A system, method, and computer-accessible medium for a unified search of disparate resources are provided. The system and method determine the most relevant disparate resources in which to search and blend the most relevant results from the search for presentation to the user in an integrated manner.

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**Fig. 1.**
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The widespread proliferation of content in digital form has presented new opportunities to search for information in a variety of contexts. Besides the ubiquitous Internet search engine, there are other commonplace search tools available to the user. For example, an e-mail application might provide a user with a tool to search for information appearing in a subject heading or in the body of e-mails that the user has sent or received. In a word processing application, a user might use a tool to search for words in the title or body of the documents that the user has created, or to which the user has access. Other kinds of searches might include image searches using metadata associated with the image.

Learning how to use these various search tools can be confusing for the user. For one thing, existing search tools are designed to search specific resources of data under the assumption that the user has already identified a specific resource in which to look—an assumption that is not necessarily true for many users. Knowing where to look can be especially difficult for the user nowadays, as computers are increasingly linked to other computers using the Internet or other types of network. The sheer volume of potential places to look, as well as the amount of data to search once you get there, make it important to search as efficiently as possible. Determining where to look, as well as sorting out which search results are most relevant, can be a daunting task. Furthermore, the determination of the best place to look or the most relevant result may change rapidly, making it difficult to keep searches both relevant and efficient.

Another problem with existing search tools is that each search tool has a different interface that the user must learn in order to find what he or she is looking for. For example, the Search command under the Windows XP™ operating system invokes a “search companion” to guide a user through a search in a manner that is completely different from the Search command under the Microsoft Word® word processing program, which prompts the user with a tabbed search dialog box.

There have been previous efforts to simplify searches for users, but those efforts have fallen short of meeting users’ needs. For example, in the Internet search engine context, Web sites that allow users to type a search term in once and then simultaneously invoke several different search engines were once popular. But such Web sites provide no further assistance to the user to effectively search the most relevant content or to sort out the most relevant results from the various searches. Indeed, such Web sites potentially complicate the task for the user as more results are returned than when using a single search engine.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To overcome the above-described problems, a system, method, and computer-accessible medium for a unified search are provided. The system and method facilitate a unified search of disparate resources and blending the most relevant results from the search for presentation to the user in an integrated manner.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, a user navigates to a unified search entry interface and enters a query. The unified search process captures the navigational context of the query and determines the most relevant resources in which to search based not only on the content of the query, i.e., the search term, but also on one or more of the navigational contexts leading up to the entry of the query, i.e., the search entry point, the user’s preferences, and any automated measurements of the relevance of potential resources, as gathered over time.

The user’s preferences may be explicitly predefined by the user or implicitly determined based on past user behavior, and may include a privacy or security preference for designating which resources should never be searched or which resources may be trusted, irrespective of their determined relevance.

The automated measurements of relevance comprise usage data that reflects how users have interacted with resources in a local and/or non-local context, and thus their potential relevance to a particular search query. The resources include various databases and other data repositories containing searchable content, as well as the content itself. The usage data includes such data as the frequency with which a resource is accessed, the length of time the resource was accessed, what a user did with the resource after access, e.g., opened, retrieved, browsed, edited, sent, copied, saved, created, transacted a purchase, etc. The local usage data represents the local user’s interactions with a resource, whereas the non-local usage data represents an aggregation of many users’ interactions with the resource.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, determining the most relevant resources in which to search may include determining when to federate a search to additional resources that ordinarily would not be searched because they are either too expensive or time-consuming to search, e.g., remote computers accessible over a virtual private network, corporate networks, large databases, or proprietary databases available for a fee. In one aspect of the present invention, determining whether to federate a search to other resources may be controlled by user
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0016] The following discussion is intended to provide a brief, general description of a computing system suitable for implementing various features of an embodiment of the invention. While the computing system will be described in the general context of a personal and server computer, or other types of computing devices usable in a distributed computing environment where complementary tasks are performed by remote computing devices linked together through a communication network, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention may be practiced with many other computer system configurations, including multiprocessor systems, minicomputers, mainframe computers, and the like. In addition to the more conventional computer systems described above, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention may be practiced on other computing devices, including laptop computers, tablet computers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), cellular telephones, and other devices upon which computer
While aspects of the invention may be described in terms of programs or processes executed by a Web browser in conjunction with a personal computer or programs or processes executed by a search engine in conjunction with a server computer, those skilled in the art will recognize that those aspects also may be implemented in combination with other program modules. Generally, program modules include routines, subroutines, programs, processes, components, data structures, functions, interfaces, objects, etc., which perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types.

FIGURE 1 is a depiction of an exemplary unified search system 100 and one suitable operating environment in which a unified search may be conducted, and the search results blended, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. As shown, the operating environment includes a unified search client 110 that may reside in a user device, such as a computer system 102 or a personal digital assistant (PDA) 104. The unified search client 110 is generally responsible for providing front-end search services and communicating with remote servers, as needed. The front-end services provided by the unified search client 110 may include, among other services, generating text and/or graphics to receive search term queries 108 entered by users in a unified search entry interface 106 and to present search results 123 in a blended search results page 124 using hypertext transfer protocols in response to information and search queries originating in applications running on user devices 102, 104. The back-end searching services provided by the unified search client 110 may include, among other services, conducting a unified search across disparate resources, blending the search results for presentation on the user devices 102, 104, capturing automated relevance data 118, and updating a local search index 116.

In the environment shown in FIGURE 1, the unified search client 110 generates a unified search entry interface 106 in response to a search request entered by a user, and into which the user may input search terms 108 to initiate a search for relevant content in local data resources 120 residing locally on the user device, or on non-local data resources 122. In one embodiment, the unified search entry interface 106 may be implemented as a search box embedded in an application such as a browser application, a word processing program, or a task bar in a graphical user interface such as Windows. In another embodiment, the unified search entry interface 106 may be formed into a separate application window or a page in a browser application. As shown in FIGURE 2, the local resources 120 may include data stored on a user device hard drive 202, including e-mail 204, a Web cache 206, photos and images 208, music, and office documents 212, such as word processing documents, spread sheets, etc. The non-local resources may include resources that reside remotely on devices with which the unified search client 110 may communicate, such as over the Internet 214, an Intranet 216, a virtual private network configured over the Internet 214 or Intranet 216, and a local area network 218.

In one embodiment, the unified search client 110 captures the navigational context 112 of the search request, i.e., where the user was at the point that he or she requested the search, and uses that context 112 in conjunction with the search term 108 and any previously stored user preferences 114 to determine the best resources 120, 122 in which to search for content that is relevant to the search term 108. For example, when the user enters the unified search entry interface 106 from an e-mail application, the unified search client 110 may determine that local resources 120 that contain e-mail documents or documents received as attachments to e-mails are likely to be the most relevant resources in which to conduct the search.

In one embodiment, when determining which resources 120, 122 are the most relevant in which to conduct the search, the unified search client 110 also takes into consideration any available data representing automated measurements of relevance 118. In one embodiment, automated relevance data 118 is metrics that quantify the interaction between a user and the resource in question, including the frequency with which the user has accessed the resource, the length of time and/or the number and significance of the interactions, such as opening or otherwise activating a file, browsing a Web page, editing a document, sending an e-mail, attaching a document to an e-mail, moving a document, etc. The unified search client 110 uses the data 118 to measure the potential relevance of a particular resource under consideration. For example, the greater the frequency of access, the longer the duration of time, and/or the greater the number and/or significance of interactions, the greater the likelihood that the resource, and the content which the resource contains, will be relevant to the user’s search. Whereas conventional methods of determining relevance search the resource’s content (or an index representing the content) to determine the frequency with which the search term 108 appears, automated relevance data 118 is usage data that can be captured over time to provide the unified search client 110 with quantifiable information that indicates, albeit indirectly, whether a resource is potentially relevant before searching the resource’s content. When combined with the more conventional methods of determining relevance, the unified search client 110 is able to use automated relevance data 118 to advantageously increase the efficiency of the search, since only those resources that are likely to contain relevant content are searched.

In one embodiment, the automated relevance data 118 may be either user-specific or aggregated to reflect the resource’s relevance to a particular group of users, or to users in general. For example, the data may
indicate the relevance of a particular database to users in a department within a corporation, or the relevance of a Web page to Internet users. The user-specific automated relevance data 118A is generally local data that is captured over time by the search client 112 for local data resources 120, whereas the aggregated relevance data 118B is generally non-local data captured over time by a search server for non-local data resources 122. The automated relevance data 118 is either transmitted to or accessed by the unified search client 110 as needed to determine the potential relevance of a resource 120, 122.

[0023] Once the relevant resources are identified, the unified search client 110 initiates the search using index 116 to produce search results 123. The index 116 may be any type of updateable search index used to facilitate rapid searching. Suitable implementations for the index 116 are known or commercially available, and are readily implemented by persons having ordinary skill in the art, particularly in light of this disclosure. In one embodiment, the index 116 may use filters, provided as plugins, to index certain types of third party documents, such as a portable document files (PDFs).

[0024] In one embodiment, the unified search client 110 takes the disparate nature of the resources 120, 122 into account using normalization. Normalization includes determining the relative importance of finding a search term (referred to as "a hit") in one location in one resource versus another location in another resource, by first identifying in which location in resource 120, 122 to search, and then weighing results from one location more or less than results from another in accordance with the relative importance. The relative importance of a location may vary from search to search, depending on any number of factors including, among others, the navigation context 112, the user's preferences 114, or the search term query itself 108. For example, the relative importance of search term hits in the subject heading of an e-mail may be greater than a hit in the title of a multimedia file when the navigation context data 112 indicates that the user entered the search from an e-mail application.

[0025] In one embodiment, once the search is completed, the unified search client 110 blends the search results 123 into a blended search results page 124 that is displayed on the user devices 102, 104. Since the search results 123 may have been found in disparate resources 120, 122, the results themselves may represent disparate types of data. For example, as will be illustrated further with reference to the example search illustrated in FIGURES 5-7, a search for the search term "Madonna" may result in variety of content found in news and fan Web sites, music files, and e-mails. The unified search client 110 determines which of these various results are the most relevant to the user and displays them accordingly. At the same time, the unified search client 110 blends the results in an integrated display that makes it easy to identify one result from another using graphics, positioning, or any other display formatting technique to facilitate user selection from the results. For example, in one embodiment, e-mails, and Web sites may be grouped in separate locations, but the subject headings of e-mails may be positioned and formatted similarly to the headlines of news Web sites, titles of music files, and Web addresses of fan Web sites, to allow the user to easily compare the various results and select the desired result accordingly.

[0026] With reference to FIGURES 1 and 2, the user devices 102, 104 communicate with remote devices or resources via one or more computer networks, such as the Internet 214. Protocols and components for communicating via the Internet are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art of computer network communications. Communication between user devices 102, 104 may also be enabled by local wired or wireless computer network connections. The unified search client 110 depicted in FIGURE 1 may also operate in user devices 102, 104 that are part of a distributed computing environment, which can comprise several computer systems that are interconnected via communication links, e.g., using one or more computer networks or direct connections. However, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that the unified search client 110 could equally operate in a computer system having fewer or greater number of components than are illustrated in FIGURE 1. Thus, the depiction of the operating environment in FIGURE 1 should be taken as exemplary and not limiting to the scope of the claims that follow.

[0027] FIGURE 3 is a block diagram depicting in further detail an arrangement of certain exemplary computing components of the user devices 102, 104 that host the unified search client 110 and are responsible for the operation of the unified search system 100 shown in FIGURE 1. Specifically, the user device 102, 104 is shown, including an operating system 302, processor 306, and memory 308 to implement executable program instructions for the general administration and operation of the client. The user device 102, 104 further includes a network interface 304 to communicate with a network, such as the Internet 214, to respond to search term query 108 and provide search results 123. Suitable implementations for the operating system 302, processor 306, memory 308, and network interface 304 are known or commercially available, and are readily implemented by persons having ordinary skill in the art, particularly in light of this disclosure.

[0028] The memory 308 of the user device 102, 104 includes computer executable program instructions comprising the unified search client 110. In some embodiments, the memory 206 may further include various stored data such as the above-described search term query 108 and search results 123, as well as user preferences 114 and navigation/context data 112, as referenced in FIGURES 1 and 2.

[0029] In one embodiment, the unified search client 110 includes a resource relevance process 310. In some embodiments, the index 116 may use filters, provided as plugins, to index certain types of third party documents, such as a portable document files (PDFs).
The e-mail category may be vertically aligned with the category or group with another. For example, the results in the Web site category so that the e-mail subject headings and Web site titles are in comparable locations within each category.

In one embodiment, the resource relevance process 310 contains logic that, when executed, will monitor and capture the user activity vis-à-vis the resources 120, 122, and record the activity in the form of a metric in automated relevance data 118. For example, the process 310 will monitor a particular document on a hard drive and record the frequency and duration that the document is accessed by the user. In addition, the process 310 monitors and captures the navigation context data 112 leading up the point of displaying the unified search entry interface 106 in response to a search term query 108. The resource relevance process 310 further contains logic to determine the best resources to search based not only on the search term query 108 and the automated relevance data 118 captured thus far, but also on the navigation/context data 112 and user preferences 114.

In one embodiment, the search unification process 314 contains logic that, when executed, will determine the best data within each of the resources that have been determined to be relevant to the search using a process referred to as normalization. For example, the best data to search within an e-mail repository might be the subject heading data as opposed to the body data, whereas the best data to search within a Word document might be the title of the document, or if there is no discernable title, then the file name. Normalization increases the relevance of the search results and insures that the results can be meaningfully compared to determine which are most relevant.

In one embodiment, the result blending process 316 contains logic that when executed will blend the search results, taking into account the disparate nature of the results when one result is from one type of resource 120, 122 and another result is from a different type of resource, e.g., an e-mail versus a spreadsheet document. The process 316 will further present the blended results to the user in an integrated manner that facilitates the user's selection of the desired result. For example, the process 316 may group the presentation of the most relevant results within each resource in the first Web page so that the user may see all of the best results across all categories of grouped results at a glance. As another example, the process 316 may interleave the most relevant results and designate the category to which the result belongs with an appropriate icon or other graphic. Either way, the process 316 will further blend the results and display them in an integrated manner by formatting the results across all categories so that it is easy to compare the hits from one category or group with another. For example, the results in the e-mail category may be vertically aligned with the results in the Web site category so that the e-mail subject headings and Web site titles are in comparable locations within each category.
the example already mentioned, if the best resources in which to search for the search term "Madonna" are determined to include e-mail resources 204 and music resources 210, then, after normalizing those resources, the best data in which to search for "Madonna" in the e-mail resource may be the subject heading, whereas the best data in the music file may be the title or file name.

[0036] With reference to FIGURE 4B, the client 110 continues at oval 416 with process block 418 to perform the search against the best data in the best resources, as determined above. In one embodiment, to maximize the efficiency of the search and minimize the impact on the operation of the user device 102, 104, the search is performed against an index 116 of the searchable resources 120, 122.

[0037] The client 110 generates the search results at process block 420 and proceeds at processing block 422 to blend those search results by invoking the result blending process 314, as described with reference to FIGURE 3. The process 314 of blending the results includes determining which results from which resources to display, given the limited display area that is available on the search results Web page, and formatting the results for presentation to the user in an integrated manner to facilitate the user's selection of the desired result. At processing block 424, the client displays the blended and formatted results to the user. An example of blending search results is described in further detail below with reference to FIGURES 5-7.

[0038] In one embodiment, once the blended search results arc displayed to the user, then the client 110 at processing block 426 invokes the resource relevance process 310 to monitor and capture the user interaction with the blended search results in preparation for recording local automated relevance data 118A that will enable the client 110 to further refine the determination of resource relevance when conducting future searches, and after which the logic of client 110 ends at termination oval 428.

[0039] FIGURES 5-7 illustrate a browser program 500 displaying a unified search entry interface 106 implemented in a Web page, as previously described with reference to FIGURE 1, and in which the user is able to enter one or more search terms in a search entry box 502. The unified search entry interface 106 may be generated by the unified search client 110 or may be generated remotely and delivered to the client 110 on the user's computing device 102, 104 via the Internet. The user enters the desired search terms in the box 502 and uses a pointing device, keyboard, or other input device to initiate the search, e.g., by clicking on the arrow button identified at reference numeral 502. In one embodiment, the user may be presented with a number of search preferences 506 to select to customize his or her searching. For example, the search may be limited to certain local resources by clicking on the "My Stuff" folder 504. The user may also be prompted to select options that will cause the search to be federated out to other online resources 508, such as a multimedia resource 510, the Internet 512, a dictionary 514, a shopping resource 516, an airline flight resource 518, a map resource 520, an encyclopedia resource 522, a resource for restaurant dining 524, and a news resource 526. Some of the options may be selected by default or may be selected based on previously designated user search preferences 506.

[0040] In the illustrated example in FIGURE 5, the user has entered the search term "MADONNA." The results of the unified and blended search, as carried out by the client 110 in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, are displayed to the user, as illustrated in FIGURE 5. The search term "MADONNA" is displayed in text box at reference numeral 602. The option for display all of the results is selected in pull-down box at reference numeral 604. As shown, the display lists five different categories on the page with more on subsequent pages, since the option in the sidebar at reference numeral 606 is selected for displaying "All Results" for "MADONNA." The unselected options include the "Grouped by Content Type" option at reference numeral 618, the "Web sites" option at reference numeral 620, the "Multimedia" option at reference numeral 622, the "Shopping" option at reference numeral 624, the "News" option at reference numeral 626, and the "Learning" option at reference numeral 628. In the illustrated example, additional interface options for alternate search options appear at reference numerals 630, 632, 634, and 636.

[0041] The first five category headers for the selected "All Results" option, for news Web sites at reference numeral 606, e-mail at reference numeral 608, music at reference numeral 610, fan Web sites at reference numeral 612, and images at reference numeral 614, arc displayed on the first page, each with the best results listed below the heading for that category. For example, in the news Web sites category at reference numeral 606, the best result is a news item 606A about remaking a Madonna single, while in the e-mail category at reference numeral 608, the best result is an e-mail 608A inquiring about a Madonna video. Similarly, in the categories for fan sites 612 and images 614, each has the best results displayed directly beneath the category header. In each case the normalized data from the result is displayed as homogeneously as possible-in this instance, in the leftmost position-so that the results in each category arc comparably aligned (with the exception of the Web images category at reference numeral 614, where the images themselves are displayed horizontally). The comparable alignment of the best results in conjunction with separating the results out by category advantageously facilitates the user's selection of the desired result.

[0042] In an alternate display, the results of the unified and blended search, as carried out by the client 110 in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, are displayed to the user as illustrated in FIGURE...
A method for facilitating a search for content from disparate resources, the method comprising:

1. displaying a unified search entry interface in response to a request to search for content;
2. determining at least one relevant resource from a plurality of disparate resources in which to search for occurrences of a search term entered in the unified search entry interface;
3. normalizing the relevant disparate resource;
4. and
5. blending disparate results obtained from searching for occurrences of the search term in the normalized relevant disparate resources.

The method of Claim 1, wherein normalizing the relevant disparate resource comprises:

1. determining a relative importance of the search term occurring in one location in a first disparate resource versus the search term occurring in another location in a second disparate resource; and
2. weighing the occurrence of the search term in the resource in accordance with the relative importance.

The method of Claim 2, wherein blending the disparate results includes ranking the results by the weight of the occurrence of the search term, displaying the ranked results by a category associated with the resource, and displaying the locations in which the search terms occurred in comparable positions within each category.

The method of Claim 1, further comprising:

1. capturing a context of the search request; and
2. wherein determining at least one relevant resource is based on the context of the search request.

The method of Claim 1, further comprising:

1. obtaining an automated measurement of relevance for each of the plurality of disparate resources;
2. wherein determining the at least one relevant resource is based on the automated measurement of relevance.

The method of Claim 5, wherein the automated measurement of relevance is a metric that quantifies a user interaction with the resource.
7. The method of Claim 6, wherein the quantified user interaction includes at least one of a frequency with which a user accesses the resource, a length of time that the user accesses the resource, and a significance of an action that the user performs on the resource.

8. The method of Claim 1, further comprising:
   obtaining a user preference indicating a preferred resource in which to search;
   wherein determining the at least one relevant resource is based on the preferred resource as indicated in the user preference.

9. The method of Claim 1, further comprising:
   building an index for the disparate resources;
   and
   searching the index associated with the relevant resource when searching for occurrences of the search term.

10. A system for a unified search for electronic content, the system comprising:
    a plurality of disparate resources containing searchable content;
    a repository for storing automated relevance data collected for the resources;
    a search term input; and
    a processor to determine which of the disparate resources is the most relevant to the search term input, based on the automated relevance data, normalization of the relevant resources, search for the search term in the normalized relevant resources, and blended results from the search for display to a user, where the results represent relevant but disparate content obtained from at least one of the normalized relevant resources.

11. The system of Claim 10, wherein normalizing the relevant resources includes determining comparable data from the disparate resources in which to search for occurrences of the search term.

12. The system of Claim 11, wherein blending results from the search includes ranking the disparate results based on the relative importance of the occurrence of the search term in the comparable data and displaying the comparable data from each of the results in a uniform manner.

13. The system of Claim 10, further comprising a user preference input, and wherein determining which of the disparate resources is the most relevant to the search term input is based on the user preference input.

14. The system of Claim 10, further comprising a context input, wherein determining which of the disparate resources is the most relevant to the search term input is based on the context.

15. The system of Claim 14, wherein the context input represents navigation events leading up to the input of the search term and determining which of the disparate resources is the most relevant to the search term input is based on the navigation events.

16. The system of Claim 14, wherein the context input represents an application from which the input of the search term originated, and wherein determining which of the disparate resources is the most relevant to the search term input is based on the application.

17. The system of Claim 10, further comprising an index associated with content in the disparate resources; and wherein searching for the search term in the normalized relevant resources includes searching the index associated with the resource.

18. The system of Claim 10, wherein automated relevance data contains a metric that represents a measurement of at least one of a frequency with which a user accesses the resource, a length of time that the user accessed the resource, and a significance of an action that the user performed on the resource.

19. The system of Claim 18, wherein the disparate resources that are the most relevant are those having at least one of the highest frequency, the greatest length of time, and the most significant action.

20. A computer-accessible medium having instructions for conducting a unified search for electronic content, the instructions comprising:
    displaying a unified search entry interface in response to a request to search for content;
    determining at least one relevant resource from a plurality of disparate resources in which to search for occurrences of a search term entered in the unified search entry interface;
    normalizing the relevant disparate resource; and
    blending disparate results obtained from searching for occurrences of the search term in the normalized relevant disparate resources.
disparate resource comprises:

determining a relative importance of the search term occurring in one location in a first disparate resource versus the search term occurring in another location in a second disparate resource; and
weighing the occurrence of the search term in the resource in accordance with the relative importance.

22. The computer-accessible medium of Claim 20, wherein the instruction to blend the disparate results includes instructions to rank the results by the weight of the occurrence of the search term, display the ranked results by a category associated with the resource, and display the locations in which the search terms occurred in comparable positions within each category.

23. The computer-accessible medium of Claim 20, wherein the instructions further comprise:
capturing a context of the search request; and
determining the at least one relevant resource based on the context of the search request.

24. The computer-accessible medium of Claim 20, wherein the instructions further comprise:
obtaining an automated measurement of relevance for each of the plurality of disparate resources; and
determining the at least one relevant resource based on the automated measurement of relevance.

25. The computer-accessible medium of Claim 24, wherein the automated measurement of relevance is a number that represents a user interaction with the resource,
wherein the user interaction includes at least one of a frequency with which a user accesses the resource, a length of time that the user accessed the resource, and a significance of an action that the user performed on the resource, and the resource is more relevant to the search when the automated relevance number is high, and less relevant when the automated relevance number is low.

26. The computer-accessible medium of Claim 20, wherein the instructions further comprise:
obtaining a user preference indicating a preferred resource in which to search; and
determining the at least one relevant resource based on the preferred resource, as indicated in the user preference.
Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
Fig. 3.
Fig. 4A.
Fig. 4B.
Fig. 6.

Search > containing "Madonna"

- Madonna Gets Messed Up For Hollywood (Undercover, Austria - Jun 19, 2003)
- Madonna name draws thousands to US hospital (Independence Online, June 18, 2003)

From: George Bush
Date: Sun 6/22/2003 6:29 PM
Subject: have you seen it yet?
... seen the new Madonna video? It's so cool! She ... concert in Vancouver. Madonna was amazing... it was tons of fun.

From: Bill Clinton
Date: Sun 6/22/2003 6:40 PM
Subject: Madonna in another movie!
Beth, did you hear out here Madonna's going to be in another movie? ... Another Day with Pierce Brosnan. Madonna will steal the show, even if Halle Berry ...

1. American Life - Madonna 04:20 WMV My Music
4. Don't Tell Me - Madonna 02:13 WMV George's Music

- Search somewhere else
- Find related topics
- Change search preferences
- Turn on "Tabbed Browsing"

"Madonna"

- Fan Sites containing "madonna"
- Web Images containing "madonna"