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THE RIGHT TO FORGET: WHO CONTROLS OUR DIGITAL MEMORY AND MEDIA ARCHIVES IN THE AGE OF AI?

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Abstract. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has rapidly emerged as a silent manufacturer of collective memory, shaping what societies remember and what they are urged to forget. While extensive scholarship has examined AI's role in producing and distributing content, far less attention has been paid to its influence on the retrieval, management, and accessibility of historical media archives. This paper pioneers a critical exploration of this under-researched dimension, positioning AI not only as a technical tool but as an invisible editor of media history. Through real-world case studies, the research highlights how AI-driven systems selectively govern visibility: social media algorithms suppressing politically sensitive footage, search engines obscuring content deemed commercially or ethically contentious, and automated tools privileging certain historical materials while erasing others. These processes, often concealed within the technical structures of digital platforms, quietly dictate what resurfaces in public interactions and what remains buried. The study further reveals how these dynamics pose unique challenges for journalists, researchers, and news organizations, where access to archives is critical for documentation, accountability, and scholarship. By interrogating the mechanisms of AI-mediated memory, the paper calls on media professionals, policymakers, and scholars to recognize the ethical, professional, and social consequences of these opaque practices. Ultimately, the findings underscore an urgent need for greater transparency and accountability in the ways AI technologies curate, conserve, or eliminate historical media content.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Digital media archive, Personal data preservation, Digital Archives, Algorithmic Curation, AI-Archiving, Access to information, Protection of personal information. AI Gatekeeper of Memory

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ПРАВО НА ЗАБВЕНИЕ: КТО КОНТРОЛИРУЕТ НАШУ ЦИФРОВУЮ ПАМЯТЬ И МЕДИААРХИВЫ В ЭПОХУ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА?

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Абстракт. Искусственный интеллект (ИИ) стремительно превратился в незаметного производителя коллективной памяти, формируя то, что общества помнят, и то, что им предлагается забыть. Несмотря на обширные исследования роли ИИ в создании и распространении контента, значительно меньше внимания уделялось его влиянию на поиск, управление и доступность исторических медиаархивов. Данная статья предлагает критическое осмысление этого недостаточно изученного аспекта, рассматривая ИИ не только как технический инструмент, но и как невидимого редактора медиаистории. На основе реальных кейсов исследование демонстрирует, как ИИ-ориентированные системы избирательно управляют видимостью информации: алгоритмы социальных сетей подавляют политически чувствительные материалы, поисковые системы скрывают контент, признанный коммерчески или этически проблемным, а автоматизированные инструменты отдают приоритет одним историческим материалам, одновременно вытесняя другие. Эти процессы, скрытые в технической архитектуре цифровых платформ, незаметно определяют, что возвращается в публичное пространство, а что остается погребенным в архивах. В работе также выявляются специфические вызовы для журналистов, исследователей и новостных организаций, для которых доступ к архивам имеет ключевое значение для документирования, общественной подотчетности и научной деятельности. Анализируя механизмы ИИ-опосредованной памяти, статья призывает медиапрофессионалов, политиков и ученых осознать этические, профессиональные и социальные последствия подобных непрозрачных практик. В итоге подчеркивается острая необходимость повышения прозрачности и подотчетности в том, каким образом технологии ИИ отбирают, сохраняют или устраняют исторический медиаконтент.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект (ИИ), цифровые медиаархивы, сохранение персональных данных, цифровые архивы, алгоритмическая курирование, ИИ-архивирование, доступ к информации, защита персональных данных, ИИ как привратник памяти

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UNUDULMAQ HÜQUQU: SÜNİ İNTELLEKT DÖVRÜNDƏ RƏQƏMSAL YADDAŞIMIZI VƏ MEDİA ARXİVLƏRİNİ KİM İDARƏ EDİR?

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Abstrakt. Süni intellekt (Sİ) sürətlə kollektiv yaddaşın səssiz istehsalçısına çevrilmiş, cəmiyyətlərin nəyi xatırladığını və nələri unutmağa yönəldildiyini formalaşdırmışdır. Elmi ədəbiyyatda süni intellektin məzmunun yaradılması və yayılmasındakı rolu geniş şəkildə tədqiq edilsə də, onun tarixi media arxivlərinin axtarışı, idarə edilməsi və əlçatanlığına təsiri hələ də kifayət qədər araşdırılmamışdır. Bu məqalə məhz bu az öyrənilmiş sahəni tənqidi şəkildə araşdıraraq, süni intellekti təkcə texniki alət kimi deyil, həm də media tarixinin görünməz redaktoru kimi təqdim edir. Real hadisələrə əsaslanan nümunələr vasitəsilə araşdırma süni intellektə əsaslanan sistemlərin görünürlüğü necə seçici şəkildə idarə etdiyini üzə çıxarır: siyasi cəhətdən həssas görüntüləri sıxışdıran sosial media alqoritmləri, kommersiya və ya etik baxımdan mübahisəli hesab edilən məzmunu kölgədə qoyan axtarış sistemləri və müəyyən tarixi materialları önə çıxararaq digərlərini faktiki olaraq silən avtomatlaşdırılmış alətlər. Bu proseslər rəqəmsal platformaların texniki strukturlarında gizlənərək, ictimai qarşılıqlı münasibətlərdə nəyin yenidən üzə çıxacağını, nəyin isə arxivlərin dərinliklərində qalacağını səssiz şəkildə müəyyən edir. Tədqiqat həmçinin jurnalistlər, tədqiqatçılar və xəbər təşkilatları üçün yaranan xüsusi problemləri ortaya qoyur, çünki arxivlərə çıxış sənədləşmə, hesabatlılıq və elmi araşdırmalar üçün həlledici əhəmiyyət daşıyır. Süni intellekt vasitəsilə formalaşan yaddaş mexanizmlərini təhlil edərək, məqalə media mütəxəssislərini, siyasətçiləri və alimləri bu qeyri-şəffaf praktikaların etik, peşəkar və sosial nəticələrini dərk etməyə çağırır. Nəticə etibarilə, araşdırma süni intellekt texnologiyalarının tarixi media məzmununu necə seçdiyi, qoruduğu və ya aradan qaldırdığı məsələlərində daha yüksək şəffaflıq və hesabatlılıq ehtiyacını vurğulayır.

Açar sözlər: Süni intellekt (Sİ), rəqəmsal media arxivləri, şəxsi məlumatların qorunması, rəqəmsal arxivlər, alqoritmik kurasiya, süni intellektlə arxivləşdirmə, informasiyaya çıxış, şəxsi məlumatların mühafizəsi, Sİ – yaddaşın qapıçısı

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1.Introduction

In the modern digital age, artificial intelligence (AI) is no longer limited to the role of a tool for material production; It has evolved in an unseen curator of collective memory. Through the sophisticated algorithms, the AI systems now decide whether the information is resurrected, what is hidden, and in some cases completely disappear. This change has far-reaching implications for journalism, public history and professional media exercises-then its impact on the digital archives is particularly unspecified in the Arab media scenario.

The promise of digitalisation was originally in its ability to preserve the story and provide universal access. However, digital archives are not a neutral depot. They often suffer from metadata stir, digitization bias and selective protection, which are available for future generations for all sizes [Kolaviza et al., 2021, p.4]. The problem is intensified when the AI-operated recovery system filters the selective materials already according to apartheid, owns algorithms that build a curated version of the past that is not always loyal to historical reality [Bandi and Diakopolos, 2019, p.6]. The tension is strongly repeated with legal and moral debates around "the right to forget rights", first expressed in the landmark recognition of the European Court of Justice. While the theory allows individuals to ask for some information from the results for search engines, the underlying data is often stored - which means that AI can still regain them under certain references. This raises important questions about who actually controls memory in the digital age: human archives, legal structures or algorithms.

Beyond the legal framework, the algorithm's marker for media content has attracted the researchers' attention to their role in the design of news agencies. For example, Bandi and Diakopolos [2019, p.10] found that the automatic selection of Apple News favored soft news and entertainment on international politics, repeated in Heuer [2021, p.5], which works with increasing explanatory intervals in the AI-operated port guard. Such patterns suggest that the algorithm not only determines what is visible today, but also indirectly determines what is preserved and extracted tomorrow.

In the Arab world, these problems are increased by infrastructure and institutional challenges. AI's recent review in Arab media training emphasized the risk of dependence on AI -Literacy, limited training resources and external technical suppliers. It is especially related to archival work, where control of historical narratives is closely associated with national identity, political memory and public responsibility. The national TV experiment of Tunisia with A-Assisted Audiovisual Archiving provides a solid example: While AI improves cataloging and recovery, organizational disabilities and holes in data management [Mkadmi & Bsir, 2024, p.7] also highlighted. Cultural practice further portrays the efforts of the AI Middle Ages. For example, the Saudi artist

AI-operated establishment of Daniah Alsaleh finds out how technology reflects historical stories- to question the reliability of digitally renovated memory [Ammagui, 2024, p.3] to the ecosies. His work reflects a widespread anxiety: When the archives are conveyed by the algorithm, they can become an instrument for cultural rebellion or elimination.

Thus, this article addresses an essential and unspecified question: How is AI's arbitration of the archival access to global and Arab references to rebuild the creation of the media memory? This question is emphasized in the environment where historical stories are disputed politically, and public access to archives can affect social memory. It inspires us to ask for the first interference of AI in retrieving the media archives affects the formation of collective memory in the Arab world; Second, what are the challenges when Arab media institutions depend on the algorithic system to reach their archives; And thirdly, how moral and professional structures can be developed to ensure that digital collection remains a protective tool instead of forgetting. These questions address the survey, which is aimed at bridging technological innovation and moral management of media heritage.

2.The Arab Media Context and Its Unique Challenges

2.1.Specific Difficulties Faced by Arab Journalists, Researchers, and Institutions in Accessing AI-Curated Archives

Journalists, researchers and media institutions around the world faced a specific set of obstacles when trying to reach the archives filtered through AI-controlled systems. Unlike traditional archives' physical infrastructure or cataloging practices resting from AI-curated archives, introducing obscurity and uncertainty. A systematic review of AI in Arabic Media Training confirmed that a major obstacle is AI deficiency on literacy, which is mixed with limited access to insufficient infrastructure and AI tools [Assad et al., 2025, p.3]. Without the ability to inquire or navigate the algorithms, doctors depend on unknown decision -making processes, which reduce their ability to detect materials required for verification, reporting or historical reconstruction. In addition, the absence of AI or technological support teams dedicated in the regional news space-Banam has been limited to training opportunities supported by initiatives such as Google News Initiative-Many institutions have left many institutions left without the skills required to effectively relate to AI interest collection [Harb & Arafat, 2024]. This condition not only limits the volume, but also the relevance of the available arithmetic production, and eventually exterminating the depth and diversity of memory that Arab media can describe.

2.2.Examples from Algeria and Broader Arab Contexts Showing AI’s Impact on Archival Access

Solid examples from Algeria and across the Arab world illustrate how AI-supported media archive systems can enhance preservation while simultaneously raising new challenges regarding access and narrative framing. In Algeria, significant efforts are underway to digitize and restore Algerian archives in France, Ottoman-era manuscripts and other historical collections, projects that aim to make fragile and dispersed archives more widely available to researchers and the public [Bendada, 2023]. Such initiatives demonstrate how AI tools in cataloguing, metadata enrichment, and image restoration can contribute to safeguarding cultural memory for future generations. At the same time, scholars have noted that archival practices in the region often intersect with political and institutional sensitivities, shaping which materials become accessible and which remain restricted [Ben Hounet, 2025]. In this context, AI-driven cataloging or search filtration may unintentionally reinforce selective memory, particularly when archival systems are embedded within broader national narratives.

Beyond Algeria, regional initiatives such as Nostalgia Arabia, which curates digital television heritage and popular culture from across the Middle East, highlight the capacity of independent platforms to broaden access to collective memory outside official institutions [Nostalgia Arabia, 2025]. By combining digital restoration with AI-supported content organization, such projects demonstrate how technology can democratize access to media heritage while also revealing tensions between public interest and institutional control.

Taken together, these cases suggest that while AI expands the scale and efficiency of archival collection, the dynamics of institutional priorities and cultural politics continue to influence how stories are preserved and accessed. Rather than replacing human decision-making, AI accentuates the importance of transparent governance and ethical frameworks in shaping media memory.

2.3.The Role of Infrastructure, Policy, and Cultural Context in Shaping AI's Effects on Memory

The effect of artificial intelligence on the media memory in the Arab world cannot be understood in separation from extensive factors such as digital infrastructure, national politics and cultural references. In countries such as Algeria, digitization projects - such as Ottoman manuscripts - run - but it is often met by uneven infrastructure, older software and limited technical capacity [Bandada, 2023]. This structural interval collection and the complete capacity of AI units for material management, which show that technical preparedness is an important factor. On the other hand, Gulf states such as the United Arab Emirates have pursued an ambitious, forward -looking approach. UAE has appointed a dedicated minister for artificial intelligence, launched a national AI strategy and invested in large data centers designed to support archives and other applications. These steps show how a strong infrastructure

and active policy can play a more central role in the design of AIS at both national and regional levels.

Politics and regulation also make a crucial difference. For example, Morocco has announced a plan to create a national AI agency, while the current Data Protection Act in the entire region will affect whether AI acts as a tool for inclusive memory or confirms selective stories [El Yakobi, 2024]. The legal framework not only determines access to the archives, but also defines responsibility and openness in the preservation of historical and journalism material. Finally, cultural factor-particulate around sensitivity around the censorship to impress how AI is distributed in media systems. In some contexts, AI tools can be used to filter or manage the archives in the line.

3.1.AI as an Invisible Editor of Media Archives

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a prominent, yet a great deal of ignored, and conveyed the form of our collective memory, acts as an invisible editor that provides privileges to some stories while pushing others. As Hoskins (2024) says, the relationship between media and memory has dramatically turned into a digital age: "A new monster of memory" now controls the flow of information - continuously records the eraser mechanism. AI-powered driveways benefit from the huge dataset for human activity, but still often lacks openness, resulting in algorithm results that are both seductive and selective. These systems not only reflect reality; They create active production and clean, strengthen the existing prejudices cited in training data [Hoskins, 2024] Therefore, AI is not a neutral archive, but an active remedy in shaping the media memory.

3.2.The Selective Retrieval, Suppression, or Amplification of Historical Media Content

The algorithmic system checks whether the information has been found and observed, and often improves popular materials, which are considered sensitive or unpopular. Bandi and Diokopolos (2019) found that the algorithm marker on Apple News preferred a policy or soft news about international affairs (eg celebrity gossip), while human editorial alternatives maintained more diversity in subject matter [p.10]. This indicates how algorithms can distort the public discourse through diagonally high. In addition to entertainment choices, the oppression of materials with citizens or historical value is deep risk. Kiu et al., These patterns suggest that AI's decision -making layer varies fundamentally that the stories are visible, monuments or deleted [Zhou, & Sopina, 2025].

3.3.Case Studies of Politically or Commercially Sensitive Materials Being Obscured

The real issues emphasize the specific loss of AI-controlled archive oppression, especially when it coincides with political or commercial

sensitivity. Ashra-Shapiro and Barkavi (2020) report that the automatic moderation of YouTube incorrect flag Syrian protests and documents from war crimes and removed-she earned the important historical witness-because AI was the lack of relevant specifications and could not distinguish the Founder Founders Fours [Thomasan Ratsanan]. This emphasizes how algorithmic stiffness can delete important items. In another domain, Reid (2025) examines the "shrinkage effect" effect, where the recommended system reduces the user risk for different approaches over time, creating limited visibility and strengthens large stories. Together, these examples suggest how algorithmic oppression can be both unknown and systemic - politically sensitive or marginalized content and reduce the archive registers [Astakhin, 2025].

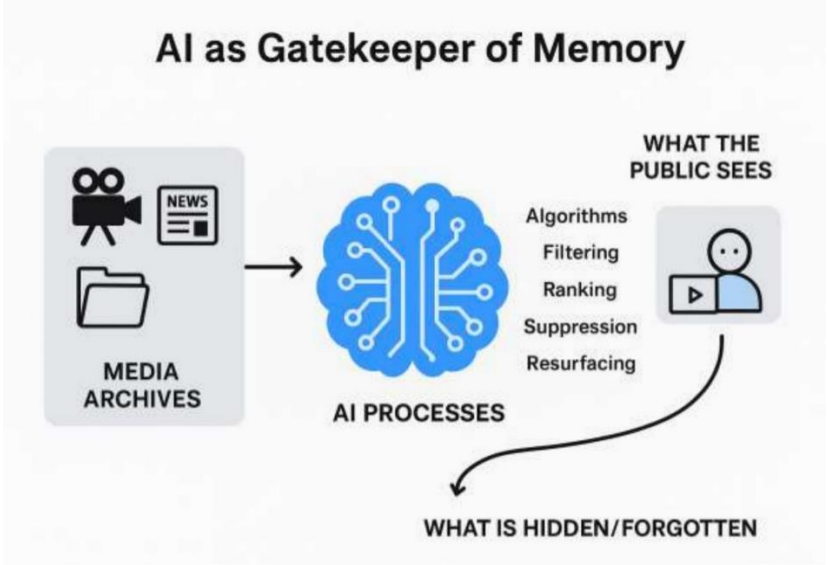


Figure 1. AI as Gatekeeper of Memory: A Conceptual Model of How Algorithms Filter, Suppress, and Resurface Media Archives (self-designed)

Methodology

This study adopts a qualitative, case -based research design to test how artificial intelligence tools affect the media memory through selective recent recovery, oppression and reinforcement. Research combines document analysis and case study probe to provide a broad understanding of the AI Middle Ages in both Arab and global contexts.

First, a documentary was reviewed about academic literature, media reports and policy documents published between 2018 and 2025. This review Targeted topics such as material marker, algorithmemoderation and AI role in media collections. Sources included a magazine article, human rights reports and investigations reviewed by colleagues from prestigious international and

regional news sites. The material was examined for recurrent subjects, including openness, responsibility and "right to forget" with the intersection of AI-driven memory [Pakhomova, 2025].

Second, case studies were selected to illustrate real-world examples of AI's influence on historical media records. Selection criteria required that:

a)AI algorithms played a direct role in content moderation or archival decisions.

b)The incident generated public or scholarly debate.

c)The case was relevant to media contexts, particularly in the Arab world or with global implications.

Selected cases included:

- TikTok's suppression of Uyghur-related content (2024).
- Facebook's misclassification of Gaza war coverage as extremist content (2021).
- Microsoft Bing's omission of "Tank Man" imagery (2021).

The analysis of data from these sources was done to identify patterns and variations using thematic analysis how AI affects the conservation, access and visibility of historical media materials. Cross-synthesis was implemented to compare Arab references with other international affairs.Public ideas were retained by completely relying on publicly available material, respecting copyright and securing sensitive materials, which can prevent loss or misunderstanding.

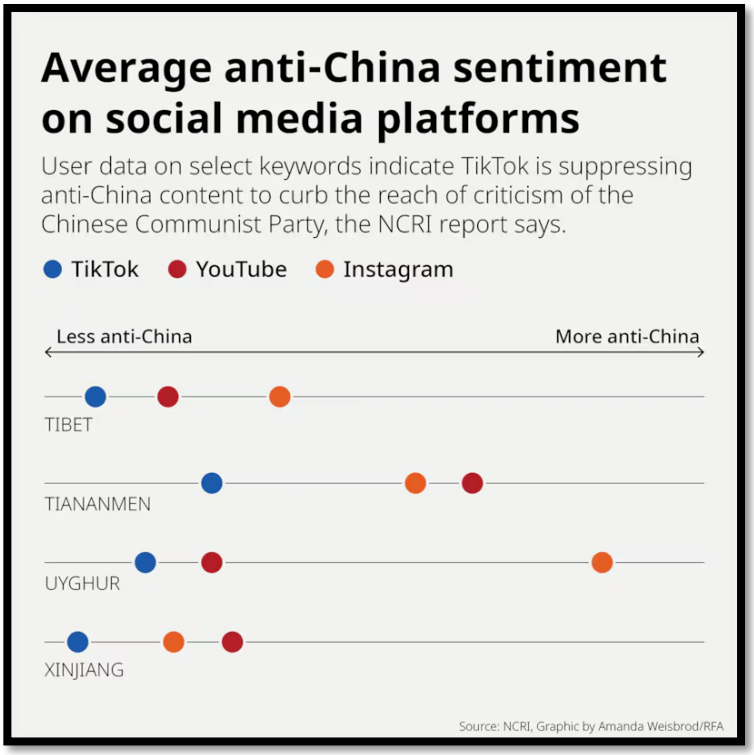
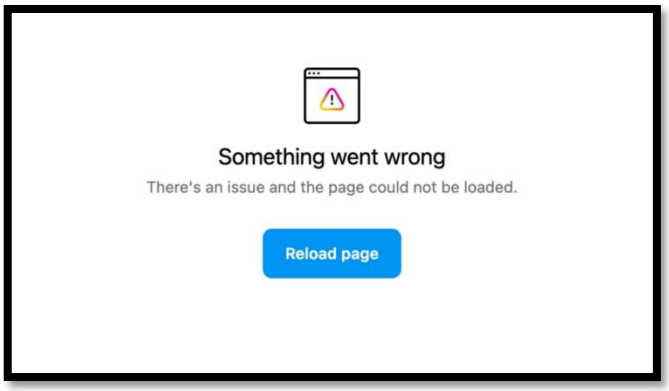


Figure 1: The first case: TikTok's suppression of Uyghur-related content (2024).

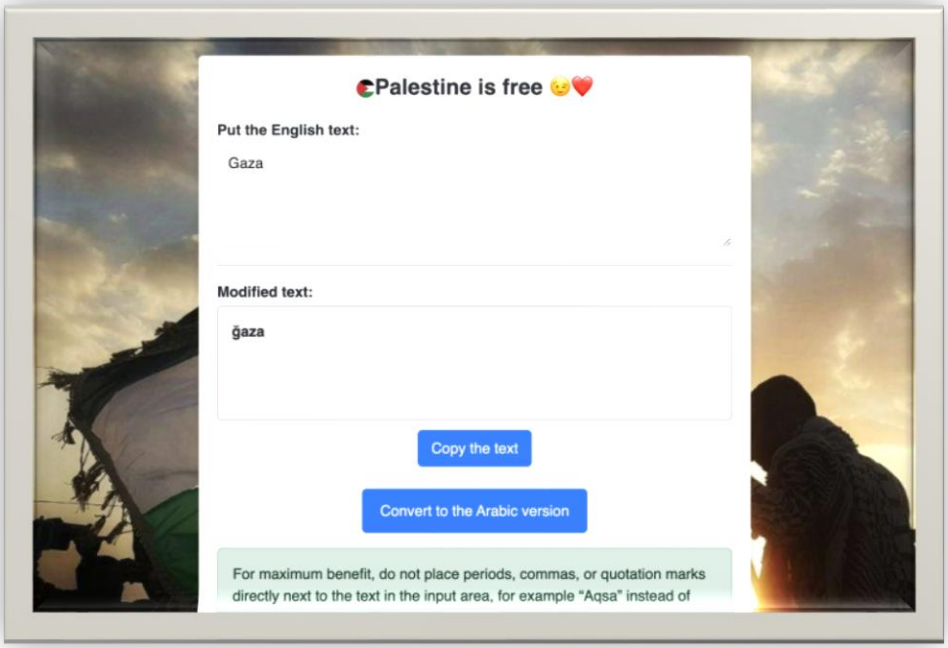
The shift to the digital age has also shaped other media and content industries [Cheriti & Mehiri, 2025, p.5]. The role of artificial intelligence as an invisible editor of the media memory is quickly depicted by recent research in Algorithm Daman from TikTok's politically sensitive materials. A 2024 study conducted by the University of Rutgers in collaboration with investigative journalists showed that the recommendation and search algorithms to TikTok systematically mute or limit posts in reference to major human rights issues in China, "TianmanManmen," "Tibet," Tians rafting, "P.-Shinjy," Tibet. "In the United States, researchers found that the engagement with these subjects was artificially low due or a time limit, even though the authenticity or actual accuracy of the material was hidden by the time limit.

This selective invisibility-driven not by overt removal but by algorithmic non-promotion-effectively diminishes public awareness, reshaping digital archives over time. The findings reveal how AI-powered content curation systems can serve as tools of soft censorship, erasing politically inconvenient narratives without triggering visible bans [Monitor.co.ug, 2024, p.4]. In the context of Arab media practice, such suppression poses a profound challenge:

if similar algorithmic filtering is applied to historical or politically charged events in the Arab world, journalists, researchers, and media organizations may find that critical archives become inaccessible, silently removed from the



public sphere without transparency or accountability. This raises urgent questions about the ethical obligations of AI developers in safeguarding-not



editing-our shared historical memory.

Figure 2.3: Facebook's misclassification of Gaza war coverage as extremist content (2021).

In 2021, evidence was revealed that Meta AI-operated content on Facebook and Instagram contributed to the systematic oppression of the posts documenting the Israeli-Palestinian conflict-which interferes with public access to important images and stories. A comprehensive report from the Human Rights Watch, entitled Metas Broken Promotes, has identified more than 1,050 examples of incorrect removal or oppression pro-Palestinian materials alone between October and November 2023. These tasks included disposable amount and tekdown, shadow curse (low visibility without warning). Although moderated under the company's guidelines, such algorithm -controlled decisions effectively reduced the important discourse around Gaza in the digital archives of Meta [Human Rights Watch, 2023, pp.2-3]. It emphasizes how AI systems work without transparent supervision can act as quiet editors -the archive brands of GEO political events and archives and journalists and historians from reaching the stage and history.

Table 1. AI-Driven Memory and Archive Suppression Cases (self-designed).

Date	Case	Country/Region	AI's Role	Implication
2021 (June)	Bing's suppression of "Tank Man" image	Global / China focus	Search ranking algorithm filtered results on the Tiananmen anniversary	Erasure of iconic historical image from global access; transparency concerns
2021 (May)	Facebook AI mislabeling Gaza content as extremist	Palestine / Global	Automated moderation flagged live journalism as violent extremist content	Suppression of war reporting; loss of real-time historical documentation
2020–2024	TikTok algorithm suppressing Uyghur & Xinjiang content	China / Global	Content recommendation and removal AI down-ranked or deleted posts on human rights	Systemic silencing of minority rights coverage; political bias concerns

2023 (Sept)	Google Bard refusing to answer about Tiananmen	Global	Generative AI model refusal based on political sensitivity filters	AI as active gatekeeper of political history
2024 (July)	UNESCO warning on AI rewriting Holocaust history	Global	Generative AI may distort, omit, or fabricate historical facts	Long-term historical revisionism; undermining of education
2022 (April)	YouTube AI removing Syria war archives	Syria / Global	Automated detection flagged war crime videos as violent content	Destruction of valuable evidence for international justice
2021 (Oct)	Instagram AI hiding Kashmir protest images	India / Global	AI content moderation tagged protest documentation as harmful	Restriction of grassroots journalism; narrowing public discourse
2023 (Nov)	LinkedIn AI filtering posts on Uyghur labor camps	Global	Algorithmic moderation removed posts mentioning sensitive labor rights terms	Corporate alignment with political sensitivities; shrinking safe spaces for activism
2025 (Jan)	DeepSeek (Chinese AI chatbot) self-censoring on Tiananmen & Taiwan	China / Global users	Built-in filters in the AI model block or distort sensitive historical content	Systemic algorithmic suppression; AI as a state-aligned memory gatekeeper
2025 (June)	Australian mayor	Australia	OpenAI's generation	Demonstrates AI's sudden,

	"digitally erased" by ChatGPT following legal action		system removed all references to the person's data	broad erasure effect on digital memory; raises concerns about defamation governance

4.Ethical, Professional, and Policy Implications of AI-Mediated Memory

4.1.Transparency and Accountability in AI's Archival Decision-Making

Openness and accountability are fundamental to reliable AI systems, especially in arithmetic decision-making where conservation-or-obcure-historical memory is included. As Chong (2024) claims, the rapid distribution of the AI system in the domain has immediately emerged, with their opaque internal arguments and lack of responsibility for these decisions, which have real results for public memory [pp.1-2]. These systems often act as a "black box", making it difficult for users or stakeholders to understand that some arithmetic objects are promoted or oppressed. To address this, Singh et al. (2018), This method promises maximum inspection and enables revision that can keep the algorithmic system responsibly [p.4-5]. Without such a mechanism, media institutions can accidentally contribute to the mass of forgetting, such as an invisible AI filter forming public memory without explanation or relapse.

5.Results

The analysis of the selected cases revealed clear patterns in how artificial intelligence acts as an invisible editor of media memory, shaping what remains accessible in the public sphere. Across the three case studies, three main results emerged:

5.1.AI's Role in Selective Suppression of Content

All investigated cases have shown that the A-interest moderation system is able to suppress specific historical or politically sensitive materials, often without public consciousness. In 2024, the algorithm reduced in the oppression of the un-related video visibility [Radio Free Asia, 2024] using keywords such as "Uyghur" and "Shinjiang". Similarly, at the Facebook event in 2021, the AI moderation tool was incorrectly marked from Gaza by Palestinian journalists as extremist promotion, resulting in a deletion of significant visual documentation [Human Rights Watch, 2021]. These events highlight the power of automated systems to cushion some stories, even when such materials meet legitimate journalism or historical goals.

5.2.Unintentional Erasure Through Algorithmic Filtering

In 2021, Bing "tank Man" lapses "examples of how AI-controlled searcherings and filtration of pipelines unconsciously lead the elimination of the prestigious historical image [BBC News, 2021]. While Microsoft attributed the human error, the error occurred in the AI-driven material selection structure, suggesting that the algorithm processes without knowing unconscious events of great historical importance. This accidental eliminated extinction is particularly related to the contexts where the availability of archival material is important for education, journalism and human rights documentation.

5.3.Greater Risk in the Arab Media Context

When used on the atmosphere of Arabia Media, these findings increased the risk due to the field's dependence on global platforms for both existing news coverage and archive recycling. Arab journalists and researchers are often dependent on the AI-controlled search engine and the archiving of social media for historical verification. However, as seen in the Gaza example, the algorithm can remove or limit access to significant visual records by reducing responsibility and historical truth in the moderation media. This creates a double challenge: to protect sensitive materials from harmful abuse and ensure the preservation of public interest and historical memory.

Overall, the results outline a steady trend: AI systems - whether it is with design or mistakes - is affected by which parts of the story are available. These influences are expanded to politically sensitive areas such as the Arab world, where the control of media archives directly affects the narrative's framing, public understanding, and journalism.

Discussion

The irresponsible adoption of AI, driven by hype and commercial interests, risks overlooking the profound societal implications, including for the media sector [Cheriti, 2025, p.204]. Also, the growing role of artificial intelligence (AI) in shaping media archive mirrors, in many cases, long practice for human gatekeeper in journalism and collection. Historically, the port guard theory emphasized the influence of editors, archives and institutional players, who decided whether news or documents were selected, published and preserved. David Manning White (1950) A news editor's semen study showed that individual prejudices and professional criteria decided which stories reached the audience and which were abandoned. Later, Shoemaker and Vos (2009) expanded the structure, arguing that the port choice operates on several levels - individual, organizational and socio -producing filters that shape the flow of information. Archiving practices are also run as a powerful filter of cultural heritage. Schwartz and Cook (2002) noticed that archives are not neutral containers, but "active places of power", where decisions on protection or omissions form a version of the past for future generations. It highlights an

elongated stress: The archives are both protector of history and silencer of unpleasant stories. These decisions were historically instructed by physical limitations such as storage capacity or legal barriers along with moral and professional standards.

AI reproduces this dynamic, but on fundamentally different scales and ambiguity. The search engines, material moderation tools and built -in algorithms in the recommended platform determine visibility in ways that are largely invisible to users. Colavizza et al. (2021) argues that AI not only automatically automatically automatically - it defines by restoring them by restoring them, suppressing some categories of materials and recognizing others. Unlike human gatekeepers, AI decisions are often based on engagement adjustment, policy filter or opaque classification models instead of clear editorial decision. This change creates new risk. As Napoli (2014) has explained in its study of Elgoritm -Gatekeeping, the AI delegation to the editorial authority removes the possibilities of public accountability, as the selection argument is hidden within the owner algorithm. In addition, the speed and goal that the AI system filters and suppresses information, more than human editorial processes, which means that huge parts of digital history can disappear without notice.

While AI shares roots with the first media and archive practices as a gatekeeper, it represents a deep change in agency, openness and accountability. Where human editors made a once visible alternative, which can be discussed or challenged, AI acts as an invisible fundamentalist - to stop collective memory in ways that can be more powerful, but can be very less responsible.

The "Right to Be Forgotten" Versus Historical Preservation.

(RTBF) control individuals from the discovery results to control the elimination of their individual information. While it is based on privacy morality, it can struggle with archival principles such as public accountability and historical documentation. Vavra (2018) is seriously investigating this tension, given that RTBF reduces the archive's professional duty to ensure responsibility and preserve public historical items [pages 100-101]. Similarly framed Katsiria (2024) RTBF not only as a privacy security, but as a mechanism that changes public memory again how the past is reflected in online archives and press goals [pp.150-152]. For the AI Middle Ages archives, this voltage is elaborated. Automatic System RTBF can remove or hide the material stored in response to RTBF requests - without human evaluation - by reducing both journalism integrity and collective historical awareness. Thus, careful policy alibration and moral guidelines are required to balance personal rights with social memory.

Recommendations for Ethical and Regulatory Frameworks in AI-Archiving.

For the protection of memory integrity in AI-Medieval archives, extensive ethical and political structures are mandatory. The guidelines from 2024 Guidelines from the Archial Producers Coalition provide an exemplary approach when using confidence in publicly focused archial stories [The Guardian, 2024] when using AI-janite or modified media, and emphasizes openness, source integrity and clear disclosure. In parallel, Mokander et al. (2021) together, these strategies - disclosure of AI roles in archive cures and independent revision of the AI system - determines a double path to enter moral practice and regulatory inspection in media archives, and ensure that future generations use the archives that are true and reliable.

a)Establish Transparency Requirements for AI Archiving Systems

The platforms that handle media collections and searches must be made compulsory to reveal moderation and ranking criteria, especially for politically sensitive or historically important materials. The public "algorithm transparency report" should be a legal requirement, so that journalists, researchers, and the public can understand how algorithmic visibility is determined.

b)Protect Historically Significant Content from Automatic Deletion

The AI moderation system shall contain exceptions to verified historical or journalism content, and ensure that struggles, human rights violations and documentation of social movements are preserved, even if it has graphic or politically sensitive material.

d)Develop Ethical and Professional Guidelines for AI in Media Archiving

Media organizations, especially in the Arab world, should create clear internal protocols for AI-assisted collection of mood with the right to forget, with the rights of the public. Collaboration between journalists, historians, and AI developers is important to ensure that archive decisions are morally and relevant.

e)Strengthen Regional Digital Sovereignty

Arab media institutions should invest in independent, regionally controlled archive systems instead of relying on foreign platforms. This opaque will reduce the dependence of global algorithm and protect the regional historical post from external oppression.

f)Integrate AI Accountability into Media Policy Frameworks

National and regional media policy should clearly address AI's role in the design of collective memory, and introduce the oversight mechanism that allows governments, civil society and independent guards to revise AI-operated archive processes.

6.Conclusion

This study has shown that artificial intelligence is no longer a neutral tool for organizing and restoring media content - it has become an active, although they

are often invisible, gatekeepers of collective memory. Our research is important because it has re-initiated the establishment of the communicator and the gatekeeper concept in an AI communication climate different from its predecessor, and thus has raised an important research aspect in media and communication sciences related to research on Ai [Cheriti, 2024, p.909].

The abortion of the Palestinian war reporting and search results from the Palestinian war report on Facebook from the Algorithm Daman from Urghur-related video on the ticket, for the random elimination of the "tank man" image, a consolidated pattern is revealed: AI system, intentionally or unknown what they can do.

In the context of Arab media, where most historical records are mediation through global platforms, this dynamics lead to further urge. Disadvantages of digital archives - either algorithm filtration, partial ranking or material removal - have the ability to distort public understanding, prevent responsibility for journalism and weaken the preservation of important historical stories. The problem is not just one of the technology, but of power: Who decides what is visible and AI is responsible when the disappearance of history?.

Limitations and Future Directions

Our study is subject to three primary limitations. First, the analysis depends mainly on publicly documented cases, which possibly push more algorithm practices that remain unknown or inaccessible. Second, investigated cases are drawn from large-scale global technology platforms, limiting the ability to be responsible for regional contexts and diversity of platform-specific dynamics. Third, qualitative design inhibits the ability to capture the wider scale and systematic patterns of AI-operated archipelago globally.

Future research should pursue a systematic algorithm audit, relatively analyzed in areas and platforms, and further development of the global moral and regulatory structure. Such efforts are necessary to ensure that the AI systems historically retain important materials, as well as balance individual privacy rights and the right to forget.

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