Bill Clinton calls his sexual encounters with White House intern Monica Lewinsky “immoral and foolish” and said his “relationship” with Gennifer Flowers was one he “should not have had.” But in his autobiography flying out of bookstores, he doesn’t mention several other women whose names were linked in scandal with his.

Mr. Clinton denied conducting affairs with Miss Lewinsky and Miss Flowers when news of them first surfaced, but he writes in his 957-page autobiography, “My Life,” that now he is “deeply ashamed” of what he had done and lied about it because he was “trying to protect my family and myself from my selfish stupidity.”

The former president gives no details on his relationships with Miss Lewinsky — nothing about a blue dress or a cigar — or with Miss Flowers, other than to say that he wanted to “slug” reporter Steve Croft of the CBS-TV program “60 Minutes” when Mr. Croft pressed him about it in the “Stand by Her Man” Super Bowl interview.

He is less forthcoming about, or does not mention, other women who say they were either sexually involved with him, or that they had been sexually harassed or assaulted. These include:

c Dolly Kyle Browning, a real estate lawyer and Clinton high school classmate who said she had an off-and-on-again romance with Mr. Clinton for 30 years.

c Sally Perdue, a former Miss Arkansas who said she had a four-month affair with him in 1983.

c Connie Hamzy, a self-proclaimed rock-and-roll groupie, who said Mr. Clinton propositioned her in 1984 while she was sunbathing by a Little Rock hotel pool.

c Juanita Broaddrick, a gubernatorial campaign volunteer who said Mr. Clinton raped her during a nursing-home-operators convention in Little Rock in April 1978.

c Bobbie Ann Williams, a one-time Little Rock prostitute who said Mr. Clinton fathered a child by her when he was the governor of Arkansas.

c Eileen Wellstone, an English woman who said Mr. Clinton sexually assaulted her after she met him at a pub near Oxford University where Mr. Clinton was a student in 1969.

c Sandra Allen James, a former Washington, D.C., political fund-raiser who said Mr. Clinton invited her to his hotel room during a 1991 campaign trip, pinned her against the wall and put his hand under her dress.

c Christy Zercher, an airline flight attendant on Mr. Clinton’s 1992 campaign plane, who said Mr. Clinton exposed himself and grabbed her breasts.

c Lencola Sullivan, a former Miss Arkansas and fourth runner-up in the Miss America pageant.

c Elizabeth Ward, a former Miss Arkansas and Miss America.

c Susie Whitacre, press aide to Mr. Clinton when he was governor.
Several of the women were identified in a lawsuit filed by Larry Nichols, a one-time Arkansas state employee, as having had affairs with Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Clinton describes as a “liar” Kathleen Willey, a one-time White House aide, who accused him of groping her during a November 1993 interview at the White House when, she testified under oath in federal court, Mr. Clinton was “very forceful” in the unwanted sexual advance — kissing her on the mouth, touching her breasts and putting his hands under her dress.

He writes that her “sad tale” was part of a conspiracy by conservatives, including Whitewater independent counsel Kenneth W. Starr, to “discredit me and impair my ability so serve.”

Mrs. Willey had applied to get back her job at the White House, citing financial problems. She learned later that her husband killed himself on the day of the meeting, citing mounting debts. Mr. Clinton does not say why he was interviewing an applicant for an assistant’s position in the Office of Social Secretary, a relatively low-level position.

Mr. Clinton describes Paula Jones, a former Arkansas state employee who said she was escorted in 1991 to a Little Rock hotel room by Arkansas state troopers, where Mr. Clinton exposed himself and asked her to “kiss it,” as a political opportunist.

He writes that he agreed to pay Mrs. Jones an $850,000 settlement in a pending lawsuit, so he could get “back to work” for the American people.

“I settled the Paula Jones case for a large amount of money and no apology,” he writes. “I hated to do it because I had won a clear victory on the law and the facts in a politically motivated case. But I had promised the American people I would spend the next two years working for them; I had no business spending five more minutes on the Jones case.”

At the time of the November 1998 settlement, Mr. Clinton and his attorneys had spent more than four years contesting the Jones suit. Mr. Clinton writes that as a result of the lengthy Jones case he had an opportunity to spend “two to three hours alone in my office,” where he read the Bible and books on faith and forgiveness.

“I had had a lot of stones cast at me, and through my own self-inflicted wounds, I had been exposed to the whole world,” he writes. In some ways, it was liberating; I had nothing more to hide,” he writes. “Whatever the motives of my adversaries, it became clear on those solitary nights ... that if I wanted compassion from others, I needed to show it.”

Mr. Clinton writes that he is not angry at adversaries who raised questions about his conduct, made unsupported accusations or sought to damage his presidency.

“Becoming a good person is a lifelong effort that requires letting go of anger at others and holding on to responsibility for the mistakes I’ve made,” he says. “And it requires forgiveness.

“After all the forgiveness I’ve been given from Hillary, Chelsea, my friends and millions of people in America and across the world, it’s the least I can do.”