The 1930s and 1940s were a crucial time for the development of Middle Eastern radio broadcasting – particularly in the Levant. The 1930s saw the replacement of small, amateur broadcasting with state-controlled, national stations broadcasting on medium wave, which meant they could be heard in neighboring states. The 1940s saw the maturation of these stations and mid-century radio listening practices, despite World War II censorship, and the important transition from colony or mandate territory to nation-state. The influences of British radio broadcasting on broadcasting stations in British-controlled territories like Egypt and Palestine has been described in existing scholarship – as has the influence of Egypt’s Radio Cairo on stations around the region, affecting the artists they hired and the musical styles played. (French radio stations played a lesser but similarly influential role vis-à-vis Lebanon’s Radio Orient and the broadcasting station in Damascus.) While these influences – of colonial or mandate powers and of regional neighbors – are understandable, were these the only influences on radio in the Levant, a region known for its itinerant and cosmopolitan populations? This paper shifts the focus from British, French, and Egyptian influence on stations like Radio Orient in Beirut and the Palestine Broadcasting Service in Jerusalem. Instead, it asks about American influences on radio: on North and South American influences on the entertainment programming broadcast, and on United States technological influences coming via the radio sets used by listeners and through the radio broadcasting technologies utilized by these stations. Building upon research regarding Levantine immigrants to North and South America and the recorded music industry that targeted them starting from the early 1900s, it uses daily station program guides to highlight American influences in entertainment programming through the popularity of tangos and foxtrots, among others. With respect to technology, it examines newspaper advertisements for radio sets to analyze the percentage of United States-made radio sets advertised (versus European brands) and assesses the variations in boiler plate ad copy provided by the manufacturer, as well as Arabic or French language copy produced by the local seller. It also considers the technological innovations that made radio broadcasting possible, including the microphones and electrical systems that stations relied upon to transmit live broadcasts, the gramophones that supported recorded music broadcasting, and the air conditioning systems that prevented machine meltdowns during hot summer months. Finally, this paper considers the influences that made their way from the Levant back to the Americas – primarily in the form of special broadcasts relayed from Middle Eastern radio stations to American ones, but also during World War II in the form of broadcasts for US soldiers stationed in the Middle East and North Africa. In both cases, it asks scholars working on the interwar Levant to expand their assessment of American influence – North and South – from the political world of international relations and the economic world of migration and remittances to that of radio broadcasts and radio technology, and to recognize the subtle but important work done in both arenas.