

NONPRECEDENTIAL DISPOSITION

To be cited only in accordance with
Fed. R. App. P. 32.1

United States Court of Appeals

**For the Seventh Circuit
Chicago, Illinois 60604**

Submitted January 21, 2010*
Decided January 28, 2010

Before

JOHN L. COFFEY, *Circuit Judge*

JOEL M. FLAUM, *Circuit Judge*

MICHAEL S. KANNE, *Circuit Judge*

No. 09-2312

MARY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

MACON RESOURCES, INC.,
Defendant-Appellee.

Appeal from the United States District
Court for the Central District of Illinois.

No. 08-2009

David G. Bernthal,
Magistrate Judge.

* After examining the briefs and the record, we have concluded that oral argument is unnecessary. Thus the appeal is submitted on the briefs and the record. *See* FED. R. APP. P. 34(a)(2).

O R D E R

Mary Williams, who suffers from schizoaffective disorder^{**}, was fired from Macon Resources, Inc., after she exhibited threatening behavior toward staff after her discharge. She sued Macon for disability discrimination among other things. A magistrate judge, presiding by consent, understood her complaint to raise a claim under the Americans with Disabilities Act, and granted summary judgment in favor of Macon. The court found: 1) that Williams had failed to establish that her medical condition limited her from any major life activities; 2) that even if Macon perceived her as disabled, she had failed to offer any evidence to rebut Macon's otherwise legitimate reason for discharging her—that Macon considered her dangerous; and 3) that she offered no evidence that similarly-situated, non-disabled employees were treated more favorably.

On appeal, Williams narrates her account of the termination and makes a generalized assertion of discrimination, but she fails to identify any error in the magistrate judge's reasoning or articulate any basis for disturbing the judgment. She cites no legal authority and makes no reference to the record. A litigant is required to supply “an argument consisting of more than a generalized assertion of error, with citations to supporting authority.” *Haxhiu v. Mukasey*, 519 F.3d 685, 691 (7th Cir. 2008)(quoting *Anderson v. Harman*, 241 F.3d 544, 545 (7th Cir. 2001)); see FED. R. APP. P. 28(a)(9)(A). And although we construe pro se filings liberally, we are unable to ascertain a cogent argument in William's brief. See *Anderson*, 241 F.3d at 545.

DISMISSED.

^{**} “**Schizoaffective disorder** is a condition in which a person experiences a combination of schizophrenia symptoms - such as hallucinations or delusions - and of mood disorder symptoms, such as mania or depression.” (Mayo Clinic Definition of Schizoaffective Disorder, <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/schizoaffective-disorder/DS00866> (last visited January 28, 2010)).