Let $\bar{G}$ denote the complement of the graph G, and let K_n denote the complete graph on n vertices. The main result of this paper is the following theorem: Theorem 2. Let $G(n,r)$ be a graph of n vertices with $r < \frac{n^2}{k}$ edges. Then there is a positive constant c such that for $s < c\frac{k}{\log k}\log n$, either $\overline{G(n,r)}$ or $G(n,r)$ contains K_s as a subgraph. This result is shown to be best possible as far as the order of magnitude is concerned.

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