

MANPOWER INC /WI/
Form PRE 14A
February 26, 2010

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

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

PROXY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 14(a)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

(AMENDMENT NO.)

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

Preliminary Proxy Statement

Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))

Definitive Proxy Statement

Definitive Additional Materials

Soliciting Material Pursuant to §240.14a-12

Manpower Inc.

(Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement if other than the Registrant)

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- 1) Amount Previously Paid:

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3) Filing Party:

4) Date Filed:

MANPOWER INC.

100 MANPOWER PLACE

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53212

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

APRIL 27, 2010

To the Shareholders of Manpower Inc.:

The 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Manpower Inc. will be held at the International Headquarters of Manpower Inc., 100 Manpower Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on April 27, 2010, at 10:00 a.m., local time, for the following purposes:

- (1) To elect three individuals nominated by the Board of Directors of Manpower Inc. to serve until 2013 as Class II directors;
- (2) To ratify the appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent auditors for 2010;
- (3) To approve the proposed amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Manpower Inc. to provide for a majority voting standard for uncontested elections of directors;
- (4) To approve the proposed amendment to the Amended and Restated By-Laws of Manpower Inc. to provide for a majority voting standard for uncontested elections of directors; and
- (5) To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Shareholders of record at the close of business on February 16, 2010 are entitled to notice of and to vote at the annual meeting and at all adjournments of the annual meeting.

Holders of a majority of the outstanding shares must be present in person or by proxy in order for the annual meeting to be held. Therefore, whether or not you expect to attend the annual meeting in person, you are urged to vote by a telephone vote, by voting electronically via the Internet or by completing and returning the accompanying proxy in the enclosed envelope. Instructions for telephonic voting and electronic voting via the Internet are contained on the accompanying proxy card. If you attend the meeting and wish to vote your shares personally, you may do so by revoking your proxy at any time prior to the voting thereof. In addition, you may revoke your proxy at any time before it is voted by advising the Secretary of Manpower in writing (including executing a later-dated proxy or voting via the Internet) or by telephone of such revocation.

Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the annual meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 27, 2010:

The annual report and proxy statement of Manpower Inc. are available at www.manpower.com/annualmeeting.

Kenneth C. Hunt, *Secretary*

March 9, 2010

MANPOWER INC.

100 Manpower Place

Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

March 9, 2010

PROXY STATEMENT

The enclosed proxy is solicited by the board of directors of Manpower Inc. for use at the annual meeting of shareholders to be held at 10:00 a.m., local time, on April 27, 2010, or at any postponement or adjournment of the annual meeting, for the purposes set forth in this proxy statement and in the accompanying notice of annual meeting of shareholders. The annual meeting will be held at Manpower's International Headquarters, 100 Manpower Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The expenses of printing and mailing proxy material, including expenses involved in forwarding materials to beneficial owners of stock, will be paid by us. No solicitation other than by mail is contemplated, except that our officers or employees may solicit the return of proxies from certain shareholders by telephone. In addition, we have retained Georgeson Shareholder Communications Inc. to assist in the solicitation of proxies for a fee of approximately \$8,000 plus expenses.

Only shareholders of record at the close of business on February 16, 2010 are entitled to notice of and to vote the shares of our common stock, \$.01 par value, registered in their name at the annual meeting. As of the record date, we had outstanding 78,667,931 shares of common stock. The presence, in person or by proxy, of a majority of the shares of the common stock outstanding on the record date will constitute a quorum at the annual meeting. Abstentions and broker non-votes, which are proxies from brokers or nominees indicating that such persons have not received instructions from the beneficial owners or other persons entitled to vote shares, will be treated as present for purposes of determining the quorum. Each share of common stock entitles its holder to cast one vote on each matter to be voted upon at the annual meeting. With respect to the proposal to elect the individuals nominated by our Board of Directors to serve as Class II directors and the proposal to ratify the appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent auditors for 2010, abstentions and broker non-votes will not be counted as voting on the proposals. With respect to the proposal to approve the proposed amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Manpower Inc. to provide for a majority voting standard for uncontested elections of directors, and the proposal to approve the proposed amendment to the Amended and Restated By-Laws of Manpower Inc. to provide for a majority voting standard for uncontested elections of directors, abstentions and broker non-votes will have the effect of votes against the proposals.

This proxy statement, notice of annual meeting of shareholders and the accompanying proxy card, together with our annual report to shareholders, including financial statements for our fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, are being mailed to shareholders commencing on or about March 18, 2010.

If the accompanying proxy card is properly signed and returned to us and not revoked, it will be voted in accordance with the instructions contained in the proxy card. Each shareholder may revoke a previously granted proxy at any time before it is exercised by advising the secretary of Manpower in writing (either by submitting a duly executed proxy bearing a later date or voting via the Internet) or by telephone of such revocation. Attendance at the annual meeting will not, in itself, constitute revocation of a proxy. Unless otherwise directed, all proxies will be voted *for* the election of each of the individuals nominated by our board of directors to serve as Class II directors, will be voted *for* ratification of the appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent auditors for 2010, will be voted *for* approval of the proposed amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Manpower Inc. to provide for a majority voting standard in uncontested elections of directors and will be voted *for* approval of the proposed amendment to the Amended and Restated By-Laws of Manpower Inc. to provide for a majority voting standard for uncontested elections of directors.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DOCUMENTS

Certain documents relating to corporate governance matters are available in print by writing to Mr. Kenneth C. Hunt, Secretary, Manpower Inc., 100 Manpower Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212 and on Manpower's web site at www.investor.manpower.com. These documents include the following:

Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation;

Amended and Restated By-Laws;

Corporate governance guidelines;

Code of business conduct and ethics;

Charter of the nominating and governance committee, including the guidelines for selecting board candidates;

Categorical standards for relationships deemed not to impair independence of non-employee directors;

Charter of the audit committee;

Policy on services provided by independent auditors;

Charter of the executive compensation and human resources committee;

Executive officer stock ownership guidelines;

Outside director stock ownership guidelines; and

Foreign Corrupt Practices Act Compliance Policy.

Information contained on Manpower's web site is not deemed to be a part of this proxy statement.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS

The following table lists as of the record date information as to the persons believed by us to be beneficial owners of more than 5% of our outstanding common stock:

Name and Address of Beneficial Owners	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class(1)
BlackRock, Inc. 40 East 52nd Street New York, New York 10022	9,965,140(2)	12.7%
Capital Research Global Investors 333 South Hope Street Los Angeles, CA 90071	5,182,400(3)	6.6%
T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. 100 East Pratt Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202	5,172,170(4)	6.6%

- (1) Based on 78,667,931 shares of common stock outstanding as of the record date.
- (2) This information is based on a Schedule 13G filed on January 7, 2010, filed by BlackRock, Inc. on its behalf and on behalf of its following affiliates: BlackRock Advisors LLC, BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited, BlackRock Asset Management Australia Limited, BlackRock Asset Management Canada Limited, BlackRock Asset Management Japan Limited, BlackRock Capital Management, Inc. BlackRock Financial Management, Inc., BlackRock Fund Advisors, BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A., BlackRock Investment Management, LLC, BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited, BlackRock Investment Management (Dublin) Ltd, BlackRock (Luxembourg) S.A., BlackRock (Netherlands) B.V., BlackRock Fund Managers Ltd, BlackRock International Ltd, BlackRock Investment Management UK Ltd and State Street Research & Management Co. According to this Schedule 13G, these securities are owned of record by BlackRock, Inc. BlackRock, Inc. has sole voting power with respect to 9,965,140 shares held and sole dispositive power with respect to 9,965,140 shares held.
- (3) This information is based on a Schedule 13G filed on February 9, 2010. According to this Schedule 13G, these securities are owned by various institutional clients for which Capital Research Global Investors (Capital Research) serves as investment advisor. Capital Research has sole voting power with respect to 5,182,400 shares held and sole dispositive power with respect to 5,182,400 shares.
- (4) This information is based on a Schedule 13G filed on February 12, 2010. According to this Schedule 13G, T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. has sole voting power with respect to 1,095,094 shares held and sole dispositive power with respect to 5,172,170 shares held.

1. ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Manpower's directors are divided into three classes, designated as Class I, Class II and Class III, with staggered terms of three years each. The term of office of directors in Class II expires at the annual meeting. The board of directors proposes that the nominees described below, all of whom are currently serving as Class II directors, be elected as Class II directors for a new term of three years ending at the 2013 annual meeting of shareholders and until their successors are duly elected, except as otherwise provided in the Wisconsin Business Corporation Law. Ms. Boswell, Mr. Greenberg and Mr. Hueneke are standing for re-election.

Mr. J. Thomas Bouchard, currently a director, will be retiring as a director effective as of the close of the annual meeting of the shareholders. Without Mr. Bouchard, the board of directors will have 10 members.

In accordance with our corporate governance guidelines, a nominee will be elected as a director if the number of votes cast in favor of the election exceeds the number of votes withheld in the election of that nominee. Abstentions and broker non-votes will not be counted as votes cast. If the number of votes cast in favor of the election of an incumbent director is less than the number of votes withheld in the election of the director, the director is required to tender his or her resignation from the board of directors to the nominating and governance committee. Any such recommendation will be effective only upon its acceptance by the board of directors. The nominating and governance committee will recommend to the board of directors whether to accept or reject the tendered resignation or whether other action should be taken. The board of directors will act on the recommendation of the nominating and governance committee and publicly disclose its decision, and the rationale behind its decision, within 90 days from the date of the announcement of the final results of balloting for the election.

Name	Age	Principal Occupation and Directorships
NOMINEES FOR DIRECTORS CLASS II		
Gina R. Boswell	47	President, Global Brands, of Alberto-Culver Company since January 2008. Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer North America of Avon Products, Inc. from February 2005 to May 2007. Senior Vice President Corporate Strategy and Business Development of Avon Products, Inc. from 2003 to February 2005. Prior thereto, an executive with Ford Motor Company, serving in various positions from 1999 to 2003. A director of Manpower since February 2007. Previously, a director of Applebee's International (now DineEquity) from 2005 to 2007.
Jack M. Greenberg	67	Non-Executive Chairman of The Western Union Company since 2006. Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of McDonald's Corporation from May 1999 to December 2002 and Chief Executive Officer and President from August 1998 to May 1999. Director of The Allstate Corporation, InnerWorkings, Inc., Hasbro, Inc. and The Western Union Company. A director of Manpower for more than five years. Previously, a director of Abbott Laboratories from 2000 to 2007 and First Data Corporation from 2003 to 2007.
Terry A. Hueneke	67	Retired Executive Vice President of Manpower from 1996 until February 2002. Senior Vice President Group Executive of Manpower's former principal operating subsidiary from 1987 until 1996. A director of Manpower for more than five years. No other directorships in the past five years.

Class III Directors (term expiring in 2011)

Cari M. Dominguez

60 Chair of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from 2001 to 2006. President, Dominguez & Associates, a consulting firm, from 1999 to 2001. Partner, Heidrick & Struggles, a consulting firm, from 1995 to 1998. Director, Spencer Stuart, a consulting firm, from 1993 to 1995. Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards Administration and Director of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, U.S. Department of Labor, from 1989 to 1993. Prior thereto, held senior management positions with Bank of America. A trustee of Calvert SAGE Funds since September 2008. A director of Manpower since May 2007. No other directorships in the past five years.

Roberto Mendoza

64 Partner of Deming Mendoza & Co. LLC, a corporate finance advisory firm, since January 2009. Non-executive Chairman of Trinsum Group, Inc., an international strategic and financial advisory firm, from February 2007 to November 2008. Chairman of Integrated Finance Limited, a financial advisory firm, from June 2001 to January 2007. Managing Director of Goldman Sachs & Co. from September 2000 to March 2001. Director and Vice Chairman of J.P. Morgan & Co. Inc., from January 1990 to June 2000. A director of The Western Union Company and PartnerRe Limited, a reinsurance company. Also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Previously a director of Egg plc. from 2000 to 2006, Prudential plc. from 2000 to 2007 and Paris Re Holdings Limited from 2007 to 2009.

Edward J. Zore

64 Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company (Northwestern Mutual) since March 2009. President and Chief Executive Officer of Northwestern Mutual from June 2001 to March 2009. President of Northwestern Mutual from March 2000 to June 2001. Executive Vice President, Life and Disability Income Insurance, of Northwestern Mutual from 1998 to 2000. Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Investment Officer of Northwestern Mutual from 1995 to 1998. Prior thereto, Chief Investment Officer and Senior Vice President of Northwestern Mutual. Also a trustee of Northwestern Mutual and a director of Northwestern Mutual Series Fund, Inc. A director of Manpower for more than five years. Previously, a director of Mason Street Funds from 2000 to 2007.

Class I Directors (term expiring in 2012)

- | | | |
|--------------------|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jeffrey A. Joerres | 50 | Chairman of Manpower since May 2001, and President and Chief Executive Officer of Manpower since April 1999. Senior Vice President European Operations and Marketing and Major Account Development of Manpower from July 1998 to April 1999. A director of Artisan Funds, Inc., Johnson Controls, Inc. and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. A director of Manpower for more than five years. An employee of Manpower since July 1993. |
| John R. Walter | 63 | Retired President and Chief Operating Officer of AT&T Corp. from November 1996 to July 1997. Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company, a print and digital information management, reproduction and distribution company, from 1989 through 1996. Non-executive Chairman and Director of the Board of InnerWorkings, Inc. Also a director of Vasco Data Securities, Inc and Echo Global Logistics. A director of Manpower for more than five years. Previously, a director of Abbott Laboratories from 1990 to 2007, Deere & Company from 1991 to 2007 and SNP Corporation of Singapore. |
| Marc J. Bolland | 50 | Chief Executive Officer of Wm Morrisons Supermarket Plc since September 2006. Executive Board Member of Heineken N.V., a Dutch beer brewing and bottling company, from 2001 to August 2006. Previously, a Managing Director of Heineken Export Group Worldwide, a subsidiary of Heineken N.V., from 1999 to 2001, and Heineken Slovensko, Slovakia, a subsidiary of Heineken N.V., from 1995 to 1998. A director of Manpower for more than five years. No other directorships in the past five years. |
| Ulice Payne, Jr. | 54 | President of Addison-Clifton, LLC, a provider of global trade compliance advisory services, from May 2004 to present. President and Chief Executive Officer of the Milwaukee Brewers Baseball Club from 2002 to 2003. Partner with Foley & Lardner LLP, a national law firm, from 1998 to 2002. A director of Northwestern Mutual, Wisconsin Energy Corporation and Badger Meter, Inc. A director of Manpower since October 2007. Previously, a director of Midwest Air Group Inc. from 1998 to 2006. |

Each director attended at least 75% of the board meetings and meetings of committees on which he or she served in 2009. The board of directors held five meetings during 2009. The board of directors did not take action by written consent during 2009.

Under Manpower's by-laws, nominations, other than those made by the board of directors or the nominating and governance committee, must be made pursuant to timely notice in proper written form to the secretary of Manpower. To be timely, a shareholder's request to nominate a person for election to the board of directors at an annual meeting of shareholders, together with the written consent of such person to serve as a director, must be received by the secretary of Manpower not less than 90 days nor more than 150 days prior to the anniversary of the annual meeting of shareholders held in the prior year. To be in proper written form, the notice must contain certain information concerning the nominee and the shareholder submitting the nomination.

The board of directors has adopted categorical standards for relationships deemed not to impair independence of non-employee directors to assist it in making determinations of independence. The categorical standards are attached to this proxy statement as *Appendix A*. The board of directors has determined that ten of

eleven of the current directors of Manpower are independent under the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange after taking into account the categorical standards and the following:

Mr. Walter is a director and shareholder of Echo Global Logistics, a public company that entered into an agreement to provide logistics support to Manpower.

Mr. Walter and Mr. Greenberg are directors of InnerWorkings, Inc., a public company, which provides print management services to Manpower.

Mr. Zore is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Northwestern Mutual. Northwestern Mutual and certain of its affiliates have engaged Manpower, Manpower Professional, Jefferson Wells and Right Management to provide contingent staffing, accounting and other services. In addition, Manpower and certain of its affiliates have from time to time leased space from joint venture and limited liability companies in which Northwestern Mutual has an equity interest.

The independent directors are Mr. Bolland, Ms. Boswell, Mr. Bouchard, Ms. Dominguez, Mr. Greenberg, Mr. Hueneke, Mr. Mendoza, Mr. Payne, Mr. Walter and Mr. Zore.

The nominating and governance committee will evaluate eligible shareholder-nominated candidates for election to the board of directors in accordance with the procedures described in Manpower's Amended and Restated By-Laws and in accordance with the guidelines and considerations relating to the selection of candidates for membership on the board of directors described under Board Composition and Qualifications of Board Members below.

Manpower does not have a policy regarding board members' attendance at the annual meeting of shareholders. All of the directors attended the 2009 annual meeting of shareholders.

Any interested party who wishes to communicate directly with the lead director or with the non-management directors as a group may do so by calling 1-800-210-3458. The third-party service provider that monitors this telephone number will forward a summary of all communications directed to the non-management directors to the lead director.

Committees of the Board

The board of directors has standing audit, executive compensation and human resources, executive, and nominating and governance committees. The board of directors has adopted written charters for the audit, executive compensation and human resources and nominating and governance committees. These charters are available on Manpower's web site at www.investor.manpower.com.

The audit committee consists of Mr. Zore (Chairman), Ms. Boswell, Mr. Hueneke, Mr. Payne and Mr. Mendoza. Mr. Mendoza was appointed to the audit committee on April 28, 2009. Each member of the audit committee is independent within the meaning of the applicable listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange. The board of directors has determined that Mr. Zore is an audit committee financial expert and independent as defined under the applicable rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The functions of the audit committee include: (i) appointing the independent auditors for the annual audit and approving the fee arrangements with the independent auditors; (ii) monitoring the independence, qualifications and performance of the independent auditors; (iii) reviewing the planned scope of the annual audit; (iv) reviewing the financial statements to be included in our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and our annual report on Form 10-K, and our disclosures under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations; (v) reviewing compliance with and reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002; (vi) reviewing our accounting management and controls and any significant audit adjustments proposed by the independent auditors; (vii) making a recommendation to the board of directors

regarding inclusion of the audited financial statements in our annual report on Form 10-K; (viii) reviewing recommendations, if any, by the independent auditors resulting from the audit to ensure that appropriate actions are taken by management; (ix) reviewing matters of disagreement, if any, between management and the independent auditors; (x) periodically reviewing our Policy Regarding the Retention of Former Employees of Independent Auditors; (xi) overseeing compliance with our Policy on Services Provided by Independent Auditors; (xii) meeting privately on a periodic basis with the independent auditors, internal audit staff and management to review the adequacy of our internal controls; (xiii) monitoring our internal audit department, including our internal audit plan; (xiv) monitoring our policies and procedures regarding compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and compliance by our employees with our code of business conduct and ethics; (xv) assisting the board of directors with its oversight of the performance of the Company's risk management function; (xvi) reviewing current tax matters affecting us; (xvii) periodically discussing with management our risk management framework; (xviii) serving as our qualified legal compliance committee; and (xix) monitoring any litigation involving Manpower, which may have a material financial impact on Manpower or relate to matters entrusted to the audit committee. In addition, the charter of the audit committee provides that the audit committee shall review and approve all related party transactions that are material to Manpower's financial statements or that otherwise require disclosure to Manpower's shareholders, provided that the audit committee shall not be responsible for reviewing and approving related party transactions that are reviewed and approved by the board of directors or another committee of the board of directors. The audit committee held five meetings during 2009. The audit committee did not take action by written consent during 2009.

The executive compensation and human resources committee consists of Mr. Bouchard (Chairman), Mr. Bolland, Ms. Dominguez, Mr. Greenberg and Mr. Walter. Each member of the executive compensation and human resources committee is independent within the meaning of the applicable listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange and qualifies as an outside director under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. The functions of this committee are to: (i) establish the compensation of the president and chief executive officer and the chief financial officer of Manpower, subject to ratification by the board of directors; (ii) approve the compensation, based on the recommendations of the president and chief executive officer of Manpower, of certain other senior executives of Manpower and its subsidiaries; (iii) determine the terms of any agreements concerning employment, compensation or employment termination, as well as monitor the application of Manpower's retirement and other fringe benefit plans, with respect to the individuals listed in (i) and (ii); (iv) monitoring the development of Manpower's key executive officers; (v) administer Manpower's equity incentive plans and employee stock purchase plans and oversee Manpower's employee retirement and welfare plans; (vi) administer Manpower's corporate senior management annual incentive plan; and (vii) act as the compensation committee of outside directors under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. The executive compensation and human resources committee held seven meetings during 2009. The executive compensation and human resources committee did not take action by written consent during 2009.

The executive committee consists of Messrs. Joerres, Bouchard and Walter. This committee may exercise full authority in the management of the business and affairs of the board of directors when the board of directors is not in session, except to the extent limited by Wisconsin law, our articles of incorporation or by-laws, or as otherwise limited by the board of directors. Although the committee has very broad powers, in practice it acts only infrequently to take formal action on a specific matter when it would be impractical to call a meeting of the board of directors. The executive committee did not meet or take action by written consent during 2009.

The nominating and governance committee consists of Mr. Walter (Chairman), Mr. Bouchard, Mr. Greenberg and Mr. Zore. Each member of the nominating and governance committee is independent within the meaning of the applicable listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange. The functions of this committee are to: (i) recommend nominees to stand for election at annual meetings of shareholders, to fill vacancies on the board of directors and to serve on committees of the board of directors; (ii) establish procedures and assist in identifying candidates for board membership; (iii) review the qualifications of candidates for board membership; (iv) periodically review the compensation arrangements in effect for the non-management members of the board of directors and recommend any changes deemed appropriate; (v) coordinate the annual self-

evaluation of the performance of the board of directors and each of its committees; (vi) establish and review, for recommendation to the board of directors, guidelines and policies on the size and composition of the board, the structure, composition and functions of the board committees, and other significant corporate governance principles and procedures; (vii) monitor compliance by the non-management directors with our code of business conduct and ethics; and (viii) develop and periodically review succession plans for the directors. The nominating and governance committee has from time to time engaged director search firms to assist it in identifying and evaluating potential board candidates. The nominating and governance committee met five times during 2009. The nominating and governance committee did not take action by written consent during 2009.

Board Composition and Qualifications of Board Members

The nominating and governance committee has adopted, and the board of directors has approved, guidelines for selecting board candidates that the committee considers when evaluating candidates for nomination as directors. The guidelines call for the following with respect to the composition of the board:

a variety of experience and backgrounds

a core of business executives having substantial senior management and financial experience

individuals who will represent the best interests of the shareholders as a whole rather than special interest constituencies

the independence of at least a majority of the directors

individuals who represent a diversity of gender, race and age

In connection with its consideration of possible candidates for board membership, the committee also has identified areas of experience that members of the board should as a goal collectively possess. These areas include:

previous board experience

active or former CEO/COO/Chairperson

human resources experience

accounting or financial oversight experience

international business experience

sales experience

marketing and branding experience

operations experience

corporate governance experience

government relations experience

technology experience

The Company believes that the present composition of the board of directors satisfies the guidelines for selecting board candidates set out above; specifically, the board is composed of individuals who have a variety of experience and backgrounds, the board has a core of business executives having substantial experience in management as well as one member having government experience, board members represent the best interests of all of the shareholders rather than special interests, and ten of eleven directors are independent under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange. The composition of the board also reflects diversity of country of origin, gender, race and age, an objective that the nominating and governance committee continually strives to enhance when searching for and considering new directors.

In addition, the particular areas of desired experience identified above that are possessed by each director with significant or some experience is as follows:

M. Bolland Active CEO/COO/Chairman, Human Resources, Financial Oversight/Accounting, International Business, Sales, Marketing/Branding, Operations and Government Relations

G. Boswell Previous Board Experience, Active CEO/COO/Chairman, Human Resources, Financial Oversight/Accounting, International Business, Sales, Marketing/Branding, Operations, Governance and Technology

T. Bouchard Previous Board Experience, Human Resources, Financial Oversight/Accounting, International Business, Sales, Marketing/Branding, Operations, Governance, Government Relations and Technology

C. Dominguez Human Resources, International Business, Operations, Governance and Government Relations

J. Greenberg Previous Board Experience, Active CEO/COO/Chairman, Ex-CEO, Human Resources, Financial Oversight/Accounting, International Business, Marketing/Branding, Operations, Governance, Government Relations and Technology

T. Hueneke Human Resources, Financial Oversight/Accounting, International Business, Sales, Marketing/Branding and Operations

R. Mendoza Previous Board Experience, Human Resources, Financial Oversight/Accounting, International Business, Sales and Operations, Governance

U. Payne Previous Board Experience, Active CEO/COO/Chairman, Ex-CEO, Human Resources, Financial Oversight/Accounting, International Business, Sales, Marketing/Branding, Operations, Governance and Government Relations

J. Walter Previous Board Experience, Active CEO/COO/Chairman, Ex-CEO, Human Resources, Financial Oversight/Accounting, International Business, Sales, Marketing/Branding, Operations, Governance and Government Relations, Technology

E. Zore Previous Board Experience, Active CEO/COO/Chairman, Human Resources, Financial Oversight/Accounting, Sales, Marketing/Branding, Operations, Governance, Government Relations and Technology

Mr. Joerres has experience in many of these areas as well, however his position on the board is due to his position as CEO of the Company, as the board of directors has determined the CEO should also be a director. For more information on how each of the board of directors meets these objectives, see their occupations and directorships disclosed previously under Election of Directors .

Manpower's corporate governance guidelines state that it is the policy of the board of directors that no individual who would be age 70 or older at the time of his or her election will be eligible to stand for election to the board of directors.

Board Leadership Structure

The board of directors has appointed the chief executive officer of the Company to the position of chairman of the board. Combining the roles of chairman of the board and chief executive officer (1) enhances alignment between the board of directors and management in strategic planning and execution as well as operational matters, (2) avoids the confusion over roles, responsibilities and authority that can result from separating the positions, and (3) streamlines board process in order to conserve time for the consideration of the important matters the board needs to address. At the same time, the combination of a completely independent board (except for the chairman of the board) and the lead director arrangement maintained by the board facilitate effective oversight of the performance of senior management.

The board of directors has established an arrangement under which the chairman of one of the principal board committees serves as lead director on a rotating basis for each calendar year in the following order: executive compensation and human resources committee, audit committee, and nominating and governance committee. The lead director's duties as specified in the Company's corporate governance guidelines are as follows:

Preside at executive sessions of the non-employee directors and all other meetings of directors where the chairman of the board is not present;

Serve as liaison between the chairman of the board and the non-employee directors;

Approve what information is sent to the board;

Approve the meeting agendas for the board;

Approve meeting schedules to assure that there is sufficient time for discussion on all agenda items;

Have the authority to call meetings of the non-employee directors; and

If requested by major shareholders, ensure that he or she is available for consultation and direct communication. Mr. Zore, the chairman of the audit committee, will preside over the executive sessions held in 2010.

Board Oversight of Risk

The audit committee is responsible for assisting the board of directors with its oversight of the performance of the Company's risk management functions including:

Periodically reviewing and discussing with management the Company's policies, practices and procedures regarding risk assessment and management;

Periodically receiving, reviewing and discussing with management reports on selected risk topics as the committee or management deems appropriate from time to time; and

Periodically reporting to the board of directors on its activities in this oversight role.

In this oversight capacity, the committee's role is one of informed oversight rather than direct management of risk. In addition, it is not intended that the committee be involved in the day-to-day risk management activities. Instead, the committee is expected to engage in reviews and

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discussions with management (and others if considered appropriate) as necessary to be reasonably assured that the Company's risk management processes (1) are adequate to identify the material risks that we face in a timely manner, (2) include strategies for the management of risk that are responsive to our risk profile and specific material risk exposure, (3) serve to integrate risk management considerations into business decision-making throughout the Company, and (4) include policies and procedures that are reasonably effective in facilitating the transmission of information with respect to material risks to the senior executives of the Company and the committee.

Compensation Consultant

The executive compensation and human resources committee directly retains Mercer (US) Inc. to advise it on executive compensation matters. Mercer reports to the chairman of the committee. On an annual basis, the Company and Mercer enter into an engagement letter, which sets out the services to be performed by Mercer for the committee during the ensuing year. Mercer's primary role is to provide objective analysis, advice and information and otherwise to support the committee in the performance of its duties. Mercer's fees for executive compensation consulting to the committee in 2009 were \$212,344.

The committee requests information and recommendations from Mercer as it deems appropriate in order to assist it in structuring and evaluating Manpower's executive compensation programs and practices. The committee's decisions about executive compensation, including the specific amounts paid to executive officers, are its own and may reflect factors and considerations other than the information and recommendations provided by Mercer.

Mercer was engaged by the committee to perform the following services for the period from May 1, 2009 through April 30, 2010:

Evaluate the competitiveness of our total executive compensation and benefits program for the CEO, CFO and senior management team, including base salary, annual incentive, total cash compensation, long-term incentive awards, total direct compensation, retirement benefits and total remuneration against the market;

Assess how well the compensation and benefits programs are aligned with the committee's stated philosophy to align pay with performance, including analyzing our performance against comparator companies;

Review the companies included in our industry peer group;

Provide advice and assistance to the committee on the levels of total compensation and the principal elements of compensation for our senior executives;

Brief the executive compensation and human resources committee on executive compensation trends in executive compensation and benefits among large public companies and on regulatory, legislative and other developments;

Advise the executive compensation and human resources committee on salary, target incentive opportunities and equity grants; and

Assist with the preparation of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis and other executive compensation disclosures to be included in this proxy statement.

In connection with the engagement, Manpower and Mercer have agreed on written guidelines for minimizing potential conflicts of interest. These guidelines are as follows:

The committee has the authority to retain and dismiss Mercer at any time;

Mercer reports directly to the committee and has direct access to the committee through the chairman;

Mercer does not consult with or otherwise interact with our executives except to discuss our business and compensation strategies and culture, obtain compensation and benefits data along with financial projections and operational data, consult about the nature and

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scope of the various executive jobs for benchmarking purposes, confirm factual and data analyses to ensure accuracy, and consult with the CEO about the compensation of the other executives of Manpower;

Mercer's main contacts with management are the CFO and executive vice president, global strategy and talent;

Mercer's written reports may be distributed to committee members as part of the committee meeting mailings, except any findings and recommendation regarding the CEO are sent in a separate document directly to committee members;

Each engagement of Mercer by the committee is documented in an engagement letter that includes a description of the agreed upon services, fees and other matters considered appropriate; and

Prior to the Mercer consultant performing any services, whether related to compensation or other consulting services, for Manpower in addition to those performed for the committee, the consultant must inform the committee chairman and obtain approval. Ultimately, the consultant provides recommendations and advice to the committee in an executive session where management is not present, which is when critical pay decisions are made. This approach protects the committee's ability to receive objective advice from the consultant so that the committee may make independent decisions about executive pay at our company.

Besides Mercer's involvement with the committee, it and its affiliates also provide other non-executive compensation services to us. The total amount paid for these other services provided in 2009 was \$447,019.

The committee believes the advice it receives from the individual executive compensation consultant is objective and not influenced by Mercer's or its affiliates' relationships with us because of the procedures Mercer and the committee have in place, including the following:

The consultant receives no incentive or other compensation based on the fees charged to us for other services provided by Mercer or any of its affiliates;

The consultant is not responsible for selling other Mercer or affiliate services to us;

Mercer's professional standards prohibit the individual consultant from considering any other relationships Mercer or any of its affiliates may have with us in rendering his or her advice and recommendations; and

The committee evaluates the quality and objectivity of the services provided by the consultant each year and determines whether to continue to retain the consultant.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF MANAGEMENT

Set forth in the table below, as of February 16, 2010, are the shares of Manpower common stock beneficially owned by each director and nominee, each of the executive officers named in the table under the heading Executive and Director Compensation Summary Compensation Table, who we refer to as the named executive officers, and all directors and executive officers of Manpower as a group and the shares of Manpower common stock that could be acquired within 60 days of February 16, 2010 by such persons.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Common Stock Beneficially Owned(1)	Right to Acquire Common Stock(1)(2)	Percent of Class(3)
Jeffrey A. Joerres	1,204,439(4)(5)	935,981	1.5%
Michael J. Van Handel	392,449(5)	315,272	*
Barbara J. Beck	186,715	183,965	*
Marc J. Bolland	15,266(5)	6,250	*
Gina R. Boswell	7,698(5)	0	*
J. Thomas Bouchard	30,525(6)	0	*
Cari M. Dominguez	1,832(5)	0	*
Darryl Green	36,643	36,643	*
Jack M. Greenberg	20,526(5)	10,000	*
Françoise Gri	42,643	42,643	*
Terry A. Hueneke	21,169(5)	8,750	*
Roberto Mendoza	0	0	*
Ulice Payne, Jr	1,832(5)	0	*
Jonas Prising	99,892(5)	82,346	*
Owen J. Sullivan	127,266(5)	109,816	*
John R. Walter	51,569	33,028	*
Edward J. Zore	81,119(5)	54,424	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (19 persons)	2,464,363	1,939,435	3.1%

- (1) Except as indicated below, all shares shown in this column are owned with sole voting and dispositive power. Amounts shown in the Right to Acquire Common Stock column are also included in the Common Stock Beneficially Owned column. The table does not include vested shares of deferred stock, which will be settled in shares of Manpower common stock on a one-for-one basis, held by the following directors that were issued under the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan and the Terms and Conditions Regarding the Grant of Awards to Non-Employee Directors under the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan: Mr. Bolland 2,859; Mr. Bouchard 5,123; Ms. Dominguez 5,663; Mr. Greenberg 1,538; Mr. Hueneke 4,417; Mr. Mendoza 2,513; Mr. Payne 5,076; Mr. Walter 8,839; and Mr. Zore 7,688. The table does not include 1,832 unvested shares of deferred stock, which will be settled in shares of Manpower common stock on a one-for-one basis, held by each of Mr. Bouchard, Mr. Mendoza and Mr. Walter that were issued under the 2003 Plan and the Terms and Conditions on January 1, 2010. These shares of deferred stock vest in equal quarterly installments during the year of grant. Finally, the table does not include unvested restricted stock units, which will be settled in shares of Manpower common stock on a one-for-one basis, held by the following executive officers that were issued under the 2003 Plan: Mr. Joerres 33,868; Mr. Van Handel 13,548; Ms. Beck 12,194; Mr. Green 23,288; Ms. Gri 12,871; Mr. Prising 8,130; and Mr. Sullivan 6,098. With the exception of (i) 10,417 restricted stock units held by Mr. Green which vest on May 28, 2011 and (ii) 6,096, 5,080, 5,080 and 2,032, restricted stock units held by Ms. Beck, Mr. Green, Ms. Gri and Mr. Prising, respectively, which vest on February 17, 2013, one-third of the restricted stock units held by each executive officer vests on each of the first three anniversaries of the date of grant, February 17, 2009, except as otherwise provided in the 2003 Plan.
- (2) Common stock that may be acquired within 60 days of the record date through the exercise of stock options and the settlement of restricted stock units.

- (3) No person named in the table, other than Mr. Joerres, beneficially owns more than 1% of the outstanding shares of common stock. The percentage is based on the column entitled Common Stock Beneficially Owned.
- (4) Includes 300 shares held by Mr. Joerres' spouse.
- (5) Includes the following number of shares of unvested restricted stock as of the record date: Mr. Joerres 120,000; Mr. Van Handel 15,000; Mr. Prising 2,500; Mr. Sullivan 2,500; Mr. Bolland 1,832; Ms. Boswell 1,832; Ms. Dominguez 1,832; Mr. Greenberg 1,832; Mr. Hueneke 1,832; Mr. Payne 1,832; and Mr. Zore 1,832. The holders of the restricted stock have sole voting power with respect to all shares held and no dispositive power with respect to all shares held.
- (6) Includes 1,030 shares held by Mr. Bouchard's spouse as trustee of family trust and 13,000 shares held by a trust for which Mr. Bouchard serves as trustee.

EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Background

This compensation discussion and analysis provides information about Manpower's compensation policies and decisions regarding the company's CEO, CFO and the five executive officers who are the leaders of the company's business operating units. In the discussion below, we refer to this group of executives as the named executive officers (NEOs). This group includes the executive officers for whom disclosure is required under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The executive compensation and human resources committee of the board of directors oversees the design and administration of Manpower's compensation programs for executive officers and certain other officers who, together with the Company's executive officers, comprise Manpower's executive management team. A discussion of the committee's structure, roles and responsibilities and related matters can be found under the heading Meetings and Committees of the Board.

Manpower is a large global company with significant operations around the world. Approximately 87 percent of Manpower's revenues come from outside the United States. The company does business in 82 countries, has nearly 4,000 offices and about 28,000 staff employees globally, and placed around 3 million people in jobs in 2009. Accordingly, Manpower needs executive talent with the competencies and skills necessary to operate successfully in a variety of environments and across countries and cultures. The company believes that its ability to attract and retain executives who have these competencies and skills leads to the creation of long-term shareholder value.

Executive Summary

In making decisions regarding compensation elements, program features and compensation award levels, Manpower is guided by a series of principles, listed below. Within the framework of these principles, Manpower considers the competitive market, corporate, business unit and individual results, and various individual factors. Although certain elements of compensation are tied to objective, predetermined goals, compensation decisions are not strictly formulaic but reflect subjective judgments as well.

Manpower's executive compensation guiding principles are to:

pay for results,

not pay for failure,

align compensation with shareholder interests,

pay competitively,

balance cash and equity,

use internal and external performance reference points,

recognize the global and cyclical nature of our business,

retain executives,

assure total compensation is affordable, and

clearly communicate plans so that they are understood.

As indicated, pay for results is a key element of Manpower's compensation program. The impact of this approach is evident from the compensation results over the last two years. As a result of Manpower's depressed financial results for 2008 and 2009 following the severe global economic downturn, none of the NEOs earned the part of his or her incentive award based on the achievement of financial objectives for either 2008 or 2009, accounting for 75% of the bonus, subject to two limited exceptions. A similar decline in compensation occurred with respect to the performance share units granted to NEOs in 2007 as a component of Manpower's long-term incentive program for them. As explained further below, the payout under these performance share units was based on achievement of average operating profit margin over a three-year period. To offer some perspective, the target grant date value of the performance share units granted in 2007 to the senior executives who received the awards and are still employed by the Company was about \$7,700,000, none of which was actually received because of the Company's financial results during the economic downturn. The CEO alone experienced a loss of almost \$4,500,000 in targeted value of compensation as a result of not receiving an annual incentive based on financial metrics for 2009 or any benefit from the 2007 grants of performance share units.

Compensation Elements

Manpower's guiding principles for the compensation of the Company's executive management team are implemented using various elements. The range of elements used is intended to provide a compensation and benefits package that addresses the competitive market for executive talent with the broad competencies and skills described earlier, creates a strong incentive to maximize shareholder value, produces outcomes that increase and decrease commensurate with Manpower's results, and is aligned with Manpower's business strategies.

The following are the main elements used by Manpower in its compensation program:

Base salary

Annual incentive award paid in cash for achieving pre-determined objective and subjective goals

Long-term incentive awards

Stock options,

Performance share units, which give the holder the right to receive a certain number shares of stock at the end of a multi-year period (normally three years, but two years for performance share units granted in 2010 as described below) based on achievement of a pre-established performance metric, and

Restricted stock or restricted stock units, which give the holder the right to receive shares of stock at the end of a specified vesting period.

Other elements include:

Retirement and deferred compensation (taking into account that Manpower does not have an active company-sponsored pension plan)

Career shares in very few select circumstances, which in contrast to restricted stock or restricted stock units generally vest completely on a single date several years into the future, and

Nonqualified savings plan with a defined contribution benefit.

Other benefits

Financial planning reimbursement and broad-based automobile benefits,

Selected benefits for expatriate executives,

Participation in broad-based employee benefit plans, and

Other benefits required by local law or driven by local market practice.

Positioning compensation against the market. The Company's practice is to manage compensation generally to the median of compensation paid in the competitive market for target results and to provide maximum remuneration opportunities that approximate the 75th percentile of the competitive market for outstanding results. For 2009, however, little attention was given to the outstanding level opportunities because performance at even the target level was virtually unobtainable due to the depressed economic conditions. The Company's approach to market positioning is not strictly formulaic; some compensation levels or award opportunities may be above or below these reference points. This approach is embodied in the design of the annual incentive plan and the program of equity-based awards, as described below. In setting each component of compensation, the Company takes into consideration the allocation of awards in the competitive market between current cash compensation and non-cash compensation including stock options, performance share units and restricted stock or restricted stock units (i.e., long-term compensation).

Determining the competitive market. In determining the competitive market, Manpower employs three main sources: (1) an index of companies developed by Mercer for its compensation research, (2) an industry-specific peer group, and (3) position-specific published surveys.

Manpower's size and global reach relative to other companies in its industry make it difficult to find relevant comparative data on performance and compensation. Because the size and scope of their operations are smaller, the public companies in the industry are not comparable to Manpower.

This industry-specific peer group is as follows (which is now smaller, by two companies, than the group used in connection with the 2008 compensation decisions because of acquisitions):

Administaff, Inc.	Robert Half International Inc.
CDI Corp.	Spherion Corporation (recently changed name to SFN Group)
Kelly Services, Inc.	TrueBlue, Inc. (f/k/a Labor Ready, Inc.)
Kforce Inc.	Volt Information Sciences, Inc.
MPS Group, Inc. (recently acquired by Adecco Group)	

Manpower considers the compensation *practices* of these staffing industry competitors in formulating the compensation packages for the NEOs. However, the committee believes that the executive positions at these companies are not comparable in scope and complexity to the NEO positions at Manpower. For this reason, the committee does not believe that the compensation *levels* paid to executives at these companies provide a fair indicator of the competitive market for Manpower's NEOs.

In past years, Manpower's solution has been to look at a broad market peer group based on factors that characterize Manpower's profile: revenue, global reach, cyclicity, complexity and low operating margins. However, for purposes of the compensation decisions for 2009, the company substituted for this broad market peer group an approach based on a Mercer core research group of companies for developing comparative data. Mercer recommended using this core research group because it was more similar in size to Manpower based on revenues than the broad market peer group and to avoid the need to modify the broad market peer group as changes occurred among specific peer group companies.

This research group has 150 companies with industry representation that mirrors the Fortune 1000. Adapting the index for Manpower, companies with more than \$40 billion in revenues and less than \$10 billion in revenues were filtered out resulting in a broad market index of approximately 130 companies and a median revenue of \$20 billion. Manpower believes that using this index provides a robust basis for assessing the competitive range of compensation for senior executives of companies of Manpower's size and complexity and represents a better approach for this assessment than an approach based on the broad market peer group previously used. A list of the companies that made up this core research group in 2009 is attached as *Appendix B*.

In addition to the above peer group data, Manpower considers data from compensation surveys published by Mercer and other third-party data providers that are recommended by Mercer as appropriate and credible sources of compensation data for each NEO's position. For the CEO and CFO, their positions were typically compared to companies with revenues between \$10 billion and \$40 billion. For the executives who are the leaders of Manpower's business operating units, their positions are compared with U.S. compensation survey data of similar sized groups and divisions. For executive positions located outside of the U.S., Manpower also takes into account international (regional and local) compensation survey data as a secondary source in an effort to set compensation that is not only equitable among the members of a global team but also competitive within the global markets where Manpower competes for talent. However, this international data is not included in the composite percentages shown below for these positions.

The following table illustrates how the total opportunity at target performance for total direct compensation for the CEO and CFO for 2009 compared to the median compensation of executives in similar positions taken from the core research group and from the U.S. survey detail considered.

NEO	% In Relation to Median of Competitive Market		
	Core Research Group	Survey	Composite
CEO	85%	92%	88%
CFO	107%	128%	116%

For the other NEOs, the following table illustrates how the total opportunity at target performance for total direct compensation for 2009 compared to the median compensation of executives in similar position taken from the composite of the core research group and U.S. survey data considered.

NEO	% In Relation to Median of Competitive Market Core Research Group/ U.S. Survey Data Composite
Barbara J. Beck	97%
Françoise Gri(1)	115%
Darryl Green(1)	119%
Jonas Prising	99%
Owen J. Sullivan	114%

(1) International survey data is also used for these NEOs as a secondary source but not included in the compensation composite. U.S. market data is considered the primary source. This approach takes into consideration the job's replacement value and that the market for talent for these executives is primarily global, with a secondary consideration given to local cost of labor.

As mentioned before, Manpower's approach to market positioning is not strictly formulaic and compensation levels fall above or below the median. For the CEO, the committee determined that although his compensation was below the median, the range of the CEO compensation market data is very narrow (for example, there is only a \$300,000 difference between the median and 75th percentile for his salary), and therefore, his compensation was within a suitable range of the median. For the CFO, the committee determined that his long tenure with the Company, coupled with his significant financial role and broader management role were reasons for which his target compensation was set above the median compensation for the competitive market. In addition, the committee determined that the targeted 2009 compensation for Mr. Green and Ms. Gri should be slightly above the median of the competitive market due to currency exchange rate conversions. Finally, with respect to Mr. Sullivan, the committee determined that the competitive market information should be adjusted to take into account Mr. Sullivan's dual role in managing two companies (Right Management and Jefferson Wells) and, accordingly, his compensation was set above the median.

In 2009, Manpower received critical comments from three shareholder advisory firms, RiskMetrics Group, Glass Lewis & Co. and Proxy Governance, Inc., concerning the compensation of the CEO and other NEOs

compared to company financial performance. As indicated above, paying for results is a key element of the Manpower's compensation program and, as such, the unfavorable comments were both a surprise and a concern to the company. Based on subsequent telephone conversations between representatives of Manpower and Mercer with representatives of certain of these firms, the firms acknowledged the validity of our reasons for compensating the CEO and other NEOs as we did. Manpower believes that a large part of the problem stems from the comparator group being used by these firms to perform the analysis comparing compensation to company performance. Manpower understands that one approach is to select the comparator group based on GICS codes and size as measured by revenues. Another firm uses four peer groups, which are not disclosed, except that two are based on the industry and sub-industry sectors using GICS codes, one is based on size (using enterprise value), and one is based on zip codes. Unfortunately, most of Manpower's GICS code peers are much smaller from a revenue standpoint and do not have Manpower's global reach. This fact calls into question the validity of the performance and compensation comparisons based on this approach to identifying an appropriate peer group. Likewise, Manpower believes that using a peer group based on enterprise value or zip codes distorts the comparison.

Assessing individual factors. An individual NEO's total compensation or any element of compensation may be adjusted upwards or downwards relative to the competitive market based on a subjective consideration of the NEO's experience, potential, tenure and results (individual and relevant organizational results), internal equity (which means that comparably positioned executives within Manpower should have comparable award opportunities), the NEO's historical compensation, and any retention concerns. The committee uses a historical compensation report to review the compensation and benefits provided to each NEO in connection with its compensation decisions concerning that NEO.

Pay for results: annual objective financial goals and operating objectives. All of the NEOs participate in the corporate senior management annual incentive plan, under which the annual incentive component of their compensation arrangements is provided. Consistent with Manpower's pay for results philosophy, this plan provides for annual incentive compensation awards that are tied to Manpower's financial results. Specifically, the plan provides for a variety of financial metrics that are used in the determination of the amount of any annual incentives earned by the NEOs. The incentive amounts are based on achievement of pre-established goals using these metrics. The metrics include diluted earnings per share (EPS) and economic profit (net operating profit after taxes less a capital charge, referred to as EP) as well as other metrics as described below.

In addition, a portion of each NEO's annual incentive award is based on achievement, as approved by the committee, of operating objectives for the NEO for the year. These objectives are typically tied to broad strategic or operational initiatives.

For each NEO, an award opportunity is assigned for achievement of each objective financial goal applicable to the NEO and for achievement of the NEO's operating objectives, including the weighting of each such opportunity toward a total award opportunity for the NEO. The annual incentive is calculated based on actual results compared to the goals for results set forth for each measure.

Each goal has a performance range built around it with a commensurate increase or decrease in the associated award opportunity as outcomes vary upwards or downwards. The range of goals for results and associated award opportunities under the program are expressed as threshold, target and outstanding. If results are below threshold, no annual incentive is paid. If results exceed outstanding, the annual incentive is capped at the outstanding award opportunity. A cap reduces the likelihood of windfalls, makes the maximum cost of the plan predictable, and helps ensure the plan is affordable.

The financial metric of EPS is used in the determination of annual incentive awards under the plan for all of the NEOs, as described below. The financial metric of EP is used in addition to EPS in the determination of annual incentive awards for the CEO and CFO. The Company fixes the target outcome for each of these metrics at a number that reflects an annual growth target. This target is generally based on the Company's targeted long-

term growth rate for EPS, but may be adjusted year-by-year based on economic conditions and the Company's expected financial performance for the year. The target growth rate is then adjusted, to set the threshold growth rate, for a level of performance that is below target performance but still appropriate for some award to be earned, and, to set the outstanding growth rate, to establish a level of performance at which it is appropriate for the maximum incentive to be earned. So the comparisons are valid between the two years, the growth rates are based on growth over results of the previous year excluding non-recurring items, rather than actual growth. The EP target amount is then determined based on the earnings growth reflected by the EPS target and consideration of factors relating to the Company's cost of capital. The other financial metrics under the plan used in the determination of annual incentives earned by the NEOs other than the CEO and the CFO, which are described below, are determined in a similar way, taking into consideration the economic conditions and expected financial performance of each individual region, as well as the overall EPS and EP targets. To be clear, these targets are not based on the Company's financial plan for the year, but instead are determined based on the separate methodology described above. As a result, target performance for purposes of entitlement to an incentive award will not be the same as performance at plan, which may be higher or lower than target performance generally depending on economic conditions and trends at the time.

Long-term equity incentive awards. Equity-based awards are used to focus NEOs on long-term results and, together with deferred vesting of the right to receive the award, as a retention incentive. The types of awards used by the committee primarily have included stock options (generally vesting over a four-year period) and performance share units (generally vesting at the end of a three-year period) that are earned based on achievement of pre-established goals for average operating profit margin over a three-year period. The determination of these goals for the performance share units is based on the same methodology described above under which long-term growth targets are used to determine the goals. The Company believes that stock option grants provide an important overall long-term incentive to NEOs to maximize the value of Manpower's stock. The Company uses performance share units to provide a more targeted incentive, specifically using operating profit margin. The Company believes that emphasizing operating profit margin in particular, among other possible metrics, captures a key incentive to promote shareholder value.

Process for compensation determinations. Compensation determinations for the CEO and the CFO are made by the committee, subject to ratification by the board of directors. These include determinations regarding the establishment and achievement of the annual financial goals and operating objectives for the annual incentives described above, any salary adjustments, and any equity-based compensation awards. For the other NEOs, compensation determinations regarding the establishment and achievement of the goals and objectives for the annual incentive plan generally have been recommended by the CEO, with the final determinations made by the committee. Salary determinations and equity-based awards for the other NEOs are also made by the committee based on the recommendations of the CEO.

CEO and CFO determinations:

The annual financial goals for the CEO and the CFO are based on the Company's EPS and EP for the year. The process for setting these goals for the CEO and CFO begins with the collaboration between the CFO and Mercer. Mercer reviews the outcome of this collaboration with the chairman of the committee and the chairman makes a preliminary decision about the goals. The proposed goals applicable to the CEO and the CFO are then reviewed by the full committee. In connection with its review, the committee considers financial information providing historical and projected earnings growth, the prior year financial results, and the Company's expected financial performance for the current year, and consults with management, including financial personnel, and Mercer. Based on this process, the committee ultimately determines the goals and the range of award opportunities for achievement of the goals, including the weighting of each goal, for the CEO and the CFO, subject to ratification by the board of directors.

The process for setting the annual operating objectives for the CEO and CFO begins with the CEO, who recommends to the committee at the beginning of each year, the objectives for both himself and the CFO for the year. The committee then reviews these operating objectives in the context of Manpower's strategic and financial plans, and subject to any further adjustments, approves them.

After the close of each year, a determination is made regarding the achievement by the CEO and CFO of their goals and objectives for the year. The committee reviews and approves a determination of the amount of the annual incentive award based on achievement of the objective financial goals established by the committee for each at the beginning of the year. The committee also reviews the CEO and CFO's performance and the achievement of the operating objectives for the year. Based on this review, the committee makes a determination as to the amount of any award for the year tied to achievement of these objectives for the CEO and CFO, subject to ratification by the board of directors.

Equity awards to the CEO and CFO, including applicable vesting schedules, are determined by the committee and usually approved by the committee at its regularly scheduled meeting in February of each year. The grant date of such awards is the date the committee approves the grant. The exercise price of any options granted is the closing price on the date of grant. The board of directors must approve any grants to the CEO and the CFO.

As part of the decision-making process on compensation matters affecting the CEO, the committee meets in executive session without the CEO or other management present. Likewise, when considering ratification of compensation matters for the CEO, the board of directors meets in executive session.

Determinations for NEOs other than the CEO and CFO:

The process for setting the annual financial goals for the other NEOs begins with the selection of the objective financial metrics to be used for a particular NEO and the establishment by the CEO and the CFO of proposed goals for the NEOs based on the selected metrics. The EPS metric is used for each NEO and the EPS goals are the same as those used for the CEO and the CFO. The CEO and the CFO determine the proposed goals and award opportunities for the NEO's other objective financial metrics. The committee then reviews the recommended financial goals and makes any adjustments it deems appropriate, and then approves the financial goals and the range of award opportunities for achievement of the goals, including the weighting of each goal.

The operating objectives for the other NEOs are established by the CEO at the beginning of each year.

After the close of each year, the committee reviews and approves a determination of the amount of the annual incentive to each NEO for achievement of the NEO's objective financial goals. The CEO also makes a determination as to the amount of any annual award based on achievement of the operating objectives for each NEO and presents a recommended award for each NEO to the committee for its review and approval.

Equity awards to NEOs, including applicable vesting schedules, are determined by the committee and usually approved by the committee at its regularly scheduled meeting in February of each year. The CEO recommends to the committee the individual grants for all NEOs other than himself. The committee reviews the recommendations, makes any adjustments it deems appropriate, and makes the grants. The committee may make grants to NEOs at other times during the year, as it deems appropriate. The grant date of such awards is the date the committee approves the grant, except the grant date for a new hire ordinarily is the date of hire if such hire date is after the date of committee approval. The exercise price of any options granted is the closing price on the date of grant.

Components of the 2009 Executive Compensation Program

The main elements of the compensation program for 2009 for the Company's NEOs, were a base salary, an annual incentive award that varies in amount depending on the level of achievement of pre-determined goals established for the executive, a stock option grant, and a grant of restricted stock units. These elements are discussed below.

Base salary. Generally, base salaries for NEOs are set near the median of base salaries paid in the relevant competitive market for the particular position, subject to adjustment in each case-based on individual factors as described above. As a result of the competitive market and the complexity of the role, his level of responsibility, and his overall impact on Manpower, the CEO's base salary is materially larger than the next highest paid NEO. There were no increases to base salaries for the NEOs in 2009. Also, the CEO, the CFO, and other NEOs participated in a voluntary unpaid leave program that was implemented by the Company during the year as a cost-saving measure during the economic downturn, which reduced their base compensation by approximately 2 to 4%.

Base salary levels affect the value of other compensation and benefit elements. Specifically, because the annual incentive is awarded as a percentage of base salary, a higher base salary will result in a higher annual incentive, assuming the same level of achievement against goals. The value of the long-term incentive awards is not determined as a multiple of base salary. Instead, such awards are determined based on competitive market data, individual performance, and other factors (see below). Therefore, an increase in base salary does not result in an increase in long-term incentive award levels. Finally, the level of severance benefit each NEO may receive is increased if his or her base salary is increased.

Annual incentives for 2009 CEO and CFO. As explained above, EPS and EP are the financial metrics under the corporate senior management annual incentive plan that have been used, and which were used again for 2009, for the annual incentive component of the compensation arrangements for the CEO and the CFO.

The Company believes that using EPS as a performance goal keeps the CEO and the CFO focused on producing financial results that align with the interests of shareholders. In this regard, Manpower is in a cyclical business, which is influenced by economic and labor market cycles that are outside of Manpower's control, and it is important that the senior executives manage short-term results closely to be able to adjust strategy and execution in quick response to external cycle changes. The Company uses EP as a performance goal for the CEO and CFO to provide an incentive for them to manage the business to produce returns in excess of the Company's cost of capital.

As explained above, Manpower uses a methodology in setting the goal for target performance under the annual plan that is based on the Company's targeted long-term growth rate. Accordingly, despite the depressed economic conditions, EPS and EP were set based upon an EPS growth target of 12%. Corresponding to this growth rate, the growth target for outstanding performance level was set at 25% based on an assessment ultimately made by the committee of what an appropriate growth-rate target would be for outstanding performance. However, because it was very unlikely that even target performance was attainable, the committee determined to set the threshold target at a growth rate of -79.0%, in order to make a limited award possible at the threshold level.

The following table shows the EPS and EP goals established by the committee for 2009:

Goal	Threshold	Target	Outstanding
EPS	\$ 1.00	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.94
EP	\$ (195.0)MM	\$ 135MM	\$ 175MM

As explained above, the operating objectives are tied to specific business strategic goals. For 2009, the CEO and CFO had three operating objectives: (1) develop a stronger platform for Manpower's professional brand; (2) achieve meaningful growth in our strategic clients around the world; and (3) effectively manage the balance of investment and expense reduction. These particular objectives were established by the committee based on the recommendation of the CEO and the committee's judgment that they were appropriate in the context of the strategic and financial plan of Manpower.

The CEO and CFO total annual incentive award opportunity for 2009 was weighted 37.5% to EPS, 37.5% to EP and 25% to the operating objectives. This is a change from 2008, where the weighting was 40% to EPS, 40% to EP and 20% to the operating objectives. The reason for the change was to increase the amount of the overall incentive opportunity tied to operating objectives in an effort to increase focus on those specific goals in the economic environment existing during 2009. For 2010, the weighting of the total annual incentive award opportunity is again weighted 40% to EPS, 40% to EP and 20% to the operating objectives. In establishing this weighting, committee members made the judgment that under the current circumstances, there was no strong reason to deviate from the 20% weighting of the operating objectives component that has been the normal practice. Between the two objective financial metrics of EPS and EP, the Company believes that both are equally important so both are equally weighted. In addition, the committee set the award opportunities for the CEO and the CFO for 2009 as follows: for the CEO, the incentive award payable for target performance was 150% of base salary, for outstanding performance was 300% of base salary, and for threshold performance was 37.5% of base salary, and for the CFO, the incentive award payable for target performance was 100% of base salary, for outstanding performance was 200% of base salary, and for threshold performance was 25% of base salary.

Accordingly, the annual incentive payable to the CEO as a percentage of 2009 base salary for achieving threshold, target or outstanding results for each measure was as follows:

	Threshold	Target	Outstanding
EPS goal	14.0625%	56.25%	112.5%
EP goal	14.0625%	56.25%	112.5%
Operating Objectives	9.3750%	37.50%	75.0%
Total	37.5%	150%	300%

For the CFO, the annual incentive payable as a percentage of base salary at threshold, target or outstanding results for each measure was as follows:

	Threshold	Target	Outstanding
EPS goal	9.375%	37.5%	75%
EP goal	9.375%	37.5%	75%
Operating Objectives	6.25%	25%	50%
Total	25%	100%	200%

The committee considers the competitive market in designing its incentive award levels in the manner described above. The committee also took into account the committee's objective of emphasizing results-based pay rather than fixed salary in the Manpower compensation program. The CEO's award opportunities are higher than the opportunities for the CFO and other NEOs. In setting the CEO's compensation, the committee also took into account his broad role with final accountability for Manpower's global results.

The determination of the extent to which the operating objectives have been achieved is based on the committee's subjective judgment regarding achievement and, where applicable, on achievement of quantitative measures associated with an operating objective. While the CEO provides the committee with his assessment of the achievement of the operating objectives for the CEO and the CFO, the committee makes its own assessment of the extent to which each operating objective was achieved.

The results for 2009 for the CEO and the CFO were as follows. Because actual results for the year were below the threshold level performance goals for both EPS and EP, no awards were earned for those financial objectives. The CEO and the CFO did receive incentive awards for the year for achievement of the operating objectives between the threshold and target levels. The committee approved these awards based on the subjective judgment of committee members that the operational objectives had been achieved at that level for the year. These awards are shown in the Summary Compensation Table and are described in detail in the narrative following the Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table below.

For 2010, EPS and EP have again been selected for the CEO and the CFO as the financial metrics for the annual incentive component of their compensation arrangements under the corporate senior management annual incentive plan. The reasons for using these particular metrics, which again are equally weighted, are as explained previously. In setting the EPS and EP performance goals for the year, the same methodology based on Manpower's targeted long-term growth rate, adjusted based on then current economic conditions, was used. As mentioned earlier, returning to the approach followed in 2008, the total annual incentive award opportunity for 2010 was weighted 40% to EPS, 40% to EP and 20% to the operating objectives.

Annual incentive awards for 2009 – other NEOs. The performance metrics used under the corporate senior management annual incentive plan for the other NEOs for 2009 were EPS and Adjusted Operating Unit Profit (AOUP), which is defined as operating unit profit less a capital charge for outstanding accounts receivable. As stated above with respect to the CEO and the CFO, using EPS as a performance goal is believed to keep the NEOs focused on producing financial results that align with the interests of shareholders. On the other hand, Adjusted Operating Unit Profit was selected as the other metric for NEOs under the annual plan to encourage the other NEOs to increase profitability in their respective business units.

The AOUP goals for the NEOs for 2009 were as follows (in 000's of USD):

		Threshold	Target	Outstanding
Barbara J. Beck	AOUP of EMEA	\$ 70,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 235,000
Françoise Gri	AOUP of France	\$ 40,000	\$ 130,000	\$ 150,000
Darryl Green	AOUP of Asia Pacific region and the Middle East	\$ (10,000)	\$ 10,000	\$ 20,000
Jonas Prising	AOUP of the Americas	\$ (25,000)	\$ 8,000	\$ 25,000
Owen J. Sullivan	AOUP of Jefferson Wells	\$ (15,000)	\$ 5,000	\$ 20,000
	AOUP of Right Management	\$ 35,000	\$ 41,000	\$ 50,000

The target level for each goal was determined based on the same methodology as is described above, under which the goal for target performance reflects the company's long-term growth targets, with the outstanding level based on an assessment of what would constitute an appropriate outstanding growth target, and with the threshold adjusted downward to reflect the challenge of achieving target performance in the economic conditions then prevailing.

The S&A/Gross Profit and Gross Profit Growth metrics that have been used in previous years were not used for 2009. The CEO recommended, and the committee approved, this approach on the basis that, in the depressed and volatile economic environment then existing, goals based on these metrics did not offer effective incentives.

The operating objectives for the other NEOs for 2009 are summarized as follows:

Barbara J. Beck	Implement measures to enhance performance in EMEA, implement a new company global initiative in EMEA and grow business with our strategic clients.
Françoise Gri	Implement measures to enhance performance in France, achieve certain goals in a company global initiative, grow business with our strategic clients and achieve certain back office objectives.
Darryl Green	Implement measures to maintain and grow profitability in the Asia Pacific Region, specifically address issues that have been limiting progress in certain parts of the region and achieve certain goals in a company global initiative.
Jonas Prising	Achieve certain goals relating to talent development and diversity, improve candidate attraction in the Americas Region, grow the Company's professional business in the region, and balance cost management with strategic goals.
Owen J. Sullivan	Grow business with our strategic clients, ensure the successful rollout of a company initiative and achieve certain objectives relating to the Company's global sales efforts and talent development.

These particular objectives were selected by the CEO based on his judgment that they promoted the strategic plan of Manpower on a company-wide basis and relative to each NEO's business unit.

The annual incentive payable to the NEOs as a percentage of 2009 base salary for achieving threshold, target or outstanding results for each measure of results were as follows:

Barbara J. Beck, Françoise Gri, Darryl Green and Jonas Prising

	Annual Incentive Payment as a Percentage of 2009 Base Salary		
	Threshold	Target	Outstanding
AOUP Goal	13.75%	41.25%	82.5%
EPS Goal	5.0%	15.0%	30.0%
Operating Objectives	6.25%	18.75%	37.5%
Total	25.0%	75.0%	150.0%

Owen J. Sullivan

	Annual Incentive Payment as a Percentage of 2009 Base Salary		
	Threshold	Target	Outstanding
AOUP Goal (for Jefferson Wells and Right Management allocated 50% each)	12.5%	37.5%	75.0%
EPS Goal	5.0%	15.0%	30.0%
Operating Objectives	7.5%	22.5%	45.0%
Total	25.0%	75.0%	150.0%

The committee considers the competitive market in designing its incentive award levels in the manner described above. In addition, the committee attempts to offer similar levels of annual incentive opportunities (as a percentage of salary) to NEOs with similar levels of responsibility at the company.

None of the other NEOs earned an incentive award for 2009 based on achievement of the financial goals and award opportunities applicable to the NEO except for Mr. Sullivan, who earned the maximum award with respect to the AOUP goal for Right Management, and Mr. Green, who earned between the threshold and target award with respect to the AOUP goal for Asia Pacific. The committee, based upon the recommendation of the CEO, did approve incentive awards to each of the NEOs that were determined to be appropriate based on the

achievement of each NEO's operational objectives for the year. The total incentive awards are shown in the Summary Compensation Table below and are described in detail in the narrative following the Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table below.

Long-term incentive awards for all NEOs for 2009.

The committee awarded stock options and restricted stock units to the NEOs in 2009. The restricted stock units vest ratably over three years beginning in 2010 and are earned as long as the NEO continues to be employed by the Company. Although, as discussed above, the Company normally uses performance share units as a component of the long-term incentive, performance share units were not used for 2009. The reason was based on the belief that the depressed economic conditions then prevailing, significantly diminished the usefulness of the award as an effective incentive as it was difficult to forecast the direction and strength of the economy and future demand for our services with any reasonable certainty due to our industry's sensitivity to economic factors. The use of stock options and service-vested restricted stock units were judged to provide a better long-term incentive with the appropriate balance of risk and opportunity.

The number of restricted stock units and options granted to each NEO are shown in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards table below. In making decisions about the stock options and restricted stock units to grant the NEOs, the committee takes into account the competitive market data, individual and corporate/business unit performance. Using these factors, a target value for incentive equity grants is determined for each NEO. The allocation between the two forms of incentive for 2009 was determined based on the committee's judgment that each should be awarded approximately equal weight to obtain the appropriate incentive mix, although putting slightly more emphasis on the overall incentive provided by stock options.

For 2010, the Company has again determined to include performance share units as a component of long-term compensation, but restructured in design to reflect the current circumstances. The performance share units granted for 2010 vest after two years of service and are earned based on achievement of a pre-established goal for improvement of operating profit margin for the first year and maintaining the operating profit margin at or above the threshold level in the second year. This approach is intended to put a heavy emphasis on the incentive for near-term improvement in profit margins, reflecting the Company's objectives as the economic recovery progresses, coupled with a retention incentive. The vesting percentage for threshold and outstanding performance has also been increased for 2010, to 50% from 25% at the threshold level and 200% from 175% at the outstanding level. In making this change, the committee determined this was the appropriate level of earnings when considering all elements of compensation for the NEOs.

Retirement and Deferred Compensation Benefits

Career shares. Taking into consideration the lack of any active company-sponsored pension plan at Manpower for the NEOs, the committee selectively uses restricted stock that vests completely on a single date several years into the future to provide a deferred compensation benefit as well as a retention incentive. The committee considers each year whether to make any such grants, to whom to make such grants and the size of such grants. The committee makes these determinations by taking into account what is most appropriate for an NEO in view of the retention incentive provided by the award and the perceived need to supplement the NEO's deferred compensation benefits. In 2009, career shares were granted to Ms. Beck, Ms. Gri, Mr. Green and Mr. Prising and vest in 2013. No career shares were granted in 2010.

Nonqualified deferred compensation plan. Manpower maintains tax-qualified 401(k) plans for its U.S. employees. For compliance reasons, once an executive is deemed to be highly compensated within the meaning of Section 414(q) of the Internal Revenue Code, the executive is no longer eligible to participate in Manpower's 401(k) plans. Manpower maintains a separate non-qualified savings plan for eligible executives, providing comparable benefits to those provided to 401(k) plan participants although not as favorable for tax

purposes as a qualified plan, including compensation deferrals and matching and profit-sharing contributions. The committee maintains this program in an effort to provide NEOs with reasonably competitive benefits to those in the competitive market.

Other Benefits

NEOs participate in the health and dental coverage, company-paid term life insurance, disability insurance, paid time off, and paid holiday programs applicable to other employees in their locality. These rewards are designed to be competitive with overall market practices, while keeping them at a reasonable level. The benefits are in place to attract and retain the talent needed in the business.

Manpower sponsors an employee stock purchase plan allowing employees to purchase common stock at a discount. The plan is broad-based and available to all U.S. employees, including qualifying temporary employees, and employees in certain other countries. This plan was suspended for all employees in 2009 due to the current economic conditions because the cost of the plan for the Company far outweighed the benefit received by the employees. The plan was reinstated in 2010 with slight changes to the plan to balance the cost to the Company with the benefit received by the employees. None of the NEOs currently participate in this plan. Manpower reimburses NEOs for financial planning assistance. This benefit is provided to ensure that executives prepare adequately for retirement, file their taxes and conduct all stock transactions appropriately. In addition, Manpower provides memberships in clubs for business entertaining to a limited number of executives. Each executive who is provided such a membership pays the expenses for any personal use of these clubs, however, none of the NEOs used these clubs for personal use in 2009. Manpower also maintains a broad-based auto program that covers approximately 163 management employees in the U.S., including the U.S.-based NEOs. Pursuant to this program, Manpower pays 75% of the cost of a leased car for the NEOs based in the U.S. Consistent with local practice in France and Japan, Manpower provides Ms. Gri with a company car and Mr. Green with a car allowance. All of these car programs are an integral part of Manpower's benefit package and are viewed as a high value benefit by the NEOs.

Except in connection with expatriate assignments, as discussed below, Manpower does not pay tax gross ups to its NEOs on any of the above benefits.

Severance Arrangements

Manpower has entered into severance agreements (which include change of control benefits) with each of the NEOs. The committee believes that severance and change of control policies are an essential component of the executive compensation program and are necessary to attract and retain senior talent in a competitive market. The committee also believes that such agreements benefit Manpower by clarifying the terms of employment and by protecting Manpower's business through non-competition, non-solicitation and non-disclosure provisions. Furthermore, the committee believes that change of control benefits, if structured appropriately, serve to minimize the distraction caused by a potential transaction and reduce the risk that key talent would leave the organization before a transaction closes. This outcome can reduce the value of the organization to a buyer or to the shareholders if a transaction fails to close.

The severance agreements provide benefits to the NEOs in the event of certain terminations, such as involuntary terminations not for cause or voluntary terminations for good reason. Cause is defined in the severance agreements, and generally includes: performance failures, failure to follow instructions, fraudulent acts, violation of Manpower policies, acts of moral turpitude which are likely to result in loss of business, reputation or goodwill to Manpower, chronic absences from work which are non-health related, crimes related to the NEO's duties, or willful harmful conduct to Manpower. Good reason is also defined in each severance agreement, and generally includes: a material reduction in the NEO's duties, a material reduction in the NEO's base salary or incentive bonus opportunity, or a relocation to a new principal office that is in excess of 50 miles from the NEO's prior principal office. The amount of the benefits under the agreements is enhanced if the

termination is associated with a change of control. However, there also must be a termination of the NEO's employment (a double trigger) in order for the NEO to receive the enhanced benefits upon a change of control. Each NEO's potential severance benefit is affected by the level of his or her base salary and annual incentive opportunity.

The committee has chosen these events as triggering a payment because they involve an involuntary termination or constructive termination that did not arise from a failure to perform or misconduct and that, in the absence of the agreement, could result in the loss of substantial benefits that the NEO would otherwise have earned. Furthermore, the committee recognizes that even in a competitive market for executive talent, the number of comparable positions at comparable companies is limited and finding a replacement position following an involuntary termination may take a substantial amount of time.

The committee believes it is appropriate to have such agreements, provided the agreements have a limited term and are periodically subject to renewal and approval by the committee and the board of directors. The committee periodically reviews the benefits provided under the agreements to ensure that they serve Manpower's interests in retaining key executives, are consistent with market practice and are reasonable. When conducting this review, the committee includes an assessment of the total value of benefits that would accrue to each executive under the various applicable severance scenarios. In February 2008, the committee conducted a review of the severance agreements entered into between Manpower and each of the NEOs. This review resulted in the committee making certain changes to the severance agreements that were entered into between Manpower and each of the CEO and the CFO in February 2008, as compared to the form of severance agreement which had been used by Manpower in prior years. Manpower entered into new agreements with Mr. Prising, Ms. Beck and Mr. Sullivan in November 2009. These new agreements replaced the prior agreements that had expired in May 2009 for Mr. Prising and Ms. Beck and in September 2009 for Mr. Sullivan. With the exception of their new term, these new agreements are in substantially the same form as the agreements they replaced. All other NEOs remain subject to the same agreements that the committee had most recently reviewed in 2008.

Additional Executive Compensation Policies

Stock ownership guidelines. The committee believes that NEOs and other senior executives should hold a meaningful stake in Manpower to align their economic interests with those of the shareholders. To that end, the committee adopted stock ownership guidelines that are based on the stock price and base salary in effect on December 31, 2005. The committee has set a goal of five years for these senior executives to attain the targeted ownership levels. In determining whether targeted ownership levels have been met, the committee only takes into account actual shares owned and vested stock options and does not consider any unvested restricted stock, unvested stock options, outstanding performance share units or unvested restricted stock units held by the NEOs. The committee reviewed these guidelines in 2009 and did not make any changes to the guidelines. As indicated in the following table, as of December 31, 2009, each of the NEOs had met these guidelines, except for Ms. Gri and Mr. Green, both of whom were more recently hired.

NEO	Target as a multiple of salary	Target value(\$)	Target number of shares(#)	Number of shares held as of December 31, 2009(#)	Status as of December 31, 2009
Jeffrey A. Joerres	5	5,000,000	107,526	949,778	Guideline Met
Michael J. Van Handel	3	1,500,000	32,258	320,677	Guideline Met
Barbara J. Beck	2	840,000	18,064	148,611	Guideline Met
Darryl Green	2	850,000(1)	18,279	16,250	Progressing Against Goal
Françoise Gri	2	1,049,760(1)	22,575	16,750	Progressing Against Goal
Jonas Prising	2	700,000	15,053	64,411	Guideline Met
Owen J. Sullivan	2	800,000	17,204	98,321	Guideline Met

(1) For NEOs that became NEOs after 2005, the target values are based on their respective salaries in effect at the time each became an NEO. Manpower has also adopted a policy to prohibit designated individuals, including the NEOs, from engaging in short-selling of Manpower securities and buying and selling puts and calls on Manpower securities without advance approval. To date, no designated individual has requested approval to engage in such a transaction.

Expatriate policies. As a result of being a global company, Manpower may need at times to assign its executives outside of their home country. Also, Manpower's executive development strategy includes providing its executives the opportunity to acquire management experience outside of their home country. This experience is essential to developing executives who can lead within a global company. To facilitate this strategy and to induce the executives to make such a change, Manpower provides expatriate benefits, which eliminate any tax disadvantages caused by a relocation and compensate them for the disruption it causes to them and to their families.

Mr. Prising is provided certain benefits in connection with his assignment to the U.S. to lead Manpower's North American operations. The assignment agreement provides for benefits related to Mr. Prising's relocation, including eligibility to participate in an automobile program, payment or reimbursement for housing, tuition, tax preparation, moving and return visit expenses, and tax equalization and tax gross up payments. The initial term of Mr. Prising's assignment was three years, but the term was extended for an additional two years in December of 2008, extending such benefits until the end of 2010. Mr. Green also has similar benefits associated with his position leading Manpower's Asia-Pacific operations, although there is no fixed term for Mr. Green's agreement.

Other Material Tax Implications of the Executive Compensation Program

Tax implications for Manpower. Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code generally disallows a tax deduction to public corporations for compensation over \$1,000,000 for any fiscal year paid to the corporation's CEO and three most highly compensated executive officers (other than the CEO and CFO) in service as of the end of any fiscal year. However, Section 162(m) also provides that qualifying performance-based compensation will not be subject to the deduction limit if certain requirements are met. Where necessary for covered executives, the committee generally seeks to structure compensation amounts and plans that meet the requirements for deductibility under this provision. Specifically, the committee has taken steps to qualify the stock option awards, performance share unit awards and the financial components of awards under the Corporate Senior Management Annual Incentive Plan as performance-based compensation for this purpose. However, the committee may implement compensation arrangements that do not satisfy these requirements for deductibility if it determines that such arrangements are appropriate under the circumstances. In addition, because of uncertainties as to the application and interpretation of Section 162(m) and the regulations issued thereunder, the committee cannot assure that compensation intended by the committee to satisfy the requirements for deductibility under Section 162(m) will in fact be deductible.

Tax implications for NEOs. The committee generally seeks to structure compensation amounts and arrangements so that they do not result in penalties for the NEOs under the Internal Revenue Code. For example, Section 409A imposes substantial penalties and results in the loss of any tax deferral for nonqualified deferred compensation that does not meet the requirements of that section. The committee has structured the elements of Manpower's compensation program so that they are either not characterized as nonqualified deferred compensation under Section 409A or meet the distribution, timing and other requirements of Section 409A. Without these steps, certain elements of compensation could result in substantial tax liability for the NEOs. Section 280G and related provisions impose substantial excise taxes on so-called "excess parachute payments" payable to certain executives upon a change of control and results in the loss of the compensation deduction for such payments by the executive's employer. The committee has structured the change of control payments under its severance agreements with the CEO and CFO to include a gross up for excise taxes imposed under Section 280G in order to preserve the after-tax value of those payments for those executives. For other NEOs, the change of control payments have been structured to limit the amount of the severance payment in the event that the severance payment will be subject to excise taxes imposed under Section 280G, but only where the after-tax amount received by the NEO would be greater than the after-tax amount without regard to such limitation.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The executive compensation and human resources committee of the board of directors of Manpower has reviewed and discussed with management the Compensation Discussion and Analysis included in this proxy statement. Based on this review and discussion, the executive compensation and human resources committee recommended to the board of directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this proxy statement.

The Executive Compensation and Human Resources Committee

J. Thomas Bouchard, Chairman

Marc J. Bolland

Cari M. Dominguez

Jack M. Greenberg

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE INTERLOCKS AND INSIDER PARTICIPATION

No member of the executive compensation and human resources committee has ever been an officer or employee of Manpower or any of our subsidiaries and none of our executive officers has served on the compensation committee or board of directors of any company of which any of our other directors is an executive officer.

Compensation Policies and Practices as they Relate to Risk Management

Members of the Company's senior management team have considered and discussed the Company's compensation policies and practices and specifically whether these policies and practices create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect to Manpower. Management has also discussed this issue with the executive compensation and human resources committee and have determined there are no risks arising from our compensation policies and practices that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on Manpower.

As Manpower is located in various countries around the world, we have several incentive plans. Our plans use various financial performance growth metrics, generally relating to profitability. As a result, there is no

common incentive driving behavior. We also have controls in place that mitigate any impact these plans might have on us. In general, each of our incentive plans has a threshold, target and outstanding payout level, which is not material to the Company, that is earned based on the results of the financial metrics. In addition, there is an approval process of the various incentive plans in each country, which are approved by the country manager and financial manager in the respective country to ensure the growth metrics are based on company performance. In addition, incentives are generally not a major portion of an individual's salary, other than our executive officers, which participate in the corporate senior management plan described below.

Our largest and most significant incentive plan is the corporate senior management annual incentive plan, which is the plan in which our executive officers participate. The executive compensation and human resources committee has general oversight of this plan and has capped the incentive payouts at an outstanding level to ensure that no employee receives a bonus that is significant enough to create a significant risk to the Company. In addition, the financial metrics, which focus on company-wide and segment-wide goals and objectives, and results of those metrics used in this plan, are reviewed and approved at multiple levels in the Company.

Based on the above factors, we do not believe our compensation policies and practices create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on Manpower .

The following table summarizes compensation information for Manpower's CEO, CFO, the three most highly compensated executive officers, and the two other executive officers who are business unit leaders. For purposes of providing consistent compensation disclosure year to year, we have included summary compensation information for our CEO and CFO and for *all* of our executive officers who are business unit leaders (rather than the three most highly compensated executive officers other than the CEO and CFO), as the individuals comprising such group may change from year to year based on changes in total compensation. We refer to this group of seven executive officers as the named executive officers (NEOs).

Summary Compensation Table

Name & Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)(1)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)(2)	Option Awards (\$)(3)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Non- Qualified Deferred	All Other Compensation (\$)(5)	Total (\$)
							Compensation Earnings (\$)(4)		
Jeffrey A. Joerres CEO	2009	980,769	0	1,548,000	2,547,675	200,000	11,208	70,916	5,358,568
	2008	1,000,000	0	5,947,200	3,078,774	300,000	6,482	69,082	10,401,538
	2007	1,000,000	0	3,433,500	2,931,925	2,801,333	0	94,212	10,260,970
Michael J. Van Handel CFO	2009	539,423	0	619,200	815,256	125,000	12,529	52,135	2,163,543
	2008	550,000	0	1,416,000	769,694	110,000	7,407	49,194	2,902,295
	2007	500,000	0	1,144,500	764,850	932,111	0	53,978	3,395,439
Barbara J. Beck EVP and President, EMEA	2009	460,000	0	464,400	356,675	87,000	0	277,981	1,646,056
	2008	460,000	0	396,480	513,129	86,250	0	415,446	1,871,305
Owen J. Sullivan EVP and CEO, Right Management and Jefferson Wells	2009	420,000	0	278,640	356,675	236,250	0	55,503	1,347,068
	2008	420,000	0	311,520	410,503	252,000	0	40,795	1,434,818
Jonas Prising EVP and President, The Americas	2009	420,000	0	877,450	611,880	387,744	0	27,152	2,324,226
	2007	420,000	0	877,450	611,880	222,320	0	198,528	2,310,178
Darryl Green EVP and President, Asia Pacific and Middle East	2009	425,000	0	510,840	417,819	183,218	0	286,065	1,397,942
	2008	425,000	0	339,840	427,608	63,750	0	337,324	1,593,522
Françoise Gri(6) EVP and President, France	2009	252,663	0	2,097,900	610,272	154,658	0	110,316	3,225,809
	2008	524,880	0	510,840	376,380	104,976	0	17,423	1,534,499
	2007	524,880	0	396,480	449,258	98,415	0	13,732	1,482,765
	2007	422,791	0	305,200	483,426	549,129	0	54,388	1,805,174

- (1) Mr. Joerres, Mr. Van Handel and Mr. Prising participated in the voluntary unpaid leave program that was implemented by the company during the year as a cost-saving measure during the global economic downturn, which reduced their base compensation.
- (2) The value of stock awards in this table for 2009 includes the grant date fair value for restricted stock units (including career shares) granted in 2009 as computed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 718, Stock Compensation. The value of stock awards in the table for 2008 and 2007 includes the grant date fair value for performance share units and restricted stock or units (including career shares) granted in 2008 and 2007, respectively, as follows:

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For restricted stock or restricted stock units: For 2008 Mr. Joerres \$2,265,600 of career shares in the form of restricted stock. For 2007 Mr. Sullivan \$190,750 of career shares in the form of restricted stock; Mr. Prising \$190,750 for career shares in the form of restricted stock; and Mr. Green \$932,400 of restricted stock units.

The performance share units in both 2008 and 2007 are reported at the target level, which we believe was the probable outcome of the performance conditions at the time of grant. The amount included at target level for each NEO was:

For 2008 Mr. Joerres \$3,681,600; Mr. Van Handel \$1,416,000; Ms. Beck \$396,480; Mr. Sullivan \$311,520; Mr. Prising \$339,840; Mr. Green \$339,840; and Ms. Gri \$396,480.

For 2007 Mr. Joerres \$3,433,500; Mr. Van Handel \$1,144,500; Ms. Beck \$534,100; Mr. Sullivan \$686,700; Mr. Prising \$686,700; Mr. Green \$1,165,500; and Ms. Gri \$305,200.

At the outstanding level, the grant date fair value of the performance share units would have been:

For 2008 Mr. Joerres \$6,442,800; Mr. Van Handel \$2,478,000; Ms. Beck \$693,840; Mr. Sullivan \$545,160; Mr. Prising \$594,720; Mr. Green \$594,720; and Ms. Gri \$693,840.

For 2007 Mr. Joerres \$6,008,625; Mr. Van Handel \$2,002,875; Ms. Beck \$934,675; Mr. Sullivan \$1,201,725; Mr. Prising \$1,201,725; Mr. Green \$2,039,625; and Ms. Gri \$534,100.

- (3) The value of options in this table represents the grant date fair value of the stock options granted in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, as computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718.
- (4) Although the amount of benefits for each NEO under the U.S. pension plans was frozen in 2000, the change in actuarial value is due to the change in actuarial assumptions from year to year, as calculated under the rules governing financial reporting for U.S. pension plans.
- (5) These amounts are described in further detail in the All Other Compensation Table.
- (6) Ms. Gri's annual salary is 400,000. Ms. Gri's salary and incentive payment are paid in Euros and have been translated at an exchange rate of 1.3122 (in U.S. Dollars), which was the exchange rate on March 12, 2007, the date Ms. Gri joined Manpower. The amount of all other compensation has been translated at an exchange rate of 1.4321 (in U.S. Dollars), the rate in effect on December 31, 2009. Based on the exchange rate of 1.4321 (in U.S. Dollars), as of December 31, 2009, Ms. Gri's salary was \$572,840 and incentive compensation was \$114,568.

All Other Compensation in 2009

Name & Principal Position	Perquisites & Other Personal Benefits (\$)(1)	Tax Reimbursements (\$)(2)	Payments/Accruals on Termination Plans (\$)	Company Contributions to Defined Contribution Plans (\$)(3)	Total Other Compensation (\$)
Jeffrey A. Joerres CEO	32,493	0	0	38,423	70,916
Michael J. Van Handel CFO	32,611	0	0	19,524	52,135
Barbara J. Beck EVP and President, EMEA	35,332	242,649(4)	0	0	277,981
Owen J. Sullivan EVP and CEO, Right Management and Jefferson Wells	35,343	0	0	20,160	55,503
Jonas Prising EVP and President, The Americas	139,796(5)	83,253(6)	0	13,114	236,163
Darryl Green EVP and President, Asia Pacific and Middle East	258,641(7)	27,424(8)	0	0	286,065
Françoise Gri EVP and President, France	17,423(9)	0	0	0	17,423

- (1) Except as otherwise indicated, these amounts include the value attributable to each executive's participation in Manpower's company car program, auto insurance, life insurance premiums paid and/or the value of financial services paid for by Manpower.
- (2) Due to the complex nature of calculating these tax reimbursements, in certain cases the amounts are often paid to the NEOs one or more years after the income to which they relate was earned by the NEO.
- (3) These contributions were made by Manpower on behalf of the NEOs under the terms of the Nonqualified Savings Plan. Further information regarding the Nonqualified Savings Plan can be found in the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table and accompanying narrative.
- (4) This amount reflects tax gross up and tax equalization payments paid in 2009 to Ms. Beck in connection with her assignment to the United Kingdom attributable to compensation she received during 2008.
- (5) In addition to the amounts described above in footnote (1), included in this amount are housing costs of \$72,718, tuition payments of \$36,730 for Mr. Prising's children and tax compliance services. These benefits are paid to Mr. Prising in connection with his assignment to the U.S.
- (6) This amount reflects tax gross up and tax equalization payments paid in 2009 to Mr. Prising in connection with his assignment to the U.S. attributable to compensation and benefits received by him in 2008.
- (7) In addition to the amounts described above in footnote (1), this amount reflects tax compliance services, a housing allowance of \$90,000, a tuition allowance of \$40,000 for Mr. Green's children, and a car allowance of \$28,185. These benefits are paid to Mr. Green in connection with his assignment to Japan and have been translated at an exchange rate for Japanese Yen of .008415454 (in U.S. Dollars), which was the average exchange rate in effect between the date he received his offer letter from Manpower on April 4, 2007 and the date he signed it

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on April 10, 2007. Based on the exchange rate of .01075 (in U.S. Dollars) as of December 31, 2009, the specific conversions of the amounts mentioned above paid in Japanese Yen included a housing allowance of \$114,971, a tuition allowance of \$51,098, and a car allowance of \$36,005. Also included in this column is airfare for two return trips for his family members to the U.S. of \$53,004 translated at an exchange rate for Singapore Dollars of .7117 (in U.S. Dollars) which was the exchange rate in effect on December 31, 2009.

- (8) This amount reflects the value of the gross up and tax equalization payments paid to Mr. Green in 2009 attributable to benefits provided to him in 2009 and has been translated at an exchange rate for Japanese Yen of .01075 (in U.S. Dollars), which was the exchange rate in effect on December 31, 2009.
- (9) In accordance with her employment agreement, Ms. Gri is provided with an automobile and this amount reflects the lease and maintenance payments associated with the automobile. Amounts paid in Euros in this column have been translated at an exchange rate of 1.4321 (in U.S. Dollars), which was the exchange rate in effect on December 31, 2009.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards in 2009

Name & Principal Position	Plan Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards(1)			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares or Units (#)(2)	All Other Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#)(3)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$)(4)
			Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)				
Jeffrey A. Joerres CEO	Corporate Senior Management Annual Incentive Plan (CSMAIP) 2003 Equity Incentive Plan	2/17/2009 2/17/2009	375,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	50,000	250,000	30.96	1,548,000 2,547,675
Michael J. Van Handel CFO	CSMAIP 2003 Equity Incentive Plan	2/17/2009 2/17/2009	137,500	550,000	1,100,000	20,000	80,000	30.96	619,200 815,256
Barbara J. Beck EVP and President, EMEA	CSMAIP 2003 Equity Incentive Plan	2/17/2009 2/17/2009	115,000	345,000	690,000	15,000	35,000	30.96	464,400 356,675
Owen J. Sullivan EVP and CEO, Right Management and Jefferson Wells	CSMAIP 2003 Equity Incentive Plan	2/17/2009 2/17/2009	105,000	315,000	630,000	9,000	35,000	30.96	278,640 356,675
Jonas Prising EVP and President, The Americas	CSMAIP 2003 Equity Incentive Plan	2/17/2009 2/17/2009	100,000	300,000	600,000	11,000	35,000	30.96	340,560 356,675
Darryl Green EVP and President, Asia Pacific and Middle East	CSMAIP 2003 Equity Incentive Plan	2/17/2009	106,250	318,750	637,500	16,500	41,000	30.96	510,840 417,819
Françoise Gri EVP and President, France	CSMAIP 2003 Equity Incentive Plan	2/17/2009 3/11/2009	131,220	393,660	787,320	16,500	41,000	27.99	510,840 376,380

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- (1) These amounts represent the 2009 incentive amounts established under the Corporate Senior Annual Management Incentive Plan.
- (2) Amounts represent the number of restricted stock units and career shares granted in February 2009. Restricted stock units granted were as follows: Mr. Joerres 50,000; Mr. Van Handel 20,000; Ms. Beck 9,000; Mr. Sullivan 9,000; Mr. Prising; 9,000; Mr. Green 11,500; and Ms. Gri 11,500. Career shares in the form of restricted stock units granted were as follows: Ms. Beck 6,000; Mr. Prising 2,000; Mr. Green 5,000; and Ms. Gri 5,000.
- (3) These amounts represent the number of shares underlying stock options that were granted in 2009.
- (4) The grant date fair value of stock and option awards granted in 2009 that are reported in this column have been computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718.

Compensation Agreements and Arrangements

Manpower entered into compensation agreements and severance agreements with the CEO and the CFO in February 2008 that replaced their prior agreements, which were set to expire. The term under each of the compensation agreements and severance agreements expires on the first to occur of (1) the date two years after the occurrence of a change of control of

Manpower or (2) February 20, 2011, if no such change of control occurs before February 20, 2011. The severance agreements with the CEO and the CFO are described in further detail in the section entitled "Termination of Employment and Change of Control Arrangements" following the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table. Under the compensation agreements, the CEO and the CFO are entitled to receive a base salary, as may be increased from time to time by Manpower, and each is entitled to receive incentive compensation in accordance with an annual incentive plan approved and administered by the executive compensation and human resources committee. The CEO is entitled to receive an annual base salary of at least \$1,000,000 per year, and the CFO is entitled to receive an annual base salary of at least \$550,000 per year. The annual incentive plan for the CEO and the CFO is described in further detail in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis included in this proxy statement.

In addition, the CEO and CFO are eligible for all benefits generally available to the senior executives of Manpower, subject to and on a basis consistent with the terms, conditions and overall administration of such benefits. The compensation agreements also contain nondisclosure provisions that are effective during the term of the executive's employment with Manpower and during the two-year period following the termination of the executive's employment with Manpower, and nonsolicitation provisions that are effective during the term of the executive's employment with Manpower and during the one-year period following the termination of the executive's employment with Manpower.

Ms. Beck, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Prising, Mr. Green and Ms. Gri currently receive an annual incentive bonus determined pursuant to an incentive arrangement with Manpower and have entered into severance agreements with Manpower. The annual incentive bonus arrangements are described in further detail in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis included in this proxy statement and the severance agreements for each NEO are described in further detail in the section entitled "Termination of Employment and Change of Control Arrangements" following the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table.

During 2009, Mr. Prising received expatriate benefits in connection with his assignment to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This arrangement is described in further detail in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis included in this proxy statement.

In connection with his employment as President, Asia Pacific Operations, Manpower entered into an agreement with Mr. Green to provide for benefits related to Mr. Green's appointment in Japan, including a car allowance, payment or reimbursement for housing, tuition, tax preparation, moving and return visit expenses, tax gross ups on these expenses and tax equalization payments.

In connection with her appointment as President of Manpower France SAS, Ms. Gri entered into an employment agreement with Manpower France Holdings SAS. Under her employment agreement, she is entitled to receive an annual base salary of 400,000, as may be increased from time to time, and she is entitled to receive annual incentive compensation. In addition, under her employment contract, Ms. Gri is entitled to reimbursement of her business expenses, a company car, and a limited number of vacation days. Her employment agreement also contains nondisclosure provisions that are effective during the term of her employment with Manpower and following the termination of her employment with Manpower.

2009 Annual Incentive Awards

The following tables illustrate the achievement of the performance targets in relation to the payment of the 2009 Annual Incentive Awards.

For 2009, Manpower's EPS was \$0.45 (compared to \$1.00 at threshold, \$5.32 at target and \$5.94 at outstanding) and EP was -\$203.5 MM (compared to -\$195 MM at threshold, \$135 MM at target and \$175 MM at outstanding).

Jeffrey A. Joerres 2009 Annual Incentive Calculation

	Performance Level	Percentage of 2009 Salary	Amount Earned
EPS Goal	Below Threshold	0%	\$ 0
EP Goal	Below Threshold	0%	\$ 0
Operating Objectives	Above Threshold	20%	\$ 200,000
Total Incentive		20%	\$ 200,000

Michael J. Van Handel 2009 Annual Incentive Calculation

	Performance Level	Percentage of 2009 Salary	Amount Earned
EPS Goal	Below Threshold	0%	\$ 0
EP Goal	Below Threshold	0%	\$ 0
Operating Objectives	Above Threshold	23%	\$ 125,000
Total Incentive		23%	\$ 125,000

Barbara J. Beck 2009 Annual Incentive Calculation

	Performance Level	Percentage of 2009 Salary	Amount Earned
AOUP of EMEA Goal	Below Threshold	0%	\$ 0
EPS Goal	Below Threshold	0%	\$ 0
Operating Objectives	Above Target	18.91%	\$ 87,250
Total Incentive		18.91%	\$ 87,250

Owen J. Sullivan 2009 Annual Incentive Calculation

	Performance Level	Percentage of 2009 Salary	Amount Earned
AOUP of Jefferson Wells Goal	Below Threshold	0%	\$ 0
AOUP of Right Management Goal	Outstanding	37.5%	\$ 157,500
EPS Goal	Below Threshold	0%	\$ 0
Operating Objectives	Above Threshold	18.75%	\$ 78,750
Total Incentive		56.25%	\$ 236,250

Jonas Prising 2009 Annual Incentive Calculation

	Performance Level	Percentage of 2009 Salary	Amount Earned
AOUP of America's Goal	Below Threshold	0%	\$ 0
EPS Goal	Below Threshold	0%	\$ 0
Operating Objectives	At Target	18.75%	\$ 75,000
Total Incentive		18.75%	\$ 75,000

Darryl Green 2009 Annual Incentive Calculation

	Performance Level	Percentage of 2009 Salary	Amount Earned
AOUP of Asia Pacific Goal	Above Threshold	24.36%	\$ 103,530
EPS Goal	Below Threshold	0%	\$ 0
Operating Objectives	At Target	18.75%	\$ 79,688
Total Incentive		18.75%	\$ 183,218

Françoise Gri 2009 Annual Incentive Calculation (1)

	Performance Level	Percentage of 2009 Salary	Amount Earned
AOUP of France Goal	Below Threshold	0%	\$ 0
EPS Goal	Below Threshold	0%	\$ 0
Operating Objectives	Above Target	20%	\$ 104,976
Total Incentive		20%	\$ 104,976

(1) Ms. Gri's incentive is paid in Euros and has been translated above at an exchange rate of 1.3122 (in U.S. Dollars), which was the exchange rate on March 12, 2007.

Grants Under the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan

Stock options. Manpower made grants of stock options to all of the NEOs (other than Ms. Gri) under the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan in February 2009. To comply with certain French laws, Manpower made a stock option grant to Ms. Gri in March 2009. The stock options granted in 2009 vest 25% per year over a four-year period and if they are not exercised, they expire in ten years (or earlier following a termination of employment). Additional vesting terms applicable to these options are described in further detail in the section entitled "Termination of Employment and Change of Control Arrangements" following the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table.

Performance share units. Manpower did not make any grants of performance share units in 2009.

Restricted stock units. Manpower made grants of restricted stock units to all of the NEOs under the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan in February 2009. The restricted stock units granted in 2009 vest one-third per year over a three-year period. Any unvested restricted stock units are forfeited upon termination of employment. Dividend equivalents are paid on the restricted stock units under these awards. Additional vesting terms applicable to these grants are described in further detail in the section entitled "Termination of Employment and Change of Control Arrangements" following the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table.

Career shares. Manpower made a grant of career shares to Ms. Beck, Mr. Green, Ms. Gri and Mr. Prising in February 2009, which was granted as restricted stock units with a four-year vesting term. Dividend equivalents are paid on the restricted stock units under these awards. Additional vesting terms applicable to these grants are described in further detail in the section entitled "Termination of Employment and Change of Control Arrangements" following the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table.

Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2009

Name & Principal Position	Option Awards					Stock Awards			Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units, or Other Rights that Have Not Vested (\$)(2)
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock that Have Not Vested (#)(1)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock that Have Not Vested (\$)(2)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units, or Other Rights that Have Not Vested (#)(3)	
Jeffrey A. Joerres CEO	65,500			\$ 33.69	02/14/2010				
	65,300			\$ 31.78	03/12/2011				
	250,000			\$ 33.96	02/19/2012				
	35,000			\$ 31.16	02/18/2013				
	50,000			\$ 44.08	02/18/2014				
	150,000			\$ 44.37	02/16/2015				
	97,000	32,500(4)		\$ 52.78	02/14/2016				
	57,500	57,500(5)		\$ 76.30	02/14/2017				
	45,000	135,000(6)		\$ 56.64	02/20/2018				
		250,000(7)		\$ 30.96	02/17/2019				
						45,000(8)	\$ 2,456,100		
						35,000(9)	\$ 1,910,300		
						40,000(10)	\$ 2,183,200		
						50,799(11)	\$ 2,772,609		
								45,000(16)	\$ 2,456,100
								65,000(17)	\$ 3,547,700
Michael J. Van Handel CFO	120,000			\$ 33.96	02/19/2012				
	13,500			\$ 31.16	02/18/2013				
	15,000			\$ 44.08	02/18/2014				
	50,000			\$ 44.37	02/16/2015				
	33,750	11,250(4)		\$ 52.78	02/14/2016				
	15,000	15,000(5)		\$ 76.30	02/14/2017				
	11,250	33,750(6)		\$ 56.64	02/20/2018				
		80,000(7)		\$ 30.96	02/17/2019				
						9,000(8)	\$ 491,220		
						6,000(9)	\$ 327,480		
						20,320(11)	\$ 1,109,066		
								15,000(16)	\$ 818,700
								25,000(17)	\$ 1,364,500
Barbara J. Beck EVP and President, EMEA	40,000			\$ 33.96	02/19/2012				
	15,000			\$ 44.08	02/18/2014				
	41,438			\$ 44.37	02/16/2015				
	37,673	12,558(4)		\$ 52.78	02/14/2016				
	7,000	7,000(5)		\$ 76.30	02/14/2017				
	7,500	22,500(6)		\$ 56.64	02/20/2018				
		35,000(7)		\$ 30.96	02/17/2019				
						5,000(12)	\$ 272,900		
						9,144(11)	\$ 499,080		
						6,096(13)	\$ 332,720		
								7,000(16)	\$ 382,060
								7,000(17)	\$ 382,060
Owen J. Sullivan EVP and CEO, Right	10,000			\$ 42.00	02/24/2014				
	32,000			\$ 44.37	02/16/2015				

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Management and
Jefferson Wells

19,515	6,505(4)	\$ 52.78	02/14/2016		
12,000	12,000(5)	\$ 76.30	02/14/2017		
6,000	18,000(6)	\$ 56.64	02/20/2018		
	35,000(7)	\$ 30.96	02/17/2019		
				5,000(12)	\$ 272,900
				9,144(11)	\$ 499,080

Name & Principal Position	Option Awards					Stock Awards			Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units, or Other Rights that Have Not Vested (\$)(2)	
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock that Have Not Vested (#)(1)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock that Have Not Vested (\$)(2)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Shares, Units, or Other Rights that Have Not Vested (#)(3)		
Jonas Prising EVP and President, The Americas	2,500 3,500 6,300 5,250 15,000 12,000 7,500			\$ 33.96 \$ 31.16 \$ 44.95 \$ 45.57 \$ 52.78 \$ 76.30 \$ 56.64 \$ 30.96	02/19/2012 02/18/2013 02/24/2014 02/16/2015 02/14/2016 02/14/2017 02/20/2018 02/19/2019					
		5,000(4) 12,000(5) 22,500(6) 35,000(7)				2,655(12) 2,500(14) 9,144(11) 2,032(13)	\$ 144,910 \$ 136,450 \$ 499,080 \$ 110,907		9,000(16) 6,000(17)	\$ 491,220 \$ 327,480
Darryl Green EVP and President, Asia Pacific and Middle East	10,000 6,250	10,000(19) 18,750(6) 41,000(7)		\$ 93.24 \$ 56.64 \$ 30.96	05/28/2017 02/20/2018 02/17/2019					
						10,417(15) 11,684(11) 5,080(13)	\$ 568,560 \$ 637,713 \$ 277,266		5,000(16) 7,500(17) 6,000(18)	\$ 272,900 \$ 409,350 \$ 327,480
Françoise Gri EVP and President, France	10,000 6,750	10,000(20) 20,250(21) 41,000(22)		\$ 73.86 \$ 55.10 \$ 27.99	03/12/2017 03/11/2018 03/11/2019					
						11,684(11) 5,080(13)	\$ 637,713 \$ 277,266		4,000(16) 7,000(17)	\$ 218,320 \$ 382,060

(1) Represents outstanding grants of restricted stock, restricted stock units or career shares.

(2) Value based on the closing price of \$54.58 on December 31, 2009.

(3) Represents outstanding grants of performance share units, measured at target levels, except as otherwise provided herein.

(4) Remaining options vested on February 14, 2010.

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- (5) 50% of the remaining unvested options vested on February 14, 2010 and 50% of the remaining unvested options are scheduled to vest on February 14, 2011.

- (6) 33% of the remaining unvested options vested on February 20, 2010 and 33% of the remaining unvested options are scheduled to vest on each of February 20, 2011 and 2012.

- (7) 25% of the remaining unvested options vested on February 17, 2010 and 25% of the remaining unvested options are scheduled to vest on each of February 17, 2011, 2012 and 2013.
- (8) Shares scheduled to vest on February 16, 2011.
- (9) Shares scheduled to vest on February 14, 2012.
- (10) Shares scheduled to vest on February 20, 2013.
- (11) 33% of the restricted stock units vested on February 17, 2010 and 33% of the remaining unvested options are scheduled to vest on each of February 17, 2011 and 2012.
- (12) Shares or restricted stock units vested on February 16, 2010.
- (13) Restricted stock units scheduled to vest on February 17, 2013.
- (14) Shares or restricted stock units scheduled to vest on February 14, 2013.
- (15) Restricted stock units scheduled to vest on May 28, 2011.
- (16) Performance share units scheduled to vest in February 2010, had the performance targets been achieved as of December 31, 2009 and service requirements were met as of December 31, 2009. However, the committee certified the performance target had not been achieved and therefore, no performance share units were issued.
- (17) Performance share units scheduled to vest in February 2011 if the committee certifies that the performance targets are achieved as of December 31, 2010 and service requirements are met as of December 31, 2010.
- (18) Performance share units scheduled to vest in February 2011 if the committee certifies that the performance targets are achieved as of December 31, 2010 and the service requirement is met as of December 31, 2010. This award is disclosed at the maximum level.
- (19) 50% of the remaining unvested options are scheduled to vest on each of May 28, 2010 and 2011.
- (20) 50% of the remaining unvested options vest on March 12, 2010 and 50% of the remaining unvested options are scheduled to vest on March 12, 2011.
- (21) 33% of the remaining unvested options vest on March 11, 2010 and 33% of the remaining unvested options are scheduled to vest on March 11, 2011 and 2012.
- (22)

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25% of the remaining unvested options vested on March 9, 2010 and 25% of the remaining unvested options are scheduled to vest on each of March 9, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested in 2009

Name & Principal Position	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting (\$)
Jeffrey A. Joerres CEO	100,000	1,115,010	70,000	2,167,200
Michael J. Van Handel CFO	0	0	29,750	921,060
Barbara J. Beck EVP and President, EMEA	0	0	17,500	541,800
Owen J. Sullivan EVP and CEO, Right Management and Jefferson Wells	0	0	17,500	541,800
Jonas Prising EVP and President, The Americas	0	0	14,000	433,400
Darryl Green EVP and President, Asia Pacific and Middle East	0	0	0	0
Françoise Gri EVP and President, France	0	0	0	0

Pension Benefits in 2009

Name & Principal Position	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (\$)(1)	Payments During Last Fiscal Year (\$)
Jeffrey A. Joerres CEO	U.S. Pension Plans	7	59,857	0
Michael J. Van Handel CFO	U.S. Pension Plans	11	68,119	0
Barbara J. Beck EVP and President, EMEA	N/A			
Owen J. Sullivan EVP and CEO, Right Management and Jefferson Wells	N/A			
Jonas Prising EVP and President, The Americas	N/A			
Darryl Green EVP and President, Asia Pacific and Middle East	N/A			

Françoise Gri

N/A

EVP and President, France

(1) Present value has been calculated as of December 31, 2009 assuming a 5.70% discount rate and retirement occurring at age 65, as well as applying the 2010 Static Mortality Table for Annuitants and Non-Annuitants, as required for plan financial reporting purposes.

U.S. pension plans. Manpower maintains both a qualified, noncontributory defined benefit pension plan for U.S. employees, as well as a nonqualified, noncontributory, defined benefit deferred compensation plan for

management and other highly compensated employees in the U.S. who are ineligible to participate in the qualified plan. Together, both plans are referred to collectively as the U.S. pension plans. The U.S. pension plans were frozen as of February 29, 2000 and all benefits under the U.S. pension plans became fully vested. The CEO and CFO are each entitled to pension benefits under the U.S. pension plans.

Under the U.S. pension plans, a pension is payable upon retirement at age 65 (with five years of service), or earlier upon termination if the participant has reached age 55 and has had 20 years of service with Manpower. The pension benefit is based on years of credited service as of February 29, 2000 and the lesser of (i) the average annual compensation received during the last five consecutive calendar years as of February 29, 2000, for employees who had not retired as of February 29, 2000 or (ii) \$261,664. Compensation covered by the U.S. pension plans is base salary.

Currently, none of the NEOs are eligible for early retirement under the U.S. pension plans. The early retirement benefit under the U.S. pension plans is the normal retirement benefit, reduced by 5/12 of 1% for each month that the participant retired prior to his normal retirement age.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation in 2009

Name & Principal Position	Plan	Executive Contributions in 2009 (\$)(1)	Registrant Contributions in 2009 (\$)	Aggregate Earnings in 2009 (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at December 31, 2009 (\$)(2)
Jeffrey A. Joerres CEO	NQSP PBDC	76,846 0	38,423 0	552,302 32,265	0 0	2,320,359 1,053,960
Michael J. Van Handel CFO	NQSP PBDC	39,048 0	19,524 0	193,698 16,910	0 0	878,680 552,378
Barbara J. Beck EVP and President, EMEA	NQSP PBDC	0 0	0 0	5,303 13,567	0 0	22,967 443,172
Owen J. Sullivan EVP and CEO, Right Management and Jefferson Wells	NQSP PBDC	40,320 0	20,160 0	90,336 12,887	0 0	412,492 420,949
Jonas Prising EVP and President, The Americas	NQSP	51,587	13,114	96,873	0	374,931
Darryl Green EVP and President, Asia Pacific and Middle East	NQSP	0	0	0	0	0
Françoise Gri EVP and President, France	N/A	0	0	0	0	0

- (1) These amounts reflect contributions made by the NEOs from their 2009 salary, which amounts were also included in the salary column for each NEO in the Summary Compensation Table. Of the amounts disclosed in this column for the Nonqualified Savings Plan, the following contributions are attributable to a portion of the 2008 annual incentive, which was disclosed in the 2008 Summary Compensation Table: Mr. Joerres \$18,000; Mr. Van Handel \$6,600; Mr. Sullivan \$15,120; and Mr. Prising \$13,125.
- (2) Of the amounts disclosed in this column for the Nonqualified Savings Plan, the following amounts were previously reported in the Summary Compensation Table in either 2009 or prior to 2009: Mr. Joerres \$1,897,779; Mr. Van Handel \$752,018; Ms. Beck \$11,507; Mr. Sullivan \$345,565; and Mr. Prising \$371,363. The difference between the amounts disclosed in this footnote and the amounts disclosed in the above column for the Nonqualified Savings Plan reflect earnings (and losses) on the contributions, any

salary or bonus deferrals by the executive prior to becoming a NEO, and any company contributions prior to the executive becoming an NEO. Of the amounts disclosed in this column for the Performance-Based Deferred Compensation Plan, the following amounts were previously reported in the Summary Compensation Table in either 2004 or 2005: Mr. Joerres \$873,190; Mr. Van Handel \$457,638; and Ms. Beck \$367,162. The difference between the amounts disclosed in this footnote and the amounts disclosed in the above column for the Performance-Based Deferred Compensation Plan reflect earnings on the contributions and, with regard to Mr. Sullivan, company contributions prior to Mr. Sullivan becoming an NEO.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation in 2009

Nonqualified Savings Plan. Pursuant to the Nonqualified Savings Plan, certain executives, including the CEO, CFO, Ms. Beck, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Prising, and Mr. Green may defer a portion of their salary and incentive awards. Salary deferral elections must be made by the NEOs before December 31 of the year prior to the year in which it will be earned. Incentive deferral elections are made by the NEOs in June of each year for the incentive they will earn during such year. The NEOs are permitted to defer up to 50% of their salary and 50% of their annual incentive under the plan. Pursuant to the plan, the NEOs, as well as all other plan participants, may receive a matching amount of 50% of the deferrals they have made during the year, up to a maximum of 6% of their annual compensation. In addition, pursuant to the plan, Manpower may make a discretionary profit sharing contribution to participants in the plan. During 2009, Manpower did not make a profit sharing contribution under the plan. Manpower's contributions to a participant's account under the plan (both matching contributions and profit sharing contributions) are not fully vested until a participant has at least five years of credited service with Manpower. All of the NEOs who participate in the plan were fully vested in their matching contributions and profit sharing contributions as of December 31, 2009.

The investment alternatives available to the NEOs under the Nonqualified Savings Plan are selected by Manpower and may be changed from time to time. The NEOs are permitted to change their investment elections at any time on a prospective basis. The table below shows the funds available under the plan and their annual rate of return for the calendar year ended December 31, 2009.

Name of Fund	Annual Return
Fidelity Contrafund	29.23%
John Hancock Classic Value I	36.46%
Fidelity Spartan U.S. Equity Index	26.51%
T. Rowe Price Institutional Large Cap Value	28.09%
Fidelity Spartan Extended Market Index	36.65%
Lord Abbott Small Cap Value	30.23%
TimesSquare Small Cap Growth	35.52%
Chesapeake Core Growth Fund	39.24%
Dodge & Cox International Stock	47.46%
Fidelity Freedom 2000 Fund	16.49%
Fidelity Freedom 2005 Fund	23.40%
Fidelity Freedom 2010 Fund	24.82%
Fidelity Freedom 2015 Fund	25.62%
Fidelity Freedom 2020 Fund	28.86%
Fidelity Freedom 2025 Fund	30.03%
Fidelity Freedom 2030 Fund	30.57%
Fidelity Freedom 2035 Fund	31.26%
Fidelity Freedom 2040 Fund	31.65%
Fidelity Freedom 2045 Fund	32.04%
Fidelity Freedom 2050 Fund	32.47%
Fidelity Freedom Income Fund	16.12%
Fidelity Short Term Bond	7.35%
Vanguard Total Bond Market Index Fund	5.93%
Western Asset Core FI	23.37%
Fidelity Retirement Money Market	0.63%

Benefits paid under the Nonqualified Savings Plan will be paid to the NEOs upon their termination of employment, either in a lump sum, in five annual installments or in ten annual installments, as elected by the NEOs in accordance with the plan rules.

Performance-Based Deferred Compensation Plan. The CEO, CFO, Ms. Beck and Mr. Sullivan each have participated in the Performance-Based Deferred Compensation Plan, earning deferred compensation upon the achievement of earnings per share and economic profit goals in 2004 and 2005. Though the plan was frozen in February 2006, the executives will continue to accrue earnings on such amounts in accordance with the plan. Specifically, the plan allows the executive compensation and human resources committee to determine the rate of return from time to time. Currently, the rate of return is equal to the effective yield on ten-year Treasury notes plus 100 basis points at the beginning of each year. A detailed discussion regarding the vesting conditions that will entitle an executive to benefits under this plan can be found in the narrative accompanying the Post-Termination Benefits and Change of Control Tables below. Participants will receive any vested benefits under this plan upon their termination of employment, payable in cash or shares of Manpower's common stock (in Manpower's sole discretion), in a lump sum or in such number of annual installments (between five and fifteen) as elected by the participant in accordance with the plan rules. Upon a change of control, the participants receive a distribution of such benefits in a lump sum at such time.

Termination of Employment and Change of Control Arrangements

Manpower has entered into severance agreements (which include change of control benefits) with each of the CEO and CFO and other NEOs. Each agreement has a two or three-year term, and such term is automatically extended for two years to the extent there is a change of control of Manpower within the two-year period prior to the expiration of the original term of the agreement. In addition to these severance agreements, a number of the equity grants and benefit plans in which the CEO and CFO and other NEOs are participants contain vesting provisions that are triggered upon a change of control of Manpower and/or certain terminations of employment. Generally, benefits under these arrangements are triggered upon the involuntary termination of the executive's employment not for cause or upon the voluntary termination of employment for good reason. Terminations for other reasons (such as retirement, death, disability or a change of control) also trigger enhanced benefits under certain of these arrangements. The tables which follow the descriptions of these arrangements illustrate the amount of enhanced benefits the CEO and CFO and other NEOs would receive under all such arrangements if their employment had been terminated on December 31, 2009 for the reasons specified within the tables or upon a change of control of Manpower on such date.

Severance agreements. Manpower has entered into severance agreements with all of the NEOs. In November 2009, Manpower entered into severance agreements with Mr. Prising, Ms. Beck and Mr. Sullivan which replaced their prior severance agreements that expired in May 2009 (and September 2009 for Mr. Sullivan). These new severance agreements expire in May 2012 (September 2012 for Mr. Sullivan), three years after the expiration date of the replaced severance agreements. Aside from the new term and other minor modifications, these severance agreements are in substantially the same form as the severance agreements that were replaced. All other NEOs have severance agreements which provide similar benefits. Under the severance agreements, upon the involuntary termination of the NEO's employment (other than for cause, as defined in the agreements and described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis included in this proxy statement) or upon the voluntary termination of employment by the NEO for good reason (as defined in the agreements and described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis included in this proxy statement), the NEO is entitled to receive a severance payment equal to the sum of the executive's base salary and annual incentive. The severance payment to the CEO is capped at 2 1/2 times his base salary in effect at the time of the termination, while the CFO's severance payment is capped at 2 times his base salary in effect at the time of the termination. There is no cap applicable to the other NEOs. In the event an NEO's termination occurs in the two-year period following a change of control of Manpower or during a protected period (generally, the six-month period prior to a change of control), the severance payment payable to the CEO and CFO is equal to three times the sum of his base salary and annual incentive, while the severance payment to all of the other NEOs is equal to two times the sum of his or her salary and annual incentive. The cap described above for the CEO and the CFO does not apply in the event of a change of control. The determination of the amount of the annual incentive used to calculate the severance payment will vary depending on the circumstances surrounding the termination and is further detailed in the footnotes accompanying the illustrative tables below.

All severance payments under the NEOs' agreements will be paid in a lump sum within 30 days following the date of termination (except in the case of Ms. Gri, whose severance payments will be paid in a lump sum six months after the date of termination).

Under the severance agreements, all of the NEOs are bound by non-competition agreements in favor of Manpower for the one-year period following the termination of their employment for any reason, except where the termination occurs within the two-year period following a change of control or during a protected period and is either involuntary (other than for cause) or is for good reason.

Under the severance agreements, upon the NEO's (i) involuntary termination (other than for cause), (ii) voluntary termination for good reason or (iii) termination due to the death or disability of the NEO, the NEOs are entitled to receive a prorated incentive for the year in which termination occurs or, if such a termination occurs within the two-year period following a change of control or during a protected period, a target incentive for the full year in which termination occurs.

With the exception of Ms. Gri's agreement, Manpower has agreed to pay for continued health insurance for the NEOs and their families for a 12-month period following an involuntary termination of their employment (other than for cause) or a voluntary termination of their employment for good reason. Furthermore, if such a termination occurs within the two-year period following a change of control or during a protected period, then Manpower has agreed to pay for continued health insurance for the NEOs and their families for an 18-month period.

In addition, following an involuntary termination of the NEO's employment (other than for cause) or a voluntary termination of the NEO's employment for good reason, Manpower will pay for outplacement services for up to one year following the NEO's termination. This benefit is not included in the CEO's and CFO's agreements.

If any payments to be made to the CEO or CFO under the agreements, as well as any other payments made to them under any plan, agreement or otherwise, are characterized as excess parachute payments under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code and are subject to the 20% excise tax imposed on such payments under Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code, he is entitled to a tax gross up payment. For the other NEOs, if any payments to be made under the agreements, when added to any other payment or benefit to be received by them in connection with a change of control or termination of employment, would be characterized as excess parachute payments under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code and would be subject to the 20% excise tax under Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code, where such a reduction would benefit the NEO on an after-tax basis, the amount of the severance payment under the agreement will be reduced to the maximum amount to which excise tax would not apply.

Stock options. Each of the NEOs holds unvested stock options granted under the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan. Unvested stock options granted to the NEOs prior to 2008 immediately vest upon a change of control of Manpower or upon the NEO's involuntary termination of employment during a protected period (generally, the six-month period prior to a change of control). Under the terms of the stock option agreements that Manpower entered into with each of the NEOs for the 2008 and 2009 grants, unvested options immediately vest upon the NEO's death or disability. For such grants, upon a change of control where the options are converted on a tax free basis or where Manpower's shares remain publicly traded, the options only accelerate vesting in the event of the NEO's involuntary termination of employment (other than for cause) or a voluntary termination of employment for good reason during a protected period or within two years following a change of control. Alternatively, upon a change of control of Manpower where Manpower's shares do not remain publicly traded or where a publicly traded acquirer does not convert the options into options over the acquirer's shares on a tax free basis, such options immediately vest upon the change of control. For purposes of these stock option agreements, the definitions of cause and good reason are the same as those used in the NEO's severance agreements.

Under the terms of the stock option agreements that Manpower has entered into with each of the CEO and the CFO for grants prior to 2008, the stock options they hold will become fully vested upon their death or disability. For options granted prior to 2007, the stock options held by the CEO and the CFO will also become fully vested upon either (i) an involuntary termination of employment (other than for cause) or (ii) a voluntary termination of employment for good reason. For purposes of these agreements, the definitions of cause and good reason are the same as those used in the NEOs' severance agreements.

Under the terms of the equity plan and the stock option agreements between Manpower and the other NEOs for grants prior to 2008, upon the termination of the NEO's employment due to a death or disability, any unvested stock options will become vested to the extent they would have otherwise become vested if the NEO had remained employed by Manpower for the three-year period following such termination.

Restricted stock / career shares / restricted stock units. The CEO and certain other NEOs currently hold unvested restricted stock, restricted stock units or career shares (restricted stock or restricted stock units that vest completely on a single date several years into the future, for example, four, five or six years) granted under the

2003 Equity Incentive Plan. Under the terms of the plan, an NEO will become fully vested in the shares of restricted stock or restricted stock units upon a termination of their employment due to death or disability.

Under the terms of the plan, as well as the award agreements Manpower has entered into with the CEO and the other NEOs, for all restricted stock or restricted stock unit awards granted prior to 2006, as well as the restricted stock unit award granted to Mr. Green in 2007, the NEO will become fully vested in the shares upon (i) a change of control of Manpower, (ii) the involuntary termination of executive's employment during a protected period or (iii) the termination of the NEO's employment due to retirement. Here, retirement means a termination of employment after the NEO has reached age 65 and has completed 20 years of service with Manpower.

For all restricted stock awards granted to the CEO and CFO prior to 2006, in addition to the above terms, all unvested shares of restricted stock will become fully vested upon the NEO's involuntary termination of employment (other than for cause) or voluntary termination of employment for good reason. Cause and good reason have the same meaning as in the NEO's severance agreements.

For grants of restricted stock made to the CEO and CFO in 2006, as well as to Messrs. Sullivan and Prising in 2007 (all granted as career shares), any unvested shares will become fully vested upon the NEO's termination of employment due to retirement. Here, retirement means the termination of the NEO's employment on or after he has reached age 55 and has completed ten years of service with Manpower. In addition, in the event of the NEO's involuntary termination of employment (other than for cause) or a voluntary termination for good reason, the NEO will become vested in a pro rata number of shares based upon the number of days that have elapsed during the vesting period prior to such a termination of employment. The grant of career shares made to the CEO in 2008 has similar terms, except that he will become fully vested in the shares upon a change of control of Manpower or upon his involuntary termination during a protected period where, in connection with the change of control, Manpower's shares do not remain publicly traded or where a publicly traded acquirer does not convert the shares into the acquirer's shares on a tax-free basis. If the shares are converted in such a manner or where Manpower's shares remain publicly traded, he will become fully vested upon either an involuntary termination (without cause) or a voluntary termination for good reason during a protected period or within two years following the change of control. Cause and good reason have the same meaning as in the NEOs' severance agreements.

In 2009, grants of restricted stock units were made to all NEOs and grants of career shares were made to Ms. Beck and Gri and Messrs. Prising and Green. Under these grants, any unvested units will become fully vested upon the NEO's termination of employment due to death, disability, or retirement. Here, retirement means the termination of the NEO's employment on or after the NEO has reached age 55 and has completed ten years of service with Manpower. Upon a change of control where the units are converted on a tax free basis or where Manpower's shares remain publicly traded, the units only accelerate vesting in the event of the NEO's involuntary termination of employment (other than for cause) or a voluntary termination of employment for good reason during a protected period or within two years following a change of control. Alternatively, upon a change of control of Manpower where Manpower's shares do not remain publicly traded or where a publicly traded acquirer does not convert the units into units based on the acquirer's shares on a tax free basis, such units immediately vest upon the change of control. Cause and good reason have the same meaning as in the NEOs' severance agreements. In addition, for the grants of career shares made to Ms. Beck and Gri and Messrs. Prising and Green in 2009, in the event of the NEO's involuntary termination of employment (other than for cause) or a voluntary termination for good reason, the NEO will become vested in a pro rata number of units based upon the number of days that have elapsed during the vesting period prior to such a termination of employment.

Performance share units. Each of the CEO and the other NEOs received grants of performance share units in 2007 and 2008 which were unvested at the end of 2009.

For grants made in 2007, upon an NEO's termination of employment due to death, disability or retirement, the NEO will receive a pro rata number of shares based on both the NEO's target grant and the number of days that have elapsed during the performance period as of the date of termination. Here, retirement means the termination of the NEO's employment after he has reached age 55 and has completed ten years of service with Manpower. Upon an NEO's involuntary termination of employment (other than for cause) or voluntary termination for good reason, if such termination occurs within the two-year period following a change of control or during a protected period, the NEO will become vested in the full amount of shares that would have otherwise been payable to him or her if he or she had remained employed by Manpower through the end of the performance period, assuming the target performance goal for the award had been achieved. Here again, cause and good reason have the same meaning as in the NEOs' severance agreements. Note that while the 2007 grants were outstanding as of December 31, 2009, as discussed previously, the performance goals for these awards were not achieved, the awards were not earned and have since expired. The grants made in 2008 have similar terms, except that upon an NEO's termination of employment due to retirement, the NEO will receive a pro rata number of shares based on the actual results at the end of the performance period, rather than the target amount. In addition, under the terms of the 2008 grants, upon a change of control of Manpower, the NEO will become vested in a pro rata number of shares based both on the actual results as of the date of the change of control and the number of days that have elapsed during the performance period as of the date of the change of control.

Performance-Based Deferred Compensation Plan. The benefits payable to the CEO and certain other NEOs under the Senior Management Performance-Based Deferred Compensation Plan that was frozen in February 2006 vest upon a change of control or upon an NEO's retirement or upon an NEO's termination of employment due to his or her death or disability. For purposes of this plan, retirement means an NEO has reached age 62 or has reached age 50 and has completed 15 years of service with Manpower. The CEO and CFO are fully vested in their benefits under this plan and therefore, would not receive any enhanced benefit upon a change of control or their death, disability or retirement.

Nonqualified Savings Plan. The amount of any unvested benefits under the Nonqualified Savings Plan will become vested upon a participant's death, disability or retirement. For purposes of this plan, retirement means an NEO terminates employment after he or she has (i) reached age 60, (ii) has reached age 55 and completed 20 years of service with Manpower or (iii) has reached age 55, and Manpower determines that the retirement is bona fide and that the NEO will not perform services for any competitor of Manpower. The CEO and each of the other NEOs that participate in this plan are already fully vested in their benefits under this plan and therefore, would not receive any enhanced benefit upon their death, disability or retirement.

Post-Termination and Change of Control Benefits
Jeffrey A. Joerres, CEO(1)

			Involuntary Termination or Good Reason no COC(\$)	Triggering Event(2)		For Cause(\$)	Voluntary(\$)	Retirement(\$)
	Death(\$)	Disability(\$)		Single Trigger (COC only)(\$)	Double Trigger (COC + Termination)(\$)			
Severance Payment(3)	n/a	n/a	2,500,000	n/a	7,500,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prorated Incentive(4)	1,500,000	1,500,000	375,000	n/a	1,500,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Options(5)	5,963,500	5,963,500	58,500	58,500	5,905,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Performance Share Units(6)	4,657,228	4,657,228	n/a	0	2,456,100	n/a	n/a	2,456,100
Restricted Stock/ Restricted Stock Units/Career Shares(7)	9,322,209	9,322,209	4,503,692	2,456,100	4,955,809	n/a	n/a	9,322,209
Health Benefits	n/a	n/a	11,647	n/a	17,850	n/a	n/a	n/a
280G Gross Up	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Totals	21,442,937	21,442,937	7,448,839	2,514,600	22,334,759	n/a	n/a	11,778,309

- (1) The term of the CEO's current severance agreement expires on February 20, 2011.
- (2) The single trigger column calculates the amounts that are earned upon a change of control of Manpower without regard to whether a termination occurs, while the double trigger column calculates the amounts earned upon an involuntary termination (other than for cause) or a voluntary termination for good reason that occurs during a protected period (generally, six months prior to a change of control) or within the two-year period following a change of control. Amounts in the double trigger column do not include amounts that are earned solely upon a change of control. Accordingly, in a double trigger scenario, the total amounts in the columns (single trigger and double trigger) need to be combined for a complete calculation of the amounts that are earned. This combined amount would be \$24,849,359.
- (3) The amount of the severance payment under the CEO's severance agreement is equal to his base salary effective as of the date of the termination (here, \$1,000,000) and his target bonus for the year of the termination (here, \$1,500,000). In a double trigger scenario, the amount of his severance payment is multiplied by three.
- (4) In the case of his involuntary termination (other than for cause) or voluntary termination for good reason, the amount of the prorated incentive payable to the CEO under his severance agreement is based on the actual incentive earned for 2009 for the financial objectives and the target amount for the operating objectives. In the event of a death, disability, or certain terminations following a change of control, the prorated incentive is based on the target incentive for the year of termination. No proration has been applied here as this table illustrates the effect of such a termination on December 31, 2009. Note that an incentive amount has also been reported as 2009 compensation for the CEO in the Summary Compensation Table, as well as in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table.
- (5) The value of stock options is illustrated here by measuring the difference between the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58) and the exercise price of each unvested stock option held by the CEO on such date. For stock options granted in 2008 and later, as described above, depending on the circumstances surrounding a change of control event, the options may vest upon a double trigger scenario or upon a single trigger scenario. In order to avoid duplication of the values in this illustration, the value of such stock options is disclosed in the double trigger column only.
- (6) The value of performance share units is illustrated here by measuring the value of the number of shares payable under unvested awards using the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58).

- (7) The value of unvested restricted stock, restricted stock units and career shares is illustrated here by measuring the value of the number of shares payable under unvested awards using the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58). For restricted stock units granted in 2009 and career shares granted in 2008, as described above, depending on the circumstances surrounding a change of control event, the shares or units may vest upon a double trigger scenario or upon a single trigger scenario. In order to avoid duplication of the values in this illustration, the value of such shares or units is disclosed in the double trigger column only.

Post-Termination and Change of Control Benefits

Michael J. Van Handel, CFO(1)

	Death(\$)	Disability(\$)	Involuntary Termination or Good Reason no COC(\$)	Triggering Event(2)		For Cause(\$)	Voluntary(\$)	Retirement(\$)
				Single Trigger (COC only)(\$)	Double Trigger (COC + Termination)(\$)			
Severance Payment(3)	n/a	n/a	1,100,000	n/a	3,300,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prorated Incentive(4)	550,000	550,000	137,500	n/a	550,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Options(5)	1,909,850	1,909,850	20,250	20,250	1,889,600	n/a	n/a	n/a
Performance Share Units(6)	1,665,288	1,665,288	n/a	0	818,700	n/a	n/a	818,700
Restricted Stock/ Restricted Stock Units/ Career Shares(7)	1,927,766	1,927,766	703,013	491,220	1,109,066	n/a	n/a	1,927,766
Health Benefits	n/a	n/a	11,897	n/a	18,234	n/a	n/a	n/a
280G Gross Up	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Totals	6,052,904	6,052,904	1,972,660	511,470	7,685,600	n/a	n/a	2,746,466

- (1) The term of the CFO's current severance agreement expires on February 20, 2011.
- (2) The single trigger column calculates the amounts that are earned upon a change of control of Manpower without regard to whether a termination occurs, while the double trigger column calculates the amounts earned upon an involuntary termination (other than for cause) or a voluntary termination for good reason that occurs during a protected period (generally, six months prior to a change of control) or within the two-year period following a change of control. Amounts in the double trigger column do not include amounts that are earned solely upon a change of control. Accordingly, in a double trigger scenario, the total amounts in the columns (single trigger and double trigger) need to be combined for a complete calculation of the amounts that are earned. This combined amount would be \$8,197,070.
- (3) The amount of the severance payment under the CFO's severance agreement is equal to his base salary effective as of the date of the termination (here, \$550,000) and his target incentive (here, \$550,000). In a double trigger scenario, the amount of his severance payment is multiplied by three.
- (4) In the case of his involuntary termination (other than for cause) or voluntary termination for good reason, the amount of the prorated incentive payable to the CFO under his severance agreement is based on the actual incentive earned for 2009 for the financial objectives and the target amount for the operating objectives. In the event of a death, disability, or certain terminations following a change of control, the prorated incentive is based on the target incentive for the year of termination. No proration has been applied here as this table illustrates the effect of such a termination on December 31, 2009. Note that an incentive amount has also been reported as 2009 compensation for the CFO in the Summary Compensation Table, as well as in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table.
- (5) The value of stock options is illustrated here by measuring the difference between the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58) and the exercise price of each unvested stock option held by the CFO on such date. For stock options granted in 2008 and later, as described above, depending on the circumstances

surrounding a change of control event, the options may vest upon a double trigger scenario or upon a single trigger scenario. In order to avoid duplication of the values in this illustration, the value of such stock options is disclosed in the double trigger column only.

- (6) The value of performance share units is illustrated here by measuring the value of the number of shares payable under unvested awards using the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58).
- (7) The value of unvested restricted stock, restricted stock units and career shares is illustrated here by measuring the value of the number of shares payable under unvested awards using the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58). For restricted stock units granted in 2009, as described above, depending on the circumstances surrounding a change of control event, the units may vest upon a double trigger scenario or upon a single trigger scenario. In order to avoid duplication of the values in this illustration, the value of such units is disclosed in the double trigger column only.

Post-Termination and Change of Control Benefits

Barbara J. Beck, EVP and President, EMEA(1)

	Involuntary Termination or Good Reason no			Triggering Event(2)		For Cause(\$)	Voluntary(\$)	Retirement(\$)
	Death(\$)	Disability(\$)	COC(\$)	Single Trigger (COC only)(\$)	Double Trigger (COC + Termination)(\$)			
Severance Payment	n/a	n/a	805,000(3)	n/a	1,610,000(4)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prorated Incentive(5)	345,000	345,000	86,250	n/a	345,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Options(6)	849,304	849,304	n/a	22,604	826,700	n/a	n/a	n/a
Performance Share Units(7)	619,105	619,105	n/a	0	382,060	n/a	n/a	382,060
Restricted Stock/ Restricted Stock Units/ Career Shares(8)	1,104,699	1,104,699	72,419	272,900	831,799	n/a	n/a	1,104,699
Health Benefits	n/a	n/a	9,579	n/a	14,680	n/a	n/a	n/a
Outplacement	n/a	n/a	25,000	n/a	25,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Performance Based Deferred Compensation	443,172	443,172	n/a	443,172	n/a	n/a	n/a	443,172
Totals	3,361,280	3,361,280	998,248	738,676	4,035,239	n/a	n/a	1,929,931

- (1) The term of Ms. Beck's severance agreement expires on May 12, 2012.
- (2) The single trigger column calculates the amounts that are earned upon a change of control of Manpower without regard to whether a termination occurs, while the double trigger column calculates the amounts earned upon an involuntary termination (other than for cause) or a voluntary termination for good reason that occurs during a protected period (generally, six months prior to a change of control) or within the two-year period following a change of control. Amounts in the double trigger column do not include amounts that are earned solely upon a change of control. Accordingly, in a double trigger scenario, the total amounts in the columns (single trigger and double trigger) need to be combined for a complete calculation of the amounts that are earned. This combined amount would be \$4,773,915.
- (3) The amount of the severance payment under Ms. Beck's severance agreement is equal to her annual base salary at the highest rate in effect during the term of the agreement (here, \$460,000) and her target annual incentive for the fiscal year in which the termination occurs (here, \$345,000).
- (4) In a double trigger scenario, the amount of the severance payment would be equal to two times the sum of: (x) annual base salary at the highest rate in effect during the term of the agreement (here, \$460,000) and (y) the target annual incentive for year in which change of

control occurs (here, \$345,000).

- (5) In the case of her involuntary termination (other than for cause) or voluntary termination for good reason, the amount of the prorated incentive payable to her under her severance agreement is based on the actual incentive earned for 2009 for the financial objectives and the target amount for the operating objectives. In the event of a death, disability, or certain terminations following a change of control, the prorated incentive is based on the target incentive for the year of termination. No proration has been applied here as this table illustrates the effect of such a termination on December 31, 2009. Note that an incentive amount has also been reported as 2009 compensation for her in the Summary Compensation Table, as well as in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table.
- (6) The value of stock options is illustrated here by measuring the difference between the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58) and the exercise price of each unvested stock option held by Ms. Beck on such date. For stock options granted in 2008 and later, as described above, depending on the circumstances surrounding a change of control event, the options may vest upon a double trigger scenario or upon a single trigger scenario. In order to avoid duplication of the values in this illustration, the value of such stock options is disclosed in the double trigger column only.
- (7) The value of performance share units is illustrated here by measuring the value of the number of shares payable under unvested awards using the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58).
- (8) The value of unvested restricted stock, restricted stock units and career shares is illustrated here by measuring the value of the number of shares payable under unvested awards using the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58). For restricted stock units and career shares granted in 2009, as described above, depending on the circumstances surrounding a change of control event, the shares or units may vest upon a double trigger scenario or upon a single trigger scenario. In order to avoid duplication of the values in this illustration, the value of such shares or units is disclosed in the double trigger column only.

Post-Termination and Change of Control Benefits

Owen J. Sullivan, EVP and CEO, Right Management and Jefferson Wells(1)

	Involuntary Termination or Good Reason			Triggering Event(2)		For Cause(\$)	Voluntary(\$)	Retirement(\$)
	Death(\$)	Disability(\$)	no COC(\$)	Single Trigger (COC only)(\$)	Double Trigger (COC + Termination)(\$)			
Severance Payment	n/a	n/a	735,000(3)	n/a	1,470,000(4)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prorated Incentive(5)	315,000	315,000	252,000	n/a	315,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Options(6)	838,409	838,409	n/a	11,709	826,700	n/a	n/a	n/a
Performance Share Units(7)	677,469	677,469	n/a	0	491,220	n/a	n/a	491,220
Restricted Stock/ Restricted Stock Units/ Career Shares(8)	908,430	908,430	65,454	272,900	564,533	n/a	n/a	908,430
Health Benefits	n/a	n/a	12,548	n/a	19,230	n/a	n/a	n/a
Outplacement	n/a	n/a	25,000	n/a	25,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Performance Based Deferred Compensation	420,949	420,949	n/a	420,949	n/a	n/a	n/a	420,949
Totals	3,160,257	3,160,257	1,090,002	705,558	3,711,683	n/a	n/a	1,820,599

- (1) The term of Mr. Sullivan's severance agreement expires on September 6, 2012.
- (2) The single trigger column calculates the amounts that are earned upon a change of control of Manpower without regard to whether a termination occurs, while the double trigger column calculates the amounts earned upon an involuntary termination (other than for cause) or a voluntary termination for good reason that occurs during a protected period (generally, six months prior to a change of control) or within the

two-year period following a change of control. Amounts in the double trigger column do not include amounts that are earned solely upon a change of control. Accordingly, in a double trigger scenario, the total amounts in the columns (single trigger and double trigger) need to be combined for a complete calculation of the amounts that are earned. This combined amount would be \$4,417,241.

- (3) The amount of the severance payment under Mr. Sullivan's severance agreement is equal to his annual base salary at the highest rate in effect during the term of the agreement (here, \$420,000) and his target annual incentive for the fiscal year in which the termination occurs (here, \$315,000).
- (4) In a double trigger scenario, the amount of the severance payment would be equal to two times the sum of: (x) annual base salary at the highest rate in effect during the term of the agreement (here, \$420,000) and (y) the target annual incentive for year in which change of control occurs (here, \$315,000).
- (5) In the case of his involuntary termination (other than for cause) or voluntary termination for good reason, the amount of the prorated incentive payable to him under his severance agreement is based on the actual incentive earned for 2009 for the financial objectives and the target amount for the operating objectives. In the event of a death, disability, or certain terminations following a change of control, the prorated incentive is based on the target incentive for the year of termination. No proration has been applied here as this table illustrates the effect of such a termination on December 31, 2009. Note that an incentive amount has also been reported as 2009 compensation for him in the Summary Compensation Table, as well as in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table.
- (6) The value of stock options is illustrated here by measuring the difference between the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58) and the exercise price of each unvested stock option held by Mr. Sullivan on such date. For stock options granted in 2008 and later, as described above, depending on the circumstances surrounding a change of control event, the options may vest upon a double trigger scenario or upon a single trigger scenario. In order to avoid duplication of the values in this illustration, the value of such stock options is disclosed in the double trigger column only.
- (7) The value of performance share units is illustrated here by measuring the value of the number of shares payable under unvested awards using the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58).
- (8) The value of unvested restricted stock, restricted stock units and career shares is illustrated here by measuring the value of the number of shares payable under unvested awards using the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58). For restricted stock units granted in 2009, as described above, depending on the circumstances surrounding a change of control event, the units may vest upon a double trigger scenario or upon a single trigger scenario. In order to avoid duplication of the values in this illustration, the value of such units is disclosed in the double trigger column only.

Post-Termination and Change of Control Benefits
Jonas Prising, EVP and President, The Americas(1)

	Involuntary Termination or Good Reason no			Triggering Event(2)			For Cause(\$)	Voluntary(\$)	Retirement(\$)
	Death(\$)	Disability(\$)	COC(\$)	Single Trigger (COC only)(\$)	Double Trigger (COC + Termination)(\$)				
Severance Payment(3)	n/a	n/a	700,000(3)	n/a	1,400,000(4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prorated Incentive	300,000	300,000	75,000	n/a	300,000(5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Options(6)	835,700	835,700	n/a	9,000	826,700	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Performance Share Units(7)	694,401	694,401	n/a	0	491,220	n/a	n/a	n/a	491,220
Restricted Stock/ Restricted Stock Units/ Career Shares(8)	891,346	891,346	89,593	144,910	675,440	n/a	n/a	n/a	891,346
Health Benefits	n/a	n/a	9,953	n/a	15,254	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Outplacement	n/a	n/a	25,000	n/a	25,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Totals	2,721,447	2,721,447	899,546	153,910	3,733,614	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,382,566

- (1) The term of Mr. Prising's severance agreement expires on May 11, 2012.
- (2) The single trigger column calculates the amounts that are earned upon a change of control of Manpower without regard to whether a termination occurs, while the double trigger column calculates the amounts earned upon an involuntary termination (other than for cause) or a voluntary termination for good reason that occurs during a protected period (generally, six months prior to a change of control) or within the two-year period following a change of control. Amounts in the double trigger column do not include amounts that are earned solely upon a change of control. Accordingly, in a double trigger scenario, the total amounts in the columns (single trigger and double trigger) need to be combined for a complete calculation of the amounts that are earned. This combined amount would be \$3,887,524.
- (3) The amount of the severance payment under Mr. Prising's severance agreement is equal to his annual base salary at the highest rate in effect during the term of the agreement (here, \$400,000) and his target annual incentive for the fiscal year in which the termination occurs (here, \$300,000).
- (4) In a double trigger scenario, the amount of the severance payment would be equal to two times the sum of: (x) annual base salary at the highest rate in effect during the term of the agreement (here, \$400,000) and (y) the target annual incentive for year in which change of control occurs (here, \$300,000).
- (5) In the case of his involuntary termination (other than for cause) or voluntary termination for good reason, the amount of the prorated incentive payable to him under his severance agreement is based on the actual incentive earned for 2009 for the financial objectives and the target amount for the operating objectives. In the event of a death, disability, or certain terminations following a change of control, the prorated incentive is based on the target incentive for the year of termination. No proration has been applied here as this table illustrates the effect of such a termination on December 31, 2009. Note that an incentive amount has also been reported as 2009 compensation for him in the Summary Compensation Table, as well as in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table.
- (6) The value of stock options is illustrated here by measuring the difference between the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58) and the exercise price of each unvested stock option held by Mr. Prising on such date. For stock options granted in 2008 and later, as described above, depending on the circumstances surrounding a change of control event, the options may vest upon a double trigger

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scenario or upon a single trigger scenario. In order to avoid duplication of the values in this illustration, the value of such stock options is disclosed in the double trigger column only.

- (7) The value of performance share units is illustrated here by measuring the value of the number of shares payable under unvested awards using the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58).
- (8) The value of unvested restricted stock, restricted stock units and career shares is illustrated here by measuring the value of the number of shares payable under unvested awards using the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58). For restricted stock units granted in 2009, as described above, depending on the circumstances surrounding a change of control event, the units may vest upon a double trigger scenario or upon a single trigger scenario. In order to avoid duplication of the values in this illustration, the value of such units is disclosed in the double trigger column only.

Post-Termination Benefit Illustrations

Darryl Green, EVP and President, Asia Pacific and Middle East(1)

	Death(\$)	Disability(\$)	Involuntary Termination or Good Reason COC(\$)	Triggering Event(2)		For Cause(\$)	Voluntary(\$)	Retirement(\$)
				Single Trigger (COC only)(\$)	Double Trigger (COC + Termination)(\$)			
Severance Payment	n/a	n/a	743,750(3)	n/a	1,487,500(4)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prorated Incentive(5)	318,750	318,750	183,218	n/a	318,750	n/a	n/a	n/a
Options(6)	968,420	968,420	n/a	0	968,420	n/a	n/a	n/a
Performance Share Units(7)	736,701	736,701	n/a	0	682,250	n/a	n/a	533,520
Restricted Stock Units/ Career Shares(8)	1,483,539	1,483,539	60,350	568,560	914,979	n/a	n/a	1,483,539
Health Benefits	n/a	n/a	11,435	n/a	17,525	n/a	n/a	n/a
Outplacement	n/a	n/a	25,000	n/a	25,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Totals	3,507,410	3,507,410	1,023,753	568,560	4,414,424	n/a	n/a	2,017,059

- (1) The term of Mr. Green's severance agreement expires on August 1, 2010.
- (2) The single trigger column calculates the amounts that are earned upon a change of control of Manpower without regard to whether a termination occurs, while the double trigger column calculates the amounts earned upon an involuntary termination (other than for cause) or a voluntary termination for good reason that occurs during a protected period (generally, six months prior to a change of control) or within the two-year period following a change of control. Amounts in the double trigger column do not include amounts that are earned solely upon a change of control. Accordingly, in a double trigger scenario, the total amounts in the columns (single trigger and double trigger) need to be combined for a complete calculation of the amounts that are earned. This combined amount would be \$4,982,984.
- (3) The amount of the severance payment under Mr. Green's severance agreement is equal to his annual base salary at the highest rate in effect during the term of the agreement (here, \$425,000) and his target annual incentive for the year of termination (here, \$318,750).
- (4) In a double trigger scenario, the amount of the severance payment would be equal to two times the sum of: (x) annual base salary at the highest rate in effect during the term of the agreement (here, \$425,000) and (y) his target annual incentive for year of termination (here, \$318,750).
- (5) In the case of his involuntary termination (other than for cause) or voluntary termination for good reason, the amount of the prorated incentive payable to him under his severance agreement is based on the actual incentive earned for 2009 for the financial objectives and the target amount for the operating objectives. In the event of a death, disability, or certain terminations following a change of control, the prorated incentive is based on the target incentive for the year of termination. No proration has been applied

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here as this table illustrates the effect of such a termination on December 31, 2009. Note that an incentive amount has also been reported as 2009 compensation for him in the Summary Compensation Table, as well as in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table.

- (6) The value of stock options is illustrated here by measuring the difference between the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58) and the exercise price of each unvested stock option held by Mr. Green on such date. For stock options granted in 2008 and later, as described above, depending on the circumstances surrounding a change of control event, the options may vest upon a double trigger scenario or upon a single trigger scenario. In order to avoid duplication of the values in this illustration, the value of such stock options is disclosed in the double trigger column only.
- (7) The value of performance share units is illustrated here by measuring the value of the number of shares payable under unvested awards using the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58).
- (8) The value of unvested restricted stock units and career shares is illustrated here by measuring the value of the number of shares payable under unvested awards using the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58). For restricted stock units and career shares granted in 2009, as described above, depending on the circumstances surrounding a change of control event, the units may vest upon a double trigger scenario or upon a single trigger scenario. In order to avoid duplication of the values in this illustration, the value of such units is disclosed in the double trigger column only.

Post-Termination Benefit Illustrations

Françoise Gri, EVP and President, France(1)

	Involuntary Termination or Good Reason			Triggering Event(2)		For Cause(\$)	Voluntary(\$)	Retirement(\$)
	Death(\$)	Disability(\$)	no COC(\$)	Single Trigger (COC only)(\$)	Double Trigger (COC + Termination)(\$)			
Severance Payment(3)	n/a	n/a	1,002,470	n/a	2,243,938	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prorated Incentive(4)	114,568	114,568	114,568	n/a	549,129	n/a	n/a	n/a
Options(5)	1,090,190	1,090,190	0	0	1,090,190	n/a	n/a	n/a
Performance Share Units(6)	455,365	455,365	n/a	0	218,320	n/a	n/a	218,320
Restricted Stock Units/ Career Shares(7)	914,979	914,979	60,350	0	914,979	n/a	n/a	914,979
Health Benefits	n/a	n/a		n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a
Outplacement	n/a	n/a	25,000	n/a	25,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Totals	2,575,102	2,575,102	1,202,388	0	5,041,556	n/a	n/a	1,133,299

- (1) The term of Ms. Gri's severance agreement expires on February 15, 2010.
- (2) The single trigger column calculates the amounts that are earned upon a change of control of Manpower without regard to whether a termination occurs, while the double trigger column calculates the amounts earned upon an involuntary termination (other than for cause) or a voluntary termination for good reason that occurs during a protected period (generally, six months prior to a change of control) or within the two-year period following a change of control.
- (3) The amount of the severance payment under Ms. Gri's severance agreement is equal to her annual base salary at the highest rate in effect during the term of the agreement (here, \$573,280) and her target annual incentive for the year of termination (here, \$429,960). In a double trigger scenario, the amount of the severance payment is equal to two times the sum of: (x) annual base salary at the highest rate in effect during the term of the agreement and (y) the greater of (i) the largest annual incentive for the three fiscal years prior to the termination or (ii) the target annual incentive for year of termination (here, the former, \$549,129).
- (4) In the event of her death, disability, or her involuntary termination (other than for cause) or voluntary termination for good reason, the amount of the prorated incentive payable to Ms. Gri under the severance agreement is based on the actual bonus for 2009. In a double

trigger scenario, the amount of the prorated

incentive is based on the greater of: (i) Ms. Gri's largest annual incentive for the three fiscal years prior to the termination or (ii) Ms. Gri's target incentive for the year of termination (here, the former, \$549,129). Note that an incentive amount has also been reported as 2009 compensation for Ms. Gri in the Summary Compensation Table, as well as in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table.

- (5) The value of stock options is illustrated here by measuring the difference between the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58) and the exercise price of each unvested stock option held by Ms. Gri on such date. For stock options granted in 2008 and later, as described above, depending on the circumstances surrounding a change of control event, the options may vest upon a double trigger scenario or upon a single trigger scenario. In order to avoid duplication of the values in this illustration, the value of such stock options is disclosed in the double trigger column only.
- (6) The value of performance share units is illustrated here by measuring the value of the number of shares payable under unvested awards using the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58).
- (7) The value of unvested restricted stock units and career shares is illustrated here by measuring the value of the number of shares payable under unvested awards using the closing stock price on December 31, 2009 (\$54.58). For restricted stock units and career shares granted in 2009, as described above, depending on the circumstances surrounding a change of control event, the units may vest upon a double trigger scenario or upon a single trigger scenario. In order to avoid duplication of the values in this illustration, the value of such units is disclosed in the double trigger column only.

Director Compensation for 2009

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)(2)	Option Awards (\$)(3)	Total (\$)
Marc J. Bolland	80,000	103,101	0	183,101
Gina R. Boswell	78,000	100,139	0	178,139
J. Thomas Bouchard	99,000	104,768	0	203,768
Cari M. Dominguez	82,000	104,166	0	186,166
Jack M. Greenberg	32,000	161,203	0	193,204
Terry A. Hueneke	20,000	162,268	0	182,268
Roberto Mendoza(1)	16,000	109,477	0	125,478
Ulice Payne, Jr.	80,000	103,703	0	183,703
John R. Walter	102,000	106,481	0	208,481
Edward J. Zore	105,000	107,036	0	212,036

(1) Mr. Mendoza was appointed to the board of directors on April 28, 2009.

(2) Reflects deferred stock and restricted stock granted under our 2003 Equity Incentive Plan and the Terms and Conditions Regarding the Grant of Awards to Non-Employee Directors under the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan. These amounts reflect the grant date fair value of the awards as computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. The amount reflected in the table was made up of:

For Mr. Bolland, \$100,000 attributable to the annual grant of restricted stock (2,942 shares) and \$3,101 attributable to deferred stock issued in lieu of dividends (67 shares) in 2009.

For Ms. Boswell, \$100,000 attributable to the annual grant of restricted stock (2,942 shares) and \$139 attributable to deferred stock issued in lieu of dividends (3 shares) in 2009.

For Mr. Bouchard, \$100,000 attributable to the annual grant of deferred stock (2,942 shares) and \$4,768 attributable to deferred stock issued in lieu of dividends (103 shares) in 2009.

For Ms. Dominguez, \$100,000 attributable to the annual grant of deferred stock (2,942 shares) and \$4,166 attributable to deferred stock issued in lieu of dividends (90 shares) in 2009.

For Mr. Greenberg, \$100,000 attributable to the annual grant of restricted stock (2,942 shares), \$60,000 attributable to deferred stock granted in lieu of 100% of the annual retainer (1,296 shares), and \$1,203 attributable to deferred stock issued in lieu of dividends (26 shares) in 2009.

For Mr. Hueneke, \$100,000 attributable to the annual grant of restricted stock (2,942 shares), \$60,000 attributable to deferred stock granted in lieu of 100% of the annual retainer (1,296 shares) and \$2,268 attributable to deferred stock issued in lieu of dividends (49 shares) in 2009.

For Mr. Mendoza, \$67,670 attributable to the annual grant of deferred stock (1,610 shares), \$40,604 attributable to deferred stock granted in lieu of 100% of the annual retainer (877 shares) and \$1,203 attributable to deferred stock issued in lieu of dividends (26 shares) in 2009.

For Mr. Payne, \$100,000 attributable to the annual grant of deferred stock (2,942 shares) and \$3,703 attributable to deferred stock issued in lieu of dividends (80 shares) in 2009.

For Mr. Walter, \$100,000 attributable to the annual grant of deferred stock (2,942 shares) and \$6,481 attributable to deferred stock issued in lieu of dividends (140 shares) in 2009.

For Mr. Zore, \$100,000 attributable to the annual grant of restricted stock (2,942 shares) and \$7,036 attributable to deferred stock issued in lieu of dividends (152 shares) in 2009.

As of December 31, 2009, the aggregate number of shares of deferred stock held by the non-employee directors was as follows: Mr. Bolland 4,183; Ms. Boswell 168; Mr. Bouchard 6,411; Ms. Dominguez 5,573; Mr. Greenberg 1,607; Mr. Hueneke 3,072; Mr. Payne 4,996; Mr. Walter 8,699; and Mr. Zore 9,457. All such shares of deferred stock were fully vested as of December 31, 2009. All shares of restricted stock granted to the non-employee directors in 2009 were fully vested as of December 31, 2009.

- (3) In 2009, there was no compensation expense for stock options and all such options previously granted under our 1994 Executive Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan between 2001 and 2005, as described below, were fully vested and exercisable as of December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, the aggregate number of shares subject to stock options held by the non-employee directors was as follows: Mr. Bolland 6,250; Mr. Greenberg 10,000; Mr. Hueneke 8,750; Mr. Walter 33,028; and Mr. Zore 54,424.

The board of directors has approved the compensation arrangement for non-employee directors described below. Non-employee directors are paid a cash retainer equal to \$60,000 per year. Non-employee directors also are paid \$2,000 per board or committee meeting attended in person, and \$1,000 per board or committee meeting attended telephonically. The chairman of the audit committee is paid an additional annual retainer of \$15,000 per year and the other committee chairmen are paid an additional annual retainer of \$10,000 per year. In addition, each director is reimbursed for travel expenses incurred in connection with attending board of directors and committee meetings.

Except as described below, non-employee directors may elect to receive deferred stock under the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan in lieu of their annual cash retainer (but not in lieu of the cash meeting fees). Elections may cover 50%, 75% or 100% of the annual cash retainer payable to the director for the election period for which the annual cash retainer is payable. An election period begins on January 1 of each year or the date of the director's initial appointment to the board of directors, whichever is later, and ends on the date a director ceases to be a director or December 31, whichever is earlier. The deferred stock will be granted to the director following the end of the election period to which the election applies. The number of shares of deferred stock granted to the director will be equal to the amount of the annual cash retainer to which the election applies, divided by the average of the closing prices of Manpower common stock on the last trading day of each full or partial calendar quarter covered by the election period. For the election period that ended on December 31, 2009, Mr. Greenberg, Mr. Hueneke and Mr. Mendoza elected to accept deferred stock in lieu of 100% of the annual cash retainer to which they were otherwise entitled.

Shares of common stock represented by deferred stock granted to a director prior to January 1, 2007 will be distributed to the director within 30 days after the date the director ceases to be a member of the board of directors. Shares of common stock represented by deferred stock granted to a director on or after January 1, 2007 will be distributed to the director on the earlier of the third anniversary of the date of grant or within 30 days after the date the director ceases to be a member of the board of directors. However, the director will have the right to extend the deferral period for these grants by at least five years, and thereafter to extend any previously extended deferral period by at least five more years, provided in each case this election to extend is made at least twelve months before the last day of the then current deferral period.

In addition to the cash compensation (or elective deferred stock), each non-employee director will receive an annual grant of deferred stock. The grant will be effective on the first day of each year, and the number of shares granted will equal \$100,000 divided by the closing sale price of a share of Manpower's common stock on the last business day of the preceding year, or 2,942 shares of deferred stock for 2009. Such deferred stock will vest in equal quarterly installments on the last day of each calendar quarter during the year. Shares of common stock represented by vested deferred stock held by a director will be distributed to the director on the earlier of the third anniversary of the effective date of grant or within 30 days after the date the director ceases to be a member of the board of directors. The director will have the right to extend the deferral period as described above. A new non-employee director will receive a grant of deferred stock effective the date the director is appointed to the board, and the grant will be prorated for the period beginning on the date of the director's appointment and ending on December 31 of that year.

Instead of receiving the annual grant of deferred stock, non-employee directors have the right to elect to receive the same number of shares of restricted stock. Like the deferred stock, any such grant will be effective on the first day of the year and will vest in equal quarterly installments on the last day of each calendar quarter during the year. Any such election will be effective only if made on or before December 31 of the preceding year or within 10 days of appointment to the board of directors.

Non-Employee Director Stock Ownership Guidelines

The nominating and governance committee believes that non-employee directors should hold a meaningful stake in Manpower to align their economic interests with those of the shareholders. To that end, the committee recommended and the board of directors approved stock ownership guidelines for the non-employee directors effective on January 1, 2006. Non-employee directors are expected to own shares or hold vested deferred stock or vested restricted stock equal in value to five times the annual cash retainer (\$60,000 at January 1, 2006, for a total guideline of \$300,000) by January 1, 2009 for directors in office as of January 1, 2006, and by the third anniversary of the date of appointment for directors appointed after January 1, 2006. In determining whether targeted ownership levels have been met, the committee will not take into account unexercised options. The following table details each non-employee director's stock ownership relative to the stock ownership guidelines.

Director	Number of shares held as of January 1, 2010(1)	Value of shares held as of January 1, 2010(1)	Target Date to Satisfy Guidelines
Marc J. Bolland	10,043(2)	\$ 548,147	1/1/09 Guidelines Satisfied
Gina R. Boswell	5,866(3)	\$ 320,166	2/14/10 Guidelines Satisfied
J. Thomas Bouchard	35,648(4)	\$ 1,945,668	1/1/09 Guidelines Satisfied
Cari M. Dominguez	5,663(5)	\$ 309,087	5/2/10 Guidelines Satisfied
Jack M. Greenberg	10,232(6)	\$ 558,463	1/1/09 Guidelines Satisfied
Terry A. Hueneke	14,971(7)	\$ 835,293	1/1/09 Guidelines Satisfied
Roberto Mendoza	2,513(5)	\$ 137,159	4/28/12
Ulice Payne, Jr.	5,076(5)	\$ 277,048	10/23/10
John R. Walter	27,380(8)	\$ 1,494,400	1/1/09 Guidelines Satisfied
Edward J. Zore	32,552(9)	\$ 1,776,688	1/1/09 Guidelines Satisfied

(1) Price per share of Manpower common stock on January 1, 2010 was \$54.58.

- (2) Includes 7,184 shares of common stock and 2,859 vested shares of deferred stock.
- (3) Includes 5,695 shares of common stock and 171 vested shares of deferred stock.
- (4) Includes 30,525 shares of common stock and 5,123 vested shares of deferred stock.
- (5) Consists of vested shares of deferred stock.
- (6) Includes 8,694 shares of common stock and 1,538 vested shares of deferred stock
- (7) Includes 10,554 shares of common stock and 4,417 vested shares of deferred stock.
- (8) Includes 18,541 shares of common stock and 8,839 vested shares of deferred stock.
- (9) Includes 24,864 shares of common stock and 7,688 vested shares of deferred stock.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We have an audit committee consisting of five directors who are independent within the meaning of the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange. The board of directors has adopted a charter for the audit committee, which is available on our web site at www.investor.manpower.com. The charter sets forth the responsibilities and authority of the audit committee with respect to our independent auditors, quarterly and annual financial statements, non-audit services, internal audit and accounting, risk assessment and risk management, business conduct and ethics, special investigations, use of advisors and other reporting and disclosure obligations, including the audit committee's obligations as our qualified legal compliance committee.

In 2009, the audit committee met five times. Over the course of these meetings, the audit committee met with our chief executive officer, our chief financial officer, other senior members of the finance department, the chairperson of our disclosure committee, the head of internal audit, our chief legal officer and our independent auditors. During these meetings, the audit committee reviewed and discussed, among other things:

our financial statements for each of the first three quarters of 2009, including the disclosures under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,

our compliance with and reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the related auditing standards,

the independent auditors' material written communications with management,

our annual internal and external audit plans and the internal and external staffing resources available to carry out our audit plans,

internal audit results,

our risk management framework, including financial and operations risks,

the impact of new accounting pronouncements,

current tax matters affecting us, including reporting compliance, audit activity and tax planning,

litigation matters,

our compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and our code of business conduct and ethics,

our compliance with our Policy Regarding the Retention of Former Employees of Independent Auditors and Policy on Services Provided by Independent Auditors, and

a self-evaluation of the committee.

The audit committee met five times in private session with Deloitte & Touche LLP and met five times in private session with the head of internal audit. The purpose of the private sessions is to allow the participants to raise any concerns they may have and to discuss other topics in a confidential setting.

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In addition to the meetings discussed above, the chairman of the audit committee, and any other audit committee member who desired or was requested to participate, reviewed with management and our independent auditors our financial results for each quarter of 2009 prior to the quarterly release of earnings.

In February 2010, the independent auditors and members of senior management reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 with the audit committee, together with our disclosures under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. This discussion included, among other things:

critical accounting policies and practices used in the preparation of our financial statements,

our judgmental reserves,

the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives on our financial statements, including the adoption of significant accounting pronouncements,

confirmation that there were no unrecorded material audit adjustments proposed by the independent auditors,

confirmation that there were no matters of significant disagreement between management and the independent auditors arising during the audit,

other matters required to be discussed by PCAOB Ethics and Independence Rule 3526, *Communication with Audit Committees Concerning Independence*, and

matters relating to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, including the management report on internal control over financial reporting for 2009 and the independent auditors' report with respect to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

At this meeting, the audit committee met in separate private sessions with the independent auditors, the chairperson of our disclosure committee, the head of internal audit and management.

The audit committee has reviewed the fees billed by Deloitte & Touche LLP and related entities (Deloitte) to us with respect to 2008 and 2009, which consist of the following:

Audit Fees. The aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by Deloitte for the audit of our financial statements and attestation of our certification of our internal control over financial reporting as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the review of the financial statements included in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for 2008 approved by the audit committee were \$5,550,000.

The aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by Deloitte for the audit of our financial statements and attestation of our certification of our internal control over financial reporting as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009 and the review of the financial statements included in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for 2009 approved by the audit committee were \$4,930,000.

Audit-Related Fees. The aggregate fees billed by Deloitte for audit-related services were \$17,900 in 2008. These services consisted of an auditor report related to a statement of flexworker educational expenses and an audit of a foreign employee pension plan.

The aggregate fees billed by Deloitte for audit-related services were \$55,200 in 2009. These services consisted of assistance related to comment letters from the Securities and Exchange Commission as well as consents for filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Tax Fees. The aggregate fees billed by Deloitte for tax services were \$1,234,300 in 2008. These services consisted of assistance in the preparation and review of certain international tax returns, consultation regarding appropriate handling of items on the U.S. and international tax returns, assistance with tax audits and examinations, advice related to VAT and wage tax matters, advice regarding tax issues relating to our internal reorganizations and advice and assistance with respect to transfer pricing matters.

The aggregate fees billed by Deloitte for tax services were \$448,675 in 2009. These services consisted of assistance in the preparation and review of certain international tax returns, consultation regarding appropriate handling of items on the U.S. and international tax returns, assistance with tax audits and examinations, advice related to VAT and wage tax matters, advice regarding tax issues relating to our internal reorganizations and advice and assistance with respect to transfer pricing matters.

All Other Fees. The aggregate fees and expenses billed by Deloitte for all other services were \$176,000 in 2008 for due diligence work on a potential acquisition, a SAS 70 controls report in the U.S. and human capital advisory services.

The aggregate fees and expenses billed by Deloitte for all other services were \$201,400 in 2009 for due diligence work on a potential acquisition, analyzing financial impacts of internal reorganizations and training.

Our policy on services provided by the independent auditors was initially adopted by the audit committee in March 2002 and has since been revised several times in response to regulatory requirements. The policy sets forth the types of services that we may and may not engage our auditors to provide, the approval requirements for permitted services and related disclosure and reporting standards. A copy of the policy is available on our web site at www.investor.manpower.com. Each of the services described under the headings *Audit-Related Fees*, *Tax Fees* and *All Other Fees* was approved during 2008 and 2009 in accordance with the policy.

The audit committee has also received the written disclosures and confirmation from Deloitte required by PCAOB Ethics and Independence Rule 3526 and discussed with Deloitte their independence. In particular, at each regular meeting during 2009 and at the meeting in February 2010 the audit committee reviewed and discussed the non-audit services provided by Deloitte to us that are described above. The audit committee has considered whether the provision of the non-audit services described above is compatible with the independence of Deloitte and satisfied itself as to the auditor's independence. The audit committee believes that Deloitte has been objective and impartial in conducting the 2009 audit, and believes that the provision of these services has not adversely affected the integrity of our audit and financial reporting processes.

In performing all of the functions described above, the audit committee acts only in an oversight capacity. The audit committee does not complete its reviews of the matters described above prior to our public announcements of financial results and, necessarily, in its oversight role, the audit committee relies on the work and assurances of our management, which has the primary responsibility for our financial statements and reports and internal control over financial reporting, and of the independent auditors, who, in their report, express an opinion on the conformity of our annual financial statements to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

In reliance on these reviews and discussions, and the report of the independent auditors, the audit committee has recommended to the board of directors that the audited financial statements be included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

The Audit Committee

Edward J. Zore, Chairman

Gina R. Boswell

Terry A. Hueneke

Ulice Payne, Jr.

2. RATIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The audit committee of the board of directors has appointed Deloitte & Touche LLP to audit our consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010 and directed that such appointment be submitted to the shareholders for ratification. Deloitte & Touche LLP has audited our consolidated financial statements since the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005. Representatives of Deloitte & Touche LLP will be present at the annual meeting and have the opportunity to make a statement if they so desire, and will also be available to respond to appropriate questions.

If the shareholders do not ratify the appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP, the audit committee will take such action into account in reconsidering the appointment of our independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010.

The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on this proposal shall constitute ratification of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010. Abstentions and broker non-votes will not be counted as votes cast and, therefore, will have no impact on the approval of the proposal.

The board of directors recommends you vote FOR the ratification of the appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010, and your proxy will be so voted unless you specify otherwise.

**3. APPROVE THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE MANPOWER INC. AMENDED AND
RESTATED ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION TO PROVIDE FOR MAJORITY VOTING
STANDARD FOR UNCONTESTED ELECTIONS OF DIRECTORS**

Under the Wisconsin Business Corporation Law, unless otherwise provided in a company's articles of incorporation, directors are elected by a plurality of the votes cast by the shares entitled to vote at a meeting. In this context, plurality means that the individuals with the largest number of votes are elected as directors up to the maximum number of directors to be chosen at the election. The Company's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation are currently silent as to the voting standard for election of directors. As a result, implementing a majority voting standard for director nominees running unopposed will require that the Board of Directors adopt, and the shareholders approve, the amendment to the Company's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation.

Proposed Amendment

The board of directors has approved the adoption of a majority voting standard for uncontested elections of directors. In order to apply this standard to the election of directors at the Company's 2010 annual shareholders meeting, the board approved an amendment to the Company's corporate governance guidelines that sets out the specific terms for the new standard. At the time, the board of directors also approved, subject to shareholder approval of this proposal and the proposal to amend the Company's Amended and Restated By-Laws, set forth under Proposal 4, below, an amendment to the Company's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to change the voting standard. If both proposals are approved, a new paragraph will be added between the second and third paragraphs of Article VIII of the Company's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation that reads as follows:

In a non-contested election, directors shall be elected by a majority of the votes cast by holders of shares of the corporation's common stock entitled to vote in the election at a shareholders meeting at which a quorum is present. In a contested election, directors shall be elected by a plurality of the votes cast by holders of shares of the corporation's common stock entitled to vote in the election at a shareholders meeting at which a quorum is present. For purposes of this Article VIII, (i) a contested election means that as of the record date for the meeting at which the election is held, there are more nominees for election than positions on the Board of Directors to be filled by election at the meeting and (ii) a majority of the votes cast means that the number of votes cast in favor of the election of a director exceeds the number of votes cast against the election of that director (with abstentions and broker non-votes not counted as votes cast). The shareholders of the corporation are hereby authorized to adopt or amend a by-law of the corporation that fixes the foregoing voting standard.

We are now submitting this amendment, as well as the amendment to the Company's By-Laws for approval by the Company's shareholders. If both amendments are approved by the shareholders, this amendment will become effective upon the filing of articles of amendment of the Company's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation with the Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions. The Company would make such a filing promptly after the annual meeting. If either of the proposals is not approved, no amendments will be made to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation or to the By-Laws, and the existing plurality voting standard will remain in place.

The affirmative vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the outstanding total shares of stock entitled to vote at the annual meeting is required to approve the amendment. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the effect of votes against approval of the amendment.

The board of directors recommends you vote FOR approval of the amendment to the Company's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and your proxy will be so voted unless you specify otherwise.

**4. APPROVE THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE MANPOWER INC. AMENDED AND
RESTATED BY-LAWS TO PROVIDE FOR A MAJORITY VOTING STANDARD FOR
UNCONTESTED ELECTIONS OF DIRECTORS**

As described under Proposal 3 above, the board of directors approved the adoption of a majority voting standard for uncontested elections of directors.

Article II of the Company's By-Laws currently provides that directors are to be elected by a plurality of the votes cast by the shares entitled to vote in the election at a shareholder meeting at which a quorum is present; that is, the individuals with the largest number of votes in favor of their election are elected as directors up to the maximum number of directors to be chosen in the election. In addition, the Wisconsin Business Corporation Law contains a holdover provision providing that a director shall continue to serve, except in certain limited circumstances, until his or her successor is elected and, if necessary, qualifies or until there is a decrease in the number of directors. Furthermore, the By-Laws provide that a By-Law that fixes a greater voting requirement for shareholders than is otherwise provided under the Wisconsin Business Corporation Law may not be adopted, amended or repealed by the Board of Directors.

As a result of the foregoing provisions, implementing an effective majority voting standard for director nominees running unopposed will require that the shareholders approve the amendment to the Company's By-Laws described below.

Proposed Amendment

In order to implement a majority voting standard for the election of directors, the Board of Directors recommends, subject to shareholder approval of the proposal to amend the Company's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, set forth under Proposal 3 above, that the shareholders adopt the following amendment to Articles II and III of the Company's By-Laws:

The fourth paragraph of Section 2.9 will be amended in its entirety to read as follows:

If a quorum exists, action on a matter by a voting group is approved if the votes cast within the voting group favoring the action exceed the votes cast opposing the action, unless the Articles of Incorporation, the By-Laws or the Wisconsin business corporation law require a greater number of affirmative votes; provided, however, the voting requirements for the election of directors shall be governed by Section 3.2(e) of these By-Laws.

The heading of Section 3.2 will be amended to read Section 3.2 Number, Classification, Tenure, Qualifications and Election, and a new Section 3.2(e) will be added, to read as follows:

(e) Election. In a non-contested election, directors shall be elected by a majority of the votes cast by holders of shares of the Corporation's common stock entitled to vote in the election at a shareholders meeting at which a quorum is present. In a contested election, directors shall be elected by a plurality of the votes cast by holders of shares of the Corporation's common stock entitled to vote in the election at a shareholders meeting at which a quorum is present. For purposes of this Section 3.2(e), (i) a contested election means that, as of the record date for the meeting at which the election is held, there are more nominees for election than positions on the Board of Directors to be filled by election at the meeting and (ii) a majority of the votes cast means that the number of votes cast in favor of the election of a director exceeds the number of votes cast against the election of that director (with abstentions and broker non-votes not counted as votes cast).

If an incumbent director fails to receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast in a non-contested election, then following the announcement of the final results of balloting for the election, such director shall promptly tender his or her resignation to the Nominating and Governance Committee. Any such resignation shall be effective only upon its acceptance by the Board of Directors. The Nominating

and Governance Committee shall recommend to the Board of Directors whether to accept or reject the tendered resignation, or whether other action should be taken. The Board of Directors shall act on the recommendation of the Nominating and Governance Committee and publicly disclose its decision, and the rationale behind its decision, within 90 days from the date of the announcement of the final results of balloting for the election.

The director who has tendered his or her resignation in accordance with this By-Law shall not participate in the Nominating and Governance Committee's or the Board of Directors' deliberations or decision with respect to the tendered resignation. If one or more directors' resignations are accepted by the Board, the Nominating and Governance Committee shall recommend to the Board of Directors whether to fill such vacancy or vacancies or to reduce the size of the Board.

In the event that a director does not promptly tender his or her resignation pursuant to the requirements of this Section, the Nominating and Governance Committee shall recommend to the Board of Directors whether to take such actions as may be necessary to reduce the size of the Board to eliminate such director's position, or whether other action should be taken. The Board of Directors shall act on the recommendation of the Nominating and Governance Committee and publicly disclose its decision, and the rationale behind its decision, within 90 days from the date of the announcement of the final results of balloting for the election. If all the members of the Nominating and Governance Committee are required under this By-Law to resign, then the Board of Directors shall make its decision with respect to the tendered resignations, the size of the Board or any vacancy, as the case may be, without the recommendation of the Nominating and Governance Committee.

Section 3.4 will be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 3.4. Resignation. A director may resign at any time by delivering written notice to the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board or to the Corporation (which shall be directed to the Secretary). Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, in the event of the tender of a resignation by a director pursuant to the requirements of Section 3.2(e), such director and the Board of Directors, shall proceed in accordance with the requirements of Section 3.2(e) with respect to such resignation.

Implementing the majority voting standard will require the Company's shareholders approve this proposal, as well as the proposal to amend the Company's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation. If both proposals are approved, the By-Law amendment will become effective upon the filing of articles of amendment of the Company's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation with the Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions promptly after the annual meeting. If either of the proposals is not approved, no amendments will be made to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation or to the By-Laws, and the existing plurality voting standard will remain in place.

The affirmative vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the outstanding total shares of stock entitled to vote at the annual meeting is required to approve the amendment. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the effect of votes against approval of the amendment.

The board of directors recommends you vote FOR approval of the amendment to the Company's Amended and Restated By-Laws and your proxy will be so voted unless you specify otherwise.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2009 about shares of our common stock outstanding and available for issuance under our existing equity compensation plans.

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options as of December 31, 2009(1)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options as of December 31, 2009(\$)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2009 (excluding securities reflected in the first column)(2)(3)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	5,858,118	46.10	5,229,721
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders(4)			
Total	5,858,118	46.10	5,229,721

- (1) Includes 20,599 shares to be issued upon the exercise of outstanding options under the Right Management Consultants, Inc. 1993 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended, and the Right Management Consultants, Inc. Amended and Restated Directors' Stock Option Plan. We assumed these plans in connection with our acquisition of Right in 2004. The weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options granted under these plans as of December 31, 2009 was \$30.72. There will be no further grants under these plans.
- (2) Includes the number of shares remaining available for future issuance under the following plans: Deferred Stock Plan 106,176 shares; 1990 Employee Stock Purchase Plan 333,809 shares; Savings Related Share Option Scheme 836,896 shares; and 2003 Equity Incentive Plan 3,952,840 shares. The Savings Related Share Option Scheme enables us to offer to U.K. employees with at least one year of service the opportunity to purchase a specified number of shares of our common stock at not less than 85% of its market value on the day prior to the offer to participate in the plan. Funds used to purchase the shares are accumulated through payroll deductions.
- (3) The 2003 Equity Incentive Plan provides for the grant of nonstatutory stock options, incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance share units and deferred stock. The maximum number of shares issuable in respect of restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance share units and deferred stock granted under the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan is 2,300,000. As of December 31, 2009, there were 1,838,953 shares remaining available for future issuance as full value awards under the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan.
- (4) As of December 31, 2009, we did not maintain any equity compensation plans which were not approved by shareholders.

SUBMISSION OF SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

In accordance with our by-laws, nominations, other than by or at the direction of the board of directors, of candidates for election as directors at the 2011 annual meeting of shareholders and any other shareholder proposed business to be brought before the 2011 annual meeting of shareholders must be received by us no later than January 27, 2011. To be considered for inclusion in the proxy statement solicited by the board of directors, shareholder proposals for consideration at the 2011 annual meeting of shareholders must be received by us at our principal executive offices by November 9, 2010. Such nominations or proposals must be submitted to Mr. Kenneth C. Hunt, Secretary, Manpower Inc., 100 Manpower Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. To avoid disputes as to the date of receipt, it is suggested that any shareholder proposal be submitted by certified mail, return receipt requested.

SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our directors and officers to file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosing their ownership, and changes in their ownership, of our common stock. Copies of these reports must also be furnished to us. Based solely on a review of these copies, we believe that during 2009 all filing requirements were met.

OTHER VOTING INFORMATION

Shareholders may vote over the Internet, by telephone or by completing a traditional proxy card. Votes submitted electronically over the Internet or by telephone must be received by 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time, on April 26, 2010. To vote over the Internet or by telephone, please refer to the instructions on the accompanying proxy card.

The Internet and telephone voting procedures are designed to authenticate shareholder identities, to allow shareholders to give their voting instructions and to confirm that shareholders' instructions have been recorded properly. Shareholders voting via the Internet should understand that there may be costs associated with electronic access, such as usage charges from Internet access providers and telephone companies, that must be borne by the shareholder.

OTHER MATTERS

Although management is not aware of any other matters that may come before the annual meeting, if any such matters should be presented, the persons named in the accompanying proxy intend to vote such proxy as recommended by the board of directors or, if no such recommendation is given, in their discretion.

Shareholders may obtain a copy of our annual report on Form 10-K at no cost by requesting a copy on our Internet web site at www.investor.manpower.com or by writing to Mr. Kenneth C. Hunt, Secretary, Manpower Inc., 100 Manpower Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Kenneth C. Hunt, Secretary

Manpower Inc.

Categorical Standards for Relationships Deemed

Not to Impair Independence of Non-Employee Directors

For purposes of making a determination regarding the independence of a non-employee director of Manpower Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, the Company) under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, a commercial relationship between a director and the Company will not be considered to impair the director's independence if:

1. The director's sole interest in the relationship is by virtue of his or her status as a director, officer or employee of, or holder of a less than 10% equity interest (other than a general partnership interest) in, an entity or an affiliate of an entity with which the Company has such relationship;
2. Payments by the Company for property or services to, or payments to the Company for property or services by, the entity and any such affiliate accrued during any single fiscal year constitute in the aggregate less than two percent of the annual gross revenues reported for the last fiscal year of each of the Company and the entity and such affiliate. In applying this standard, both the payments and the gross revenues to be measured will be those reported in the last completed fiscal year;
3. The director is not personally involved in the negotiation of the terms of any transaction giving rise to the relationship, or otherwise personally involved in such transaction; and
4. Any transaction giving rise to the relationship is negotiated and conducted on an arm's-length basis.

Core Research Peer Group Companies

3M	Edison Int 1	Oneok
Abbott Laboratories	Eli Lilly	Oracle
Ace Ltd	Emerson Electric	Paccar
Aetna Inc	Exelon	PG&E Corp.
Aflac Inc	FirstEnergy	PPG Industries
Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.	Fluor	Praxair
Alcoa	FPL Group	Progressive
Allstate	Gap Inc.	Prudential Financial
Amazon.Com Inc	General Dynamics	Public Service Entrp Grp
American Electric Power	General Mills	Qwest Communication Intl Inc
American Express	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	R.R. Donnelley & Sons
Anadarko Petroleum Corp	Google Inc.	Raytheon Co
Apple	Halliburton	Rite Aid
Arrow Electronics	Health Net	SAIC Inc
AutoNation	Honeywell Int 1	Sara Lee
Avnet	Humana	Schlumberger Ltd
Baker Hughes Inc	Illinois Tool Works	Sempra Energy
Bank Of New York Mellon Corp	Intel	Southern
Baxter Int 1	Int 1 Paper	Southwest Airlines
BB&T Corp	ITT	Sprint Nextel
Bristol-Myers Squibb	J.C. Penney	Staples
Burlington Northern Santa Fe	Jacobs Engineering Group	Starbucks Corp.
Capital One Financial	Johnson Controls	State Street Corp
CBS	Kimberly-Clark	Suntrust Banks

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Chubb	Kohl's	Sysco
Cigna	L-3 Communications	Tech Data
Cisco Systems	Lear	Tesoro
Coca-Cola	Loews	Texas Instruments
Coca-Cola Enterprises	Macy's	Textron
Colgate-Palmolive Co.	Marriott International	Travelers Cos.
Comcast	McDonald's	TRW Automotive Holdings
Commercial Metals	Medtronic	Tyson Foods
Computer Sciences	Merck	U.S. Bancorp
Consolidated Edison	Monsanto	Union Pacific
Constellation Energy	Motorola	United States Steel
Coventry Health Care	Murphy Oil	Viacom
CSX	National Oilwell Varco Inc	Walt Disney
Cummins	News Corp.	Waste Management
Deere	Nike, Inc.	Whirlpool
Dominion Resources	Nucor	Williams
Duke Energy	Occidental Petroleum	World Fuel Services Corp
Dupont	Office Depot	Xcel Energy Inc
Eaton	Omnicom Group	Xerox
		Yum Brands

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT. PLEASE VOTE TODAY

WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF INTERNET OR TELEPHONE VOTING.

BOTH ARE AVAILABLE 24 HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK.

Internet and telephone voting is available through 11:59 PM Eastern Time

the day prior to the shareholder meeting date.

INTERNET

MANPOWER INC.

<http://www.proxyvoting.com/man>

Use the Internet to vote your proxy. Have your proxy card in hand when you access the web site.

OR

TELEPHONE

1-866-540-5760

Use any touch-tone telephone to vote your proxy. Have your proxy card in hand when you call.

If you vote your proxy by Internet or by telephone, you do NOT need to mail back your proxy card.

To vote by mail, mark, sign and date your proxy card and return it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

Your Internet or telephone vote authorizes the named proxies to vote your shares in the same manner as if you marked, signed and returned your proxy card.

q FOLD AND DETACH HERE q

THIS PROXY, WHEN PROPERLY EXECUTED, WILL BE VOTED IN THE MATTER DIRECTED HEREIN BY THE UNDERSIGNED SHAREHOLDER. IF NO DIRECTION IS MADE, THIS PROXY WILL BE VOTED FOR PROPOSALS 1, 2, 3 AND 4. PROPOSALS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ARE BEING PROPOSED BY MANPOWER INC.

MANPOWER INC.

Annual Meeting of Manpower Inc. Shareholders

Tuesday, April 27, 2010

10:00 a.m.

International Headquarters of Manpower Inc.

100 Manpower Place

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Agenda

Elect three individuals nominated by the Board of Directors of Manpower Inc. to serve until 2013 as Class II directors.

Ratification of Deloitte & Touche LLP as independent auditors for 2010.

Approval of a proposed amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Manpower Inc. to provide for a majority voting standard for uncontested elections of directors.

Approval of a proposed amendment to the Amended and Restated By-Laws of Manpower Inc. to provide for a majority voting standard for uncontested elections of directors.

Transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

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Important notice regarding the Internet availability of proxy materials for the Annual Meeting of shareholders

The Proxy Statement and the 2009 Annual Report to Shareholders are available at: <http://www.manpower.com/annualmeeting>

q FOLD AND DETACH HERE q

PROXY

THIS PROXY IS SOLICITED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

MANPOWER INC.

The undersigned hereby appoints Jeffrey A. Joerres, Michael J. Van Handel and Kenneth C. Hunt proxies, each with power to act without the other and with power of substitution, and hereby authorizes them to represent and vote, as designated on the other side, all the shares of stock of Manpower Inc. standing in the name of the undersigned with all powers which the undersigned would possess if present at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Manpower Inc. to be held April 27, 2010 or any adjournment thereof.

Address Change/Comments

(Mark the corresponding box on the reverse side)

BNY MELLON SHAREOWNER SERVICES

P.O. BOX 3550

SOUTH HACKENSACK, NJ 07606-9250

(Continued, and to be marked, dated and signed, on the other side)