previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1999, and the related consolidated statements of income, of changes in stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and of cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 14, 2000, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1999, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

St. Paul, Minnesota
July 26, 2000

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Second Quarter

Worldwide sales for the second quarter totaled $4.224 billion, up 9.3 percent from the second quarter last year. Volume increased 12 percent. Selling prices worldwide declined about 2 percent, largely due to reductions in 3M's electronics business, which posted strong volume gains. Currency decreased worldwide sales by about 1 percent.

In the United States, sales totaled $1.958 billion, with volume up 7 percent on a reported basis and 8 percent excluding acquisitions and divestitures. U.S. selling prices declined 1 percent overall.

Internationally, sales totaled $2.266 billion, up nearly 13 percent in dollars and more than 15 percent in local currencies. Currency reduced international sales by 2.5 percent. Negative currency translation of 9 percent in Europe and 4 percent in Latin America more than offset a positive 7 percent benefit in the Asia Pacific area. The positive trend in 3M's international top-line growth was evident in all major geographic areas.

European local currency sales increased nearly 19 percent, with about half of this increase related to the acquisition of Quante AG, a manufacturer of telecommunications products and systems. In the Asia Pacific area, local currency sales increased 13 percent. In Asia outside Japan, local currency sales increased 18 percent, led by Korea and the China region. In Japan, local currency sales increased 11 percent. In Latin America, sales in local currencies were up about 13 percent, with strong growth in both Brazil and Mexico. In Canada, local currency sales increased 4 percent.

Cost of goods sold was 56.3 percent of sales, down three-tenths of a percentage point from the second quarter last year. Gross margins benefited from a strong performance in our factories, volume growth, productivity gains and lower employee benefit costs, but were penalized by higher raw material costs. Cost of goods sold includes manufacturing; research, development, and related expenses; and engineering expenses.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were 25.3 percent of sales, about the same as in the second quarter of last year. These expenses were helped by lower employee benefit costs, but also reflected higher advertising and promotion expenses.

Other operating income in the second quarter of 1999 reflects a pre-tax benefit of $104 million ($55 million, or 14 cents per share, after tax) related to gains on divestitures, net of an investment valuation adjustment.

The following discussion excludes the impact of this second quarter 1999 non-recurring pre-tax benefit of $104 million.

Worldwide operating income was 18.4 percent of sales, up three-tenths of a percentage point from the same period last year.

Second-quarter interest expense of $26 million was the same as in the second quarter last year, and in line with recent quarters. Net investment and other income was $6 million, also in line with recent quarters.

The worldwide effective income tax rate for the quarter was 35.0 percent, down from 35.5 percent in the second quarter last year.

Minority interest was $22 million, compared with $18 million in the second quarter of 1999. The increase reflects higher profits in Sumitomo 3M Limited, partially offset by a decrease as a result of 3M's acquisition of the 46 percent minority interest in Dyneon in December of 1999.

Net income for the second quarter of 2000 totaled $470 million, or $1.18 per diluted share, compared with $421 million, or $1.03 per diluted share, in the second quarter of 1999. The company estimates that changes in the value of the U.S. dollar decreased earnings for the quarter by about 2 cents per share compared with the second quarter of 1999. This estimate includes the effect of translating profits from local currencies into U.S. dollars; the impact of currency fluctuations on the transfer of goods between 3M operations in the United States and abroad; and transaction gains and losses.

First Six Months
Worldwide sales for the first six months totaled $8.276 billion, up 8.3 percent from the same period last year. Volume increased 11 percent. Selling prices worldwide declined about 2 percent, largely due to reductions in 3M's electronics business, which posted strong volume gains. Currency decreased worldwide sales by about 1 percent.

In the United States, sales totaled $3.850 billion, with volume up 7 percent and selling prices down 1 percent overall. Internationally, sales totaled $4.426 billion. Volume increased 15 percent, while selling prices were down about 2 percent, resulting in overall local-currency sales gains of about 13 percent. Currency translation reduced international sales by 3 percent.

Cost of goods sold was 56.2 percent of sales, down seven-tenths of a percentage point from the same period last year. Gross margins benefited from a strong performance in our factories, volume growth, productivity gains and lower employee benefit costs, but were penalized by higher raw material costs. Cost of goods sold includes manufacturing; research, development, and related expenses; and engineering expenses.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were 25.2 percent of sales, compared with 25.4 percent in the same period last year. These expenses were helped by lower employee benefit costs, but also reflected higher advertising and promotion expenses.

Other operating income in the first six months of 2000 reflects a pre-tax benefit of $50 million, or 8 cents per share, associated with the termination of a product marketing and distribution agreement in the health care business. The first six months of 1999 reflects a pre-tax benefit of $104 million, or 14 cents per share, relating to gains on divestitures, net of an investment valuation adjustment. The impact of these items on 3M's Consolidated Statement of Income follows.

<TABLE>
Supplemental Unaudited Consolidated Statement of Income Information
(Millions, except per-share amounts)
<CAPTION>

	Six months ended June 30, 2000			Six months ended June 30, 1999		
	Excluding non-recurring items	Non-recurring items	Reported total	Excluding non-recurring items	Non-recurring items	Reported total
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Operating income	$1,542	$ 50	$1,592	$1,349	$ 104	$1,453
Other expense	40	--	40	42	--	42
Income before income taxes and minority interest	$1,502	$ 50	$1,552	$1,307	$ 104	$1,411
Provision for income taxes	528	19	547	467	49	516
Effective tax rate	35.2%	38.0%	35.3%	35.7%	46.9%	36.6%
Minority interest	48	--	48	35	--	35
Net income	$ 926	$ 31	$ 957	$ 805	$ 55	$ 860
Per share-diluted	$ 2.31	$ .08	$ 2.39	$ 1.98	$ .14	$ 2.12

</TABLE>

The following discussion excludes the impact of non-recurring items.

Worldwide operating income was 18.6 percent of sales, up nine-tenths of a percentage point from the same period last year. Volume growth and productivity gains drove most of the improvement in worldwide operating income. The lower employee benefit costs discussed previously is the result of lower pension expense, primarily in the United States. This five-tenths of a percentage point improvement is more than offset by higher payroll costs and other inflationary impacts.

The first six months interest expense of $52 million was down $5 million from the same period last year. Net investment and other income was $12 million, compared with $15 million in the first six months of 1999.

The worldwide effective income tax rate for the first six months was 35.2 percent, down from 35.7 percent in the same period last year.

Minority interest was $48 million, compared with $35 million in the same period of 1999. The increase reflects higher profits in Sumitomo 3M Limited, partially offset by a decrease as a result of 3M's acquisition of the 46 percent minority interest in Dyneon in December of 1999.

Net income for the first six months of 2000 totaled $926 million, or $2.31 per diluted share, compared with $805 million, or $1.98 per diluted share, in the same period of 1999. The company estimates that changes in the value of the U.S. dollar decreased earnings for the first six months of 2000 by about 6 cents per share compared with the same period of 1999. This estimate includes the effect of translating profits from local currencies into U.S. dollars; the impact of currency fluctuations on the transfer of goods between 3M operations in the United States and abroad; and transaction gains and losses.

Performance by Business Segment
The following is a discussion of the global operating results of the company's six business segments. The discussion applies to both second quarter and first six month results unless otherwise indicated.

In Industrial Markets, sales for the second quarter increased 5 percent in dollars and 6 percent in local currencies, and for the first six months sales increased 6 percent in dollars and 8 percent in local currencies. Leading growth in this market was the Superabrasives and Microfinishing Systems business, which is growing through strong demand for proprietary 3M abrasives used in the electronics and telecommunications industries. Industrial Markets also saw good demand for high-performance tapes and abrasives. Profits of this market were basically unchanged in the second quarter of 2000 when compared to the same period last year, with the increase in sales offset largely by inflationary and spending increases. First six months operating income was up about 12 percent, driven by volume gains, increased manufacturing efficiencies, and other cost improvements.

In the Transportation, Graphics and Safety segment, sales for the second quarter and first six months rose 13 percent both in dollars and in local currencies. Optical Systems continued to show outstanding growth, providing optical films for computer monitors, electronic organizers, cell phones and other devices with electronic displays. At the end of second quarter, 3M acquired a manufacturer of touch screens and related products, which adds product offerings to the Optical Systems business. The occupational health and safety, automotive, and safety and security businesses also turned in good worldwide sales growth. Profits increased 25 percent from the comparable quarter and 32 percent for the first six months, led by double-digit sales growth and productivity gains.

In the Health Care segment, sales for the second quarter and first six months were basically flat in dollars and up about 2.5 percent in local currencies. Excluding divestitures, local-currency health care sales increased about 7 percent. The pharmaceuticals, skin health, health information systems and dental businesses all posted good sales gains.

Non-recurring items in Health Care in the first quarter of 2000 include a $50 million gain associated with the termination of a product distribution agreement and in the second quarter of 1999 include gains on divestitures of $30 million. Excluding non-recurring items, operating income in the second quarter and first six months was relatively flat, with the comparison impacted by divestitures made in 1999 and inflationary and spending increases in 2000.

In the Consumer and Office segment, sales for the second quarter and first six months increased about 8 percent in dollars and about 10 percent in local currencies. The office supply, home care and do-it-yourself businesses drove higher revenues. Profits rose 7 percent in the second quarter and 13 percent for the first six months, mainly due to solid volume gains, partially offset by higher advertising and promotion expenses.

In the Electro and Communications segment, revenues for the second quarter increased 32 percent in dollars. Excluding acquisitions, revenues for the second quarter and first six months increased 15 percent. In the second quarter of 2000, 3M acquired 81 percent of the total shares outstanding of Quante AG, a German telecommunications company. Sales of Quante AG in 1999 were approximately $350 million. This market continued to see strong growth in Microflex circuits, connectors, telecom, and electronic handling and protection products. Profits of this market increased about 16 percent in the second quarter and 13 percent for the first six months. Profits grew more slowly than sales due to volume-related price decreases in certain 3M electronic products and costs associated with the Quante AG acquisition.

In the Specialty Material Markets segment, sales for the second quarter increased more than 3 percent in dollars and about 5 percent in local currencies, and for the first six months sales increased 4 percent in dollars and about 6 percent in local currencies. Growth was led by performance materials, particularly in electronics-related applications and by 3M's roofing granules business. 3M acquired the 46 percent minority interest in Dyneon at the end of 1999. In the year 2000, the purchase method of accounting resulted in the amortization of intangibles and higher depreciation of fixed assets within operating income. On a proforma basis, assuming this acquisition had occurred at the beginning of 1999, this market would show an operating income increase of about 2 percent for both the second quarter and first six months. Also, in 2000, the 46 percent minority interest profit remains with 3M and is not eliminated, resulting in an average quarterly 2000 benefit to the company of $7 million that is not reflected in reported market operating income. In May 2000, 3M announced its intent to substantially phase out production by the end of 2000 of the perfluorooctanyl chemistry used to produce certain repellents and surfactant products. The affected product lines represent about $300 million in annual sales with an operating income margin around 20 percent.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

The company's financial condition and liquidity remain strong. Working capital totaled $1.780 billion at June 30, 2000, compared with $2.247 billion at year-end 1999. The company's current ratio was 1.4, down from 1.6 at year-end. Working capital and the current ratio were both impacted by higher short-term debt at June 30, 2000, largely relating to new acquisitions, compared with a lower short-term debt balance at December 31, 1999, helped by divestiture income received in 1999. The accounts receivable average days' sales outstanding was 59 days, down from 61 days at year-end, but the same as June 30, 1999. The company's inventory index, which represents the average number of months of inventory on-hand, was 3.3 months, up slightly from 3.1 months at year-end.

Total debt increased $454 million from year-end 1999 to $3.064 billion. As of June 30, 2000, total debt was 32 percent of total capital. The company's strong credit rating provides ready and ample access to funds in global capital markets. At June 30, 2000, the company had available short-term lines of credit totaling about $703 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled $1.153 billion in the first six months of the year, down $560 million from the same period last year. In 2000, accounts receivable and inventory dollars increased, primarily due to solid sales growth. In 1999, the company had benefits in working capital and other areas. Net cash inflows from mammary implant litigation were $31 million in the first six months of 2000, compared with $57 million in net cash inflows in the same period last year.

Timing differences between payment of implant liabilities and receipt of related insurance recoveries could affect the cash flows of future periods. This is discussed in Part II, Item 1, Legal Proceedings, of this Form 10-Q.

Cash used in investing activities totaled $783 million in the first six months of the year, compared with $353 million in the same period last year. Capital expenditures for the first six months of 2000 were $466 million, a decrease of about 9 percent from the same period last year. Proceeds from sales of businesses in 1999 totaling $203 million related to divestitures of Eastern Heights Bank and the Cardiovascular Systems business. In the third quarter of 2000, the company sold an available-for-sale marketable security investment with net cash proceeds of $86 million.

In the second quarter of 2000, in separate transactions, 3M acquired 81 percent of Quante AG and 100 percent of four smaller businesses for a total purchase price of $297 million in cash plus 128,994 shares of 3M common stock. Refer to "Acquisitions" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details concerning these acquisitions. The company expects to complete some additional acquisitions in the second half of 2000, although no estimate can currently be made of the number of such acquisitions or the amounts involved.

Treasury stock repurchases for the first six months of 2000 were $498 million, compared with $223 million in the same period last year. Financing activities in the first six months of 2000 for both short-term and long-term debt included net cash inflows of $442 million, compared with net cash outflows of $798 million in the same period last year.

The company repurchased about 5.7 million shares of common stock in the first six months of 2000, compared with about 2.6 million shares in the same period last year. In November 1999, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 12 million shares of 3M common stock through December 31, 2000. As of June 30, 2000, 6.3 million shares remained authorized for repurchase. Stock repurchases are made to support employee stock purchase plans and for other corporate purposes, including acquisitions.

Cash dividends paid to shareholders totaled $460 million in the first six months of this year, compared with $452 million in the same period last year. In February 2000, the quarterly dividend was increased to 58 cents per share.

Legal proceedings are discussed in the Legal Proceedings section in Part II, Item 1, of this Form 10-Q.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The company is not able to project what the consequences will be from the dynamic economies around the world. The company is monitoring business conditions closely and is prepared to make adjustments in costs, pricing and investments as appropriate.

For the next six months, the company expects to increase sales in local currencies, including the Quante AG acquisition, about 10 percent. Currency, at June 30, 2000, rates, is expected to reduce year 2000 sales by about 1.5 percent worldwide.

The company expects continued solid earnings growth in the remaining six months of 2000. The company estimates, based on currency rates as of June 30, 2000, that currency would reduce earnings for the year by about 13 cents per share, primarily due to a weaker-than-anticipated Euro. The company expects raw material costs to increase about 2 percent for the year 2000. Despite these challenges, the company believes it will deliver solid results, helped by strong volume gains and continued good productivity.

ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Refer to "Accounting Pronouncements" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of accounting pronouncements to be adopted in the future which could affect the company's current financial reporting practices.

YEAR 2000 UPDATE

As of the date of this filing, the company has not experienced any material Year 2000 problems with its IT or non-IT systems or products, nor has the company experienced any material problems with any of its key customers or suppliers. Refer to the 1999 Form 10-K for a complete discussion of the Year 2000 issue.

THE EURO CONVERSION

There have not been any significant new developments relating to the

Euro Conversion since year-end 1999. Refer to the 1999 Form 10-K for a complete discussion of the Euro Conversion.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements may be identified by their use of words like "plans," "expect," "aim," "believe," "projects," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "will," "should," "could" and other expressions that indicate future events and trends. All statements that address expectations or projections about the future, including statements about the company's strategy for growth, product development, market position, expenditures and financial results are forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual future results and trends may differ materially from historical results or those projected in any such forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors, including but not limited to the following:

* The effects of, and changes in, worldwide economic conditions - The company operates in more than 60 countries and derives approximately 52 percent of its revenues from sales outside the United States. 3M's business may be affected by factors in other countries that are outside its control, such as downturns in economic activity in a specific country or region, the economic difficulties that occurred in Asia in 1998 as an example; social, political or labor conditions in a specific country or region; or potential adverse foreign tax consequences.

* Foreign currency exchange rates and fluctuations in those rates - Because 3M derives more than half its revenues from sales outside the United States, its ability to realize projected growth rates in sales and net earnings and results of operations could be adversely affected if the United States dollar strengthens significantly against foreign currencies.

* The timing and market acceptance of 3M's new product offerings - 3M's growth objectives are largely dependent on its ability to renew its pipeline of new products and to bring those products to market. This ability may be adversely affected by difficulties or delays in product development, such as the inability to: identify viable new products; successfully complete clinical trials and obtain regulatory approvals; obtain adequate intellectual property protection; or gain market acceptance of new products.

* Raw materials, including shortages and increases in the costs of key raw materials.

* Acquisitions, divestitures and strategic alliances - As part of 3M's strategy for growth, the company has made and may continue to make acquisitions, divestitures and strategic alliances. However, there can be no assurance that these will be completed or beneficial to the company.

* Legal proceedings (see discussion of Legal Proceedings in Part II, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q).

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries

PART II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The company and certain of its subsidiaries are named as defendants in a number of actions, governmental proceedings and claims, including environmental proceedings and products liability claims involving products now or formerly manufactured and sold by the company. In some actions, the claimants seek damages as well as other relief, which, if granted, would require substantial expenditures. The company has accrued certain liabilities, which represent reasonable estimates of its probable liabilities for these matters. The company also has recorded receivables for the probable amount of insurance recoverable with respect to these matters.

Some of these matters raise difficult and complex factual and legal issues, and are subject to many uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the facts and circumstances of each particular action, the jurisdiction and forum in which each action is proceeding and differences in applicable law. Accordingly, the company is not always able to estimate the amount of its possible future liabilities with respect to such matters.

There can be no certainty that the company may not ultimately incur charges, whether for governmental proceedings and claims, products liability claims, or other actions, in excess of presently established accruals. While such future charges could have a material adverse impact on the company's net income in the quarterly period in which they are recorded, the company believes that such additional charges, if any, would not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, annual results of operations, or cash flows of the company. (NOTE: The preceding sentence applies to all legal proceedings involving the company except the breast implant litigation and environmental matters, which are discussed separately in the next sections).

Breast Implant Litigation

As previously reported in the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, the company and certain other companies have been named as a defendant in a number of claims and lawsuits alleging damages for personal injuries of various types resulting from breast implants formerly manufactured by the company or a related company. The company entered the business of manufacturing breast implants in 1977 by purchasing McGhan Medical Corporation. In 1984, the company sold the business to a corporation that also was named McGhan Medical Corporation.

As of June 30, 2000, the company had been named as a defendant, often with multiple co-defendants, in 2,102 lawsuits and 47 claims in various courts, all seeking damages for personal injuries from allegedly defective breast implants. These lawsuits and claims purport to represent 7,648 individual claimants. It is not yet certain how many of these lawsuits and claims involve (i) products manufactured and sold by the company, as opposed to other manufacturers, or (ii) individuals who accepted benefits under the Revised Settlement Program (as defined later). The company has confirmed that 132 of the 7,648 individual claimants have opted out of the class action and have 3M Implants. The company believes that most of these lawsuits and claims will be dismissed either because the claimants did not have 3M Implants or the claimants accepted benefits under the Revised Settlement Program. The company continues to work to clarify the status of these lawsuits and claims.

On December 22, 1995, the Court approved a revised class action settlement program for resolution of claims seeking damages for personal injuries from allegedly defective breast implants (the "Revised Settlement Program"). The Court ordered that, beginning after November 30, 1995, members of the plaintiff class may choose to participate in the Revised Settlement Program or opt out, which would then allow them to proceed with separate product liability actions.

The company believes that approximately 90 percent of the registrants, including those claimants who filed current claims, have elected to participate in the Revised Settlement Program. It is still unknown as to what disease criteria all claimants have satisfied, and what options they have chosen. As a result, the total amount and timing of the company's prospective payments under the Revised Settlement Program cannot be determined with precision at this time. As of June 30, 2000, the company has paid $294 million into the court-administered fund as a reserve against costs of claims payable by the company under the Revised Settlement Program (including a $5 million administrative assessment). Additional payments will be made as necessary. Payments to date have been consistent with the company's estimates of the total liability for these claims.

Under the Revised Settlement Program, additional opt outs are expected to be minimal since the opt-out deadline has passed for virtually all U.S. class members. The company's remaining obligations under the Revised Settlement Program are limited since (i) most payments to Current Claimants have already been made, (ii) no additional Current Claims may be filed without court approval, and (iii) Late Registrants are limited by the terms of the Revised Settlement Program.

The company's current best estimate of the amount to cover the cost and expense of the Revised Settlement Program and the cost and expense of resolving opt-out claims and recovering insurance proceeds is $1.2 billion. After subtracting payments of $1.152 billion as of June 30, 2000, for defense and other costs and settlements with litigants and claimants, the company had accrued liabilities of $48 million.

As previously reported in the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, the company's insurers initiated a declaratory judgment action in Ramsey County Minnesota against the company seeking adjudication of certain coverage and allocation issues. The jury trial finished on February 24, 2000. The jury returned a verdict favorable to the company by rejecting all of the insurers' remaining defenses to coverage for breast implant liabilities and costs. The court will consider additional remedies requested by the company and the insurers including eliminating, limiting or extending allocation among the insurers providing occurrence-based coverage (before 1986), pre- and post-judgment interest, attorneys' fees and further equitable relief. The company expects the court's findings and final judgment in the third quarter of 2000.

As of June 30, 2000, the company had receivables for insurance recoveries of $554 million, representing settled but yet to be received amounts as well as amounts contested by the insurance carriers. During the second quarter of 2000, the company received payments from several of these occurrence carriers. Various factors could affect the timing and amount of proceeds to be received under the company's various insurance policies, including (i) the timing of payments made in settlement of claims; (ii) the outcome of occurrence insurance litigation in the courts of Minnesota (as discussed above) and Texas; (iii) potential arbitration with claims-made insurers; (iv) delays in payment by insurers; and (v) the extent to which insurers may become insolvent in the future. There can be no absolute assurance that the company will collect all amounts recorded as being probable of recovery from its insurers.

The company's current estimate of the probable liabilities, associated expenses and probable insurance recoveries related to the breast implant claims is based on the facts and circumstances existing at this time. New developments may occur that could affect the company's estimates of probable liabilities (including associated expenses) and the probable amount of insurance recoveries. These developments include, but are not limited to, (i) the ultimate Fixed Amount Benefit distribution to claimants in the Revised Settlement Program; (ii) the success of and costs to the company in defending opt-out claims, including claims involving breast implants not manufactured or sold by the company; (iii) the outcome of the occurrence insurance litigation in the courts of Minnesota and Texas; and (iv) the outcome of potential arbitration with claims-made insurers.

The company cannot determine the impact of these potential developments on the current estimate of probable liabilities (including associated expenses) and the probable amount of insurance recoveries. Accordingly, the company is not able to estimate its possible future liabilities and recoveries beyond the current estimates of probable amounts. As new developments occur, these estimates may be revised, or additional charges may be necessary to reflect the impact of these developments on the costs to the company of resolving breast implant litigation, claims and insurance recoveries. Such revisions or additional future charges could have a material adverse impact on the company's net income in the quarterly period in which they are recorded. Although the company considers it unlikely, such revisions or additional future charges could also have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, annual results of operations, or cash flows of the company.

Environmental Matters

The company's operations are subject to environmental laws and regulations enforceable by foreign, federal, state, local authorities and private parties in the United States and abroad, including those pertaining to air emissions, wastewater discharges, toxic substances, and the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes. These laws and regulations provide under certain circumstances for the remediation of contamination, as well as personal injury and property damage claims. The company has incurred, and will continue to incur, costs and capital expenditures in complying with these laws and regulations, defending potential personal injury and property damage claims, and modifying its business operations in light of its environmental responsibilities. In its effort to carry out its environmental responsibilities and comply with environmental laws and regulations, the company has established, and periodically updates, policies relating to environmental standards of performance for its operations worldwide.

Under certain environmental laws, including the United States Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 and similar state laws, the company may be jointly and severally liable for the costs of environmental contamination at current or former facilities and at off-site locations at which the company has disposed of hazardous waste. The company has identified numerous locations, most of which are in the United States, at which it may have some liability for remediating contamination. Amounts expensed for environmental remediation activities are not expected to be material for the year 2000 at these locations. Liabilities for estimated costs of environmental remediation are, depending on the site, based primarily upon internal or third-party environmental studies, and estimates as to the number, participation level and financial viability of any other potentially responsible parties, the extent of the contamination and the nature of required remedial actions. Recorded liabilities are adjusted as further information develops or circumstances change. The amounts provided in the company's consolidated financial statements for environmental liabilities are the gross amount of such liabilities, without deductions for insurance or third party indemnity claims. The company expects that the amounts accrued will be paid out over the periods of remediation for the applicable sites, currently ranging from approximately 5 to 30 years.

It is often difficult to estimate the cost of environmental compliance and remediation and potential claims given the uncertainties regarding the interpretation and enforcement of applicable environmental laws and regulations, the extent of environmental contamination and the existence of alternate cleanup methods. The company records an environmental liability when it is probable that a liability has been incurred by the company and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. Where no amount within a range of estimates is more likely, the minimum is recorded. Otherwise, the most likely cost to be incurred is recorded.

The company's current assessment of the probable liabilities and associated expenses related to environmental matters is based on the facts and circumstances known at this time. New developments may occur that could affect the company's assessment. These developments include, but are not limited to, (i) changes in the information available regarding the environmental impact of the company's operations and products; (ii) changes in environmental regulations or enforcement policies; (iii) new and evolving analytical and remediation techniques; (iv) success in allocating liability to other potentially responsible parties; and (v) financial viability of other potentially responsible parties and third-party indemnitors.

Although the company believes that the amounts accrued for current environmental liabilities are adequate, given the uncertainties involved in environmental matters, it is possible that the amount of capital expenditures and other costs which will be required may exceed the amounts accrued for environmental liabilities and the difference could have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, annual results of operations, or cash flows of the company.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

(a) The registrant held its Annual Meeting of Stockholders on May 9, 2000.

(b) Proxies for the meeting were solicited pursuant to Regulation 14; there was no solicitation in opposition to management's nominees as listed in the Proxy Statement and all such nominees were elected.

Four directors were elected to the year 2003 Class (Linda G. Alvarado, Ronald O. Baukol, Edward M. Liddy and Aulana L. Peters).

Directors whose terms continue after the meeting were Edward A. Brennan, Livio D. DeSimone, Rozanne L. Ridgway, Frank Shrontz, F. Alan Smith and Louis W. Sullivan.

(c) The ratification of the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent auditors, to audit 3M's books and accounts for the year 2000.

<TABLE>
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For	324,832,451

Against	912,095
Abstain	2,172,159

(d) Amendment to the Restated Certificate of Incorporation to increase the authorized common stock.

For	300,848,587
Against	22,758,040
Abstain	4,310,078

(e) Amendment to the Restated Certificate of Incorporation to change par value.

For	320,791,755
Against	4,109,447
Abstain	3,015,503

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) The following documents are filed as exhibits to this Report.

(12) A statement setting forth the calculation of the ratio of earnings to fixed charges. Page 28.

(15) A letter from the company's independent auditors regarding unaudited interim consolidated financial statements. Page 29.

(27) Financial data schedule (EDGAR filing only).

(b) The company filed a report on Form 8-K dated May 16, 2000. An exhibit was attached to this Form 8-K that contains the press release regarding 3M phasing out some of the chemistry used to produce certain repellents and surfactant products.

The company filed a report on Form 8-K dated July 27, 2000. An exhibit was attached to this Form 8-K that contains the press release reporting 3M's financial results for the second quarter of 2000.

The company filed a report on Form 8-K dated July 27, 2000. An exhibit was attached reflecting amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation approved by the stockholders at the Annual Meeting held on May 13, 2000.

None of the other item requirements of Part II of Form 10-Q are applicable to the company for the quarter ended June 30, 2000.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
(Registrant)

Date: August 3, 2000

/s/ Robert J. Burgstahler

Robert J. Burgstahler, Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

(Mr. Burgstahler is the Principal Financial and Accounting Officer and has been duly authorized to sign on behalf of the registrant.)

<TABLE>

EXHIBIT 12

MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CALCULATION OF THE RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES
(Dollars in millions)
(Unaudited)

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	Six Months Ended June 30, 2000	Year 1999	Year 1998	Year 1997	Year 1996	Year 1995
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EARNINGS						
Income from continuing operations before income taxes, minority interest and extraordinary loss*	$1,552	$2,880	$1,952	$3,440	$2,479	$2,168
Add:						
Interest expense	64	109	139	94	79	102
Interest component of the ESOP benefit expense	10	21	29	32	34	37
Portion of rent under operating leases representative of the interest component	19	37	41	41	46	51
Less: Equity in undistributed income of 20-50% owned companies	3	4	4	3	--	1
TOTAL EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR FIXED CHARGES	$1,642	$3,043	$2,157	$3,604	$2,638	$2,357
FIXED CHARGES						
Interest on debt	69	109	139	94	79	102
Interest component of the ESOP benefit expense	10	21	29	32	34	37
Portion of rent under operating leases representative of the interest component	19	37	41	41	46	51
TOTAL FIXED CHARGES	$ 98	$ 167	$ 209	$ 167	$ 159	$ 190
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES	16.76	18.22	10.32	21.58	16.59	12.41

<FN>
<F1>
*2000 and 1999 include non-recurring pre-tax net gains of $50 million and $100 million, respectively; 1998 includes a pre-tax restructuring charge of $493 million; 1997 includes a pre-tax gain on the sale of National Advertising Company of $803 million.
</FN>
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EXHIBIT 15

Securities and Exchange Commission
450 Fifth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20549

Commissioners:

We are aware that our report dated July 26, 2000, on our reviews of interim unaudited consolidated financial information of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries (the Company) for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, and included in the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000, is incorporated by reference in the Company's registration statements on Form S-8 (Registration Nos. 33-14791, 33-49842, 33-58767, 333-26957, 333-30689 and 333-30691), and Form S-3 (Registration Nos. 33-48089 and 333-42660).

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

St. Paul, Minnesota
August 3, 2000

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THIS SCHEDULE CONTAINS SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AND RELATED NOTES AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO SUCH CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES.
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