



Image: Left: Al Capone. Right: Albert Bourla (2021). Photo Bourla: World Economic Forum, CC BY 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons.

## Al Capone Redux? The Florida Attorney General is suing Albert Bourla and Pfizer.

October 4, 2026 8 minutes reading time by [Em.O.Univ.Prof.Dr.med.Hartmut Glossmann](#)

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**After the state of Florida failed in 2025 to prosecute Pfizer through a criminal trial, the Florida Attorney General resorted to a [different approach](#) in 2026 – analogous to what happened to Al Capone in 1931.**

The comparison is wildly flawed. Al Capone may have been responsible for a few dozen murders (mostly from rival gangs) and raked in millions of dollars. His corrupt judges and politicians could be listed on a single sheet of paper. He didn't need corrupt scientists and doctors: he ran the bootlegging business and profited from it. It's left to the reader to decide how they view the defendants in this regard.

**The year is 1931.** Al Capone isn't on trial for the murders. The whole city knows the names. Seven men in a garage on North Clark Street, on Valentine's Day 1929, lined up against the

wall. Anyone who's seen the (in my opinion, highly regarded) film "Some Like It Hot" can picture it. Protection money, judges, and politicians that can be bought. Capone arrives in an armored car and smiles for the cameras. Everyone knows who runs the city. No one can prove anything. Witnesses don't remember. Others disappear. The chain from the Capo di Capi's order to the deed is broken before it reaches a jury.

George E.Q. Johnson, the federal prosecutor, had long since stopped counting the murders. The Treasury Department had something else up its sleeve: income from what Capone had never declared for tax purposes. Frank Wilson and the tax investigators documented years in which money flowed without explanation. No witness had to say who fired the shots. The figures were on paper. On October 17, 1931, the jury convicted him. Not for murder. For tax evasion. Eleven years. The newspapers wrote that they had caught the man with the lesser law because the greater one had capitulated to the city's fear. Capone went to Atlanta and later to Alcatraz. The garage on Clark Street remained unpunished. The verdict stood nonetheless.

**The date is October 1, 2026.** In Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, the Florida Attorney General files a lawsuit. Not against a gangster. Against Pfizer and Albert Bourla.

Here in Germany, we are also familiar with the statements that are the subject of the proceedings in Florida: The vaccine is safe. It is effective. It protects others from infection. It prevents severe illness. These statements appear on posters and in advertisements; they are made by ministers and doctors.

Anyone who falls ill afterward is left to fend for themselves. The PREP Act casts a shadow over a lawsuit, much like the silence that once shrouded witnesses. The Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness Act (PREP Act) is a US law passed in December 2005 that authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue a waiver of liability for medical countermeasures in the event of a declared or imminent public health emergency.

Manufacturers, distributors, planners, and individuals who develop, test, distribute, or administer vaccines, drugs, or devices are largely protected from liability claims for death, injury, or property damage; the only exception is willful misconduct. Instead of a standard lawsuit, there is a compensation fund from the Department of the Treasury for serious bodily harm or death directly caused by a covered countermeasure. Consequently, a grand jury in Florida found no criminal charges in 2025.

Attorney General James Uthmeier is therefore not suing over deaths or serious vaccine injuries. He is suing over these public statements. The law is called FDUTPA, a Misleading Business Practices Act. It doesn't ask who died or was harmed or why. It asks what was said publicly and what is stated in the regulatory documents.

These documents state that protection against transmission has not been proven. The FDA writes this on the day of the emergency use authorization. Bourla says three days prior that they are unsure whether vaccinated individuals can transmit the virus. The lawsuit calls this deception and demands an injunction, compensation, and disgorgement of profits. No claim under the federal treaty, no damages for an individual injured by the vaccine are sought – so that the case remains in Florida state court.

Whether the jury will follow suit this time is uncertain. Al Capone was convicted in 1931; in 2026, the indictment against Bourla and Pfizer will be filed. The Attorney General's tactic is the same as it was with Al Capone. The outcome is unpredictable – and it's not just billions at

stake. The power and ruthlessness of those operating behind the scenes, however, makes the Mafia look like child's play.

### **Myocarditis plays a key role in the complaint:**

“Pfizer and Bourla publicly marketed the vaccine as safe, claiming there were no significant safety risks and ‘not a single safety signal’ across billions of doses. At the same time, the company was aware of data linking the vaccine to myocarditis and pericarditis, particularly in male minors.”

The lawsuit states, among other things:

- Early 2021: The US military noticed cases of myocarditis in male soldiers within four days of Pfizer vaccination (DoD report to the Armed Services Committee, September 2023).
- March 3, 2021: The Israeli Ministry of Health wrote to the CDC stating that it was seeing “a large number of myocarditis and pericarditis cases in young individuals soon after Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine.” Israel shared medical data with Pfizer; the lawsuit concludes that Pfizer was aware of the Israeli reports.
- June 2021: Military doctors observed an association in at least 23 patients with no known history of heart disease; symptoms appeared 12 to 96 hours after mRNA vaccination. DoD data for 2021: recently vaccinated individuals had a 2.6-fold higher incidence of myocarditis and a 2.0-fold higher incidence of pericarditis compared to those who had never been vaccinated.
- June 1, 2021: A CDC-ACIP working group reported more observed than expected cases of myocarditis/pericarditis in 16- to 24-year-olds within 30 days of the second dose. A Pfizer spokesperson confirmed the reports but stated that a causal relationship had not been proven. On the same day, the Israeli Ministry of Health classified the cases as “likely linked” to the vaccine.
- End of June 2021: Following approximately 1,200 reports of myocarditis to the CDC, the FDA included a warning about myocarditis and pericarditis in the Pfizer (and Moderna) fact sheet.
- FDA briefing September 2021: Surveillance reports to the FDA and CDC identified serious risks of myocarditis and pericarditis following primary immunization (doses 1 and 2).
- September 2021: Pfizer decided to investigate “how often” the vaccine could cause myocarditis or pericarditis in 5- to 16-year-olds using troponin I tests. Child study participants were warned they could experience chest pain, shortness of breath, or a racing, fluttering, or pounding heart.
- Confidential Pfizer document dated February 11, 2022 (leaked according to the lawsuit): Since April 2021, an increased number of myocarditis and pericarditis cases following mRNA vaccination have been reported in the USA, especially among adolescents and young adults.
- Analysis by May 2022 (CDC-ACIP, presentation September 2023): Safety signal for myocarditis and pericarditis as well as for acute myocardial infarctions and blood clots.

- End of 2023: The CDC warned of a causal link between mRNA vaccines (Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech) and myocarditis/pericarditis.

All of this contradicts Bourla's statements. On January 18, 2023, Bourla said in a CNBC interview with Sara Eisen that despite billions of doses being distributed, not a single safety signal had been observed. At that time, the CDC website already described a rare risk, most common in male adolescents and young adults 16 years of age and older, within seven days of the second dose. In March 2022, Bourla criticized Florida for not recommending the vaccine for healthy children aged 5 to 17.

Further points of the lawsuit:

- A 14-year-old girl died of acute heart failure following myocarditis after receiving the Pfizer vaccine (reference to *Sookra v. Pfizer*). Pfizer claims broad immunity under the PREP Act. The lawsuit argues this is particularly problematic because it was publicly stated that this risk did not exist, and consumers were not informed that Pfizer would not assume legal responsibility.
- The current label contains a warning about myocarditis and pericarditis. On its own website, Pfizer now admits that post-marketing data shows an increased risk, highest in males aged 12 to 17, especially in the first week after vaccination.
- Today, the vaccine is only approved for 5- to 18-year-olds if they have at least one underlying condition with a high risk of severe COVID-19 cases.”

## Concluding remarks

I became aware of the myocarditis signal in early September 2021 and conveyed my scientific opinion in correspondence with the then-rector of our medical university under the titles "Tip of the Iceberg 1" and "Tip of the Iceberg 2." These are still available today, among other places, at [Anderwelt.online](https://www.underwelt.online). At that time, I had no precise knowledge of either the altered manufacturing process of the injections (plasmids from *E. coli* bacteria) or the intrinsic toxicity of the foreign ionizable lipids of the LNPs. This is summarized in "[The Greatest Crime in Human History? – Revised](#)" with regard to contamination with *E. coli* DNA.

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