This thesis examines how Hadassah, the Women’s Zionist Organization of America, viewed Arab Palestinians between 1929 and 1948. These endpoints mark the first major wave of Arab riots against the Jewish settlement in Palestine and the establishment of the state of Israel. During this period, Arabs grew increasingly hostile to Jewish immigration into Palestine and Zionists came to see the creation of a Jewish state as an urgent priority. Accordingly, Hadassah’s rhetoric moved from describing Arab Palestinians as a group that would support Zionism aims to portraying them as a force obstructing Zionist aspirations. While Hadassah was one of the largest American Zionist organizations, historians have characterized it as apolitical and left it out of historical accounts of political Zionism. This thesis argues against this characterization. By analyzing Hadassah’s activities in Palestine, publicity materials, and minutes from board meetings and conventions, it identifies the organization’s political stances and provides a case study in how Zionists’ views of Arab Palestinians evolved in the pre-state period. Additionally, in unearthing the political beliefs of an all-female organization that has been labeled non-political, this thesis argues for a broader understanding of how women’s organizations in the 20th century expressed political views.