Battery can't cope with regulator startup?

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[As I don't trust my ASCII skills, I won't try to draw schematics or curves here. Images can be viewed here instead:]
Circuit schematics:
http://thunderdome.myftp.org/diverse/battery/schematics.jpg
Oscilloscope curve for D flip−flop,clk in − /Q out to D in loop − Q out
Without modifications, and with IC5:1 lifted, respectively(bad brand):
http://thunderdome.myftp.org/diverse/battery/curve_no_mod.gif
http://thunderdome.myftp.org/diverse/battery/curve_leglift.gif
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Hi.
I use a 9V battery, a pushbutton and a D flip−flop to control /ENABLE for a voltage regulator. This works just fine most of the time, as long as I use one particular battery brand(I have two brands here at home, of course there are more out there). If I use the other, bad brand the flip−flop input starts to rise as it is supposed to, but halfway or something into the rise the voltage on the input pin dips. So the regulator /ENABLE never goes active. If I cut the connection between the flip−flop output and the regulator then the flip−flop output does what it should, i.e. go low to enable the regulator. On the other hand, if I use the good brand − or a variable power supply − the dip never happens. I've tried the same voltage as the bad battery, higher and lower as well, for both the good battery brand(have a few of them) and the supply. In both cases the circuit works. So my limited experience points me towards the battery :o].

Simple(open circuit voltage+voltage over ~120ohm resistor) measurements of the internal impedances in the batteries gives ~55ohm for the bad brand and ~8ohm for the good brand. Can that be the problem? My interpretation of the oscilloscope curves is that the input signal to the flip−flop is ok with the bad brand, but when the signal gets past the flip−flop and tells the regulator to get going it all dips, because the bad brand battery can't cope with it.

I've experimented a little with the decoupling, removing/adding capacitors to decoupling/signal path between battery and regulator, but no luck there.. Are the decoupling capacitors for 9V necessary? I mean, shouldn't there be enough margin down to the 3V out from the regulator − disregard Murphy's law − even if the 9V picks up some noise? Also, I'm not really sure whether to add/remove capacitance? More capacitance should help the battery when the circuit is enabled, as the capacitors − should have − had plenty of time to charge up before the button is pushed. But at the same time added capacitance means added load/strain for the battery. Or? All comments are welcome, as I'm new to this. Thanks in advance, and hope this makes sense :*].
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