FIGURE CAPTIONS

Figure 1 A plot of $\left(\frac{\pi}{G^2 m}\right) \frac{1}{E} \frac{d\sigma^{\bar{\nu}}}{dy}$ for E = 200 m (solid line). For comparison we have plotted (dotted line) the function 0.50 $(1-y)^2$ which is what $\left(\frac{\pi}{G^2 m}\right) \frac{1}{E} \frac{d\sigma^{\bar{\nu}}}{dy}$ would be if scaling held with the structure function given by Albright and Jarlskog (Ref. 13 and 14).

Figure 2 A plot of $\left(\frac{\pi}{G^2 m}\right) \frac{1}{E} \frac{d\sigma^{\nu}}{dy}$ for E = 200 m. Note the suppressed zero. We see that $\frac{1}{E} \frac{d\sigma^{\nu}}{dy}$ is practically a constant from y = 1/2 to 1, which is what scaling would predict.

Figure 3 A plot of $\left(\frac{\pi}{G^2 mE}\right) \frac{d\sigma^{\nu}(E)}{dx}$ as a function of x for two different energies (E=50 m and E=250 m.)

Figure 4 A plot of $\left(\frac{\pi}{G^2 mE}\right) \frac{d\sigma^{\bar{\nu}}(E)}{dx}$ as a function of x for two different energies (E=50 m and E=250 m).

Figure 5 Feynman diagrams contributing corrections to the Wilson coefficients for fermion operators. The graphs (b) do not modify the Callan-Gross relation.

Figure 6 Representative high order Feynman diagrams controlling the n behavior of corrections to the Wilson expansion. (a) A typical leading contribution to $C_2^{(n)}$. This graph gives no contribution to $C_L^{(n)}$. (b) A leading contribution to $C_L^{(n)}$. The bubbles represent radiatively corrected vertices.

Figure 7 Feynman diagrams contributing corrections to the Wilson coefficients for gluon operators. The graphs (b) do not modify the Callan-Gross relation.