Food insecurity is a persistent concern in a world with an exponentially growing global population. This research examines the link between corn based ethanol and food insecurity. It questions the wisdom of the policy and asks did the 2005 Renewable Fuels Mandate divert enough corn away from food markets and towards ethanol production to create the 2008 Food Crisis? Charitable organizations like Greenpeace and Oxfam have said as much. This research examines the corn supply flows through the global market in conjunction with corn commodity futures trading activity. It reveals that information is a key driver of price discovery, even when the information is wrong. The evidence shows that the ethanol mandate sent a stronger signal to the market, than did the actual evidence of a corn shortage. This evidence demonstrates the instability and sensitive feedback loops in our present tightly coupled age of high frequency commodity trading. It stresses the importance of policies that include buffered mechanisms that slow irrational exuberance and market panics. Concluding that after the initial gold rush surge of the Biofuels Mandate, ethanol acts as a buffer toward market instability. Higher agricultural commodity prices have reduced price related corn subsidies, and have increased direct agricultural investment in developing countries. Thus potentially increasing food security in those countries as a result of higher production returns. However, importing nations are still vulnerable to food price shocks. The policy dynamics between rigid mandates and free-market incentives demonstrate how the increased value of an underpriced commodity, such as corn can be shifted. A logical extension of this observation and resulting strategy would be to address the problem of carbon pricing to combat climate change more effectively.